# INDIA 1955

# INDIA

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## PREFACE

Rapid changes have been taking place in India in recent years, and there are many within the country and abroad who require authentic information about the diverse aspects of our national life. In order to meet their needs, *INDIA: A Reference Annual* was first brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1953. Its success encouraged the publishers to widen the scope of the publication in response to readers' suggestions. Accordingly, *INDIA 1955*, the third issue of the annual, contains many new sections, *viz*, *History*, *Economic Structure*, *Land Reform*, *Cultural Activities* and a *Chronology* of Indian history. A bibliography has also been added at the end of each chapter. The States have been discussed more fully than in the previous volumes, while the names of the Members of the State Legislatures have been arranged alphabetically and their party affiliations given

We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the distinguished scholars, economists and others who have helped us with advice and suggestions for the improvement of the book.

Delhi,
May 1955.

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# CHAPTER I

# THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

## LAND

India, also known by the ancient name *Bharat*, is the middle one of the three irregularly formed peninsulas that jut out from the mainland of Asia into the sea. Welded to the south central rim of Asia by the Himalayas, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely to the north of the Equator between latitudes 8° and 37° north and longitudes 66° 20′ to 97° east, it measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,700 miles from east to west. The Tropic of Cancer roughly divides it into two halves, the northern one lying in the Temperate Zone and the southern in the Torrid Zone. It has a land frontier 8,200 miles long and a coastline of about 3,500 miles.

The majestic Himalayas are the world's most formidable mountain barrier and form India's northern boundary, along which lie Tibet, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India and Burma. To the north-east, forming an enclave between the States of West Bengal and Assam, lies East Pakistan. In the north-west, India borders on West Pakistan. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal are also included in the Indian Union.

Extending over an area of 12,69,640 sq miles, the Union of India comprises 29 States, including the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and the newly formed State of Andhra which has been carved out of Madras. Inaugurated in October 1953, Andhra has an area of 67,000 sq. miles. Measured by the extent of its territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world It is, approximately, thirteen times as large as the United Kingdom, eight times the size of Japan, a third of Canada and a seventh of the U.S.S.R.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

The country comprises three well-defined regions: (*i*) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (*ii*) the Indo-Gangetic plain, and (*iii*) the southern tableland in the Peninsula. The Himalayas are a series of three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges, *e g*, Mt. Everest (29,028 ft.) ; Mt. Godwin Austin (28,250 ft.) ; and Kanchanjunga (28,146 ft.). The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumby valley, north-east of Darjeeling. From the Pamir Knot in the north-west to the border of Assam the mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles. In the east, between India and Burma, the mountain ranges are much lower and are called by different names in different places, such as the Patkai and the Naga hills in the north-east and the Jaintia, Khasi and Garo hills in the south-west of Assam.

The Indo-Gangetic plain between the Peninsula and the Himalayas extends for about 1,500 miles from the western border of East Pakistan to the eastern frontier of West Pakistan It is watered by the Ganga and its tributaries, the Yamuna, the Gomati, the Gogra and the Gandak. The Brahmaputra rises beyond the Himalayas and enters India at its eastern extremity. Flowing through Assam and East Bengal it joins the Ganga before the latter falls into the Bay of Bengal. A part of the Punjab is watered bv the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej.

The peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic plain by a mass of hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is 1,500 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is 3,000 ft., but rises in places to as much as 9,000 ft. The peninsular tableland is rocky and uneven and extends to a number of hilly ranges in the far south which are over 4,000 ft. high in places. Of these, the Nilgiris and the Cardamom hills are the more important The plateau is traversed by the rivers Narbada and Tapti which fall into the Arabian Sea and the Mahanadi, the Krishna and the Cauvery which drain into the Bay of Bengal.

## GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

Geologically also India consists of the same three distinct units, namely the ancient block of Peninsular India, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains flanking either side, and the Indo-Gangetic plains lying between these two.

The Peninsula is very old and has been witness to long periods of geological inactivity The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods. In the north, rocky formations cover wide areas in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh on the eastern side and in the Aravallis and other parts of Rajasthan on the western side In India, an entirely different terminology is used in the classification of the strata from that used in Europe Important systems adopted here are the Dharwar, the Cuddapah, the Vindhyan, the Gondwana and the Cretaceous. Rocks of the Dharwar series which appear as phyllites, slates, schists and marbles are economically important and have yielded the famous Makrana and Jodhpur marbles used by the Mughals for their great buildings in Agra and Delhi The Cuddapah system is another group of highly folded and altered sediments—slates or schist From the time the Cuddapah rocks were folded into the old mass of Archean and Dharwar rocks, Peninsular India became a stable block of the earth's surface. The Vindhyan system consists of a vast thickness of sandstones, shales and limestones which rest in an almost undistrubed state on the surface of the older rocks. The chief building stones of Delhi and Agra have been provided by the Vindhyan sandstones. At a later date, Peninsular India formed part of the Gondwana Continent. The next series of deposits are sandstones and shales of fresh-water origin and are of great importance because they contain the country's coal. Subsequent to this, although the Deccan has for the most part remained a continental mass, until the present time it has not been entirely immune from the impulses of the great tertiary orogeny. The Jurassic seas swept much of Rajasthan and Cretaceous seas covered large parts of the Madras and Andhra coastal areas and a part of the Narbada valley. The most important event of the Cretaceous period was the pouring out of enormous stret-

ches of basaltic lava which today covers an area of 2,00,000 square miles in the north-west of the plateau.

The Himalayas have been formed by a violent crumpling of the earth's crust along the southern margin of the great tableland of Central Asia. The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountain was a deep sea until late in the second geological period. The mountain building movements culminated in the early Tertiary era but the fact that even the latest Tertiary beds are highly folded and the occasional earthquakes of the present day indicate that the movement has not entirely ceased. Of the 94 Asian peaks which exceed 24,000 ft. all but two are in the Himalayas and the Karakoram Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and many phases of its history are still very controversial The outermost Himalayan foothills—the Siwaliks—represent a late buckling of the erosion products of the mountains themselves These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming

The Indo-Gangetic plain is the fore-deep of the Himalayas extending from the delta of the Indus to that of the Ganga and lying between the rigid Gondwana block and the advancing Himalayas. This macro-region of alluvium covers 3,00,000 square miles The thickness of the alluvial deposits has never been ascertained though borings to the depth of 1,300 feet have not revealed a rocky bottom The filling is of very unequal depth having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains and in the west by wind-blown materials Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with very little relief for hundreds of miles

## CLIMATE

The climate of India is essentially monsoon-tropical This description cannot, of course, account for local variations. India's climate is entirely dominated by the seasonal rhythm and the seasons can be classified as follows:

(*a*) cold weather from October to the end of February.

(*b*) hot weather from the beginning of March to the end of June.

(*c*) rainy weather from the end of June to the end of September.

The season of the north-east monsoon can be subdivided into (*i*) the cold weather season from January to February , (*ii*) the hot weather season from March to June , and the season of the south-west monsoon into (*iii*) the rainy season from June to mid-September, and (*iv*) the season of retreating monsoon from October to December.

In January, a month typical of the cold weather, there is a wide range in the temperature from north to south. The days are warm and the nights distinctly cold. The average temperature for January is less than 55°F in the Punjab, about 60°F in the Ganga valley and about 75°F in Madras. In April and May, the sun is vertical over India and these are, as such, the hottest months all over the country. The average temperature for May exceeds 100°F in north-west India, and is over 85°F in the Ganga delta. The monsoon usually bursts about the middle of June and there is torrential rain accompanied by violent thunder and lightning. In most parts of India that are served by the south-west monsoon, rainfall occurs between

June and September. With the exception of the Madras coast, India receives the major share of its rainfall from the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon brings rain only to Travancore-Cochin and to parts of Madras.

### CLIMATIC REGIONS

The climatic regions of India based primarily on rainfall may be arranged thus:

(a) *Regions with more than 80 inches*

(1) West Coast:

(i) North—long dry season ; example: Bombay

(ii) South—short dry season ; example: Trivandrum

(2) Bengal and Assam

(b) *Regions with 40 to 80 inches*

North-east plateau and middle Ganga valley ; example: Nagpur.

(c) *Regions with 20 to 40 inches*

(1) Karnatak or Tamil region in which the wettest months are November and December ; example Madras.

(2) Southern and North-Western Deccan with mean January temperatures of 65°-75° ; example: Hyderabad.

(3) Upper Ganga plain with lower January temperatures and higher July ones, example: Delhi.

To these may be added the Himalayan region with Simla and Darjeeling as examples.

### MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

India is very richly endowed with mineral resources required for iron metallurgy Apart from reserves of high-grade iron ore, unmatched in the world, she possesses good resources of alloy-minerals, fluxes and refractories. She has a virtual monopoly of mica mining and her position in some rare or strategic minerals and chemicals is also quite strong In non-ferrous metals, however, she is much weaker, though there are some useful deposits which are so far untapped, especially those of bauxite. The most important mining area is the Chota Nagpur plateau—also known as Gondwana—comprising the region of south Bihar, south-west Bengal and north Orissa. Most of the country's coal, iron, mica, copper, fire-clay, chromite and kyanite come from this region.

#### *Coal*

India ranks seventh among the coal-producing countries of the world and her reserves are quite considerable. The annual production in 1951 stood at 34.4 million tons. About 90 per cent of the supplies are from the Damodar valley, mainly from the two fields of Jharia and Raniganj. Outside the peninsula, the most important producer is Assam. Large deposits of lignite have recently been reported in the Madras coastal plain. About a third of the country's coal is used by the railways, 10 per cent each in the steel and textile industries, 7 per cent each for bunker and export and for generation of electricity. More than half of the country's mine-workers are employed in the collieries.

TABLE I

**NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN SHADE**

| Stations | Elevation in feet | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F. | °F | °F. | °F | °F. | °F. | °F. |
| **Hill Stations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Darjeeling | 7,432 | 47.0 | 47.8 | 55.4 | 61.2 | 62.9 | 64.9 | 65.7 | 65.6 | 64.6 | 61.7 | 55.6 | 50.5 | 58.6 |
| Shillong | 4,921 | 60.1 | 62.5 | 70.4 | 74.1 | 74.0 | 74.5 | 75.3 | 75.1 | 74.3 | 71.1 | 66.0 | 61.6 | 69.9 |
| Simla | 7,224 | 47.5 | 48.8 | 57.0 | 65.9 | 73.2 | 75.1 | 70.9 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 64.3 | 58.3 | 50.6 | 62.4 |
| **Coastal Stations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 35 | 83.2 | 83.1 | 86.2 | 89.1 | 91.1 | 88.5 | 85.5 | 85.0 | 85.5 | 88.8 | 89.4 | 86.6 | 86.8 |
| Madras | 51 | 85.3 | 88.3 | 91.4 | 95.5 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 96.3 | 94.8 | 93.9 | 90.1 | 85.4 | 84.1 | 92.2 |
| **Stations in the Plains** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allahabad | 332 | 74.8 | 79.2 | 91.7 | 102.6 | 107.1 | 102.7 | 92.1 | 89.4 | 91.5 | 90.4 | 83.4 | 75.7 | 90.1 |
| Calcutta | 21 | 79.6 | 83.7 | 92.5 | 96.8 | 95.6 | 92.4 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 89.9 | 89.2 | 84.2 | 79.4 | 88.5 |
| Kanpur | 413 | 71.9 | 77.0 | 89.4 | 99.4 | 106.2 | 102.7 | 92.4 | 89.7 | 90.9 | 91.2 | 82.8 | 74.0 | 89.0 |
| Cuttack | 87 | 83.1 | 88.2 | 96.6 | 101.2 | 101.4 | 95.5 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 90.0 | 89.7 | 85.0 | 81.2 | 90.9 |
| New Delhi | 710 | 70.5 | 74.7 | 85.0 | 96.6 | 104.8 | 102.4 | 95.3 | 93.0 | 93.5 | 92.5 | 83.2 | 73.7 | 88.8 |
| Lucknow | 371 | 73.9 | 78.6 | 90.8 | 101.4 | 105.4 | 100.2 | 92.4 | 90.5 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 83.9 | 75.9 | 89.7 |
| Patna | 173 | 73.0 | 77.8 | 89.8 | 98.9 | 100.3 | 96.2 | 90.7 | 89.1 | 89.7 | 88.6 | 82.1 | 74.6 | 87.6 |
| **Plateau Stations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dehra Dun | 2,239 | 66.1 | 69.3 | 79.4 | 90.0 | 96.0 | 93.7 | 86.5 | 84.5 | 84.8 | 82.9 | 75.4 | 68.7 | 81.4 |
| Nagpur | 1,010 | 83.7 | 88.2 | 96.7 | 104.2 | 108.7 | 99.5 | 88.3 | 87.3 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 85.5 | 81.7 | 92.0 |

TABLE II

## NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN SHADE

| Stations | Elevation in feet | Jan | Feb. | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F | °F. | °F. |
| **Hill Stations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Darjeeling .. | See table I | 35.4 | 36.6 | 43.0 | 48.8 | 52.4 | 56.5 | 58.0 | 57.7 | 56.0 | 50.2 | 43.1 | 36.6 | 47.9 |
| Shillong . | | 38.8 | 42.4 | 50.8 | 57.0 | 59.1 | 63.0 | 64.6 | 64.0 | 61.6 | 54.8 | 46.2 | 40.0 | 53.5 |
| Simla | | 35.4 | 36.1 | 43.6 | 50.6 | 57.7 | 60.1 | 59.2 | 59.2 | 56.3 | 51.4 | 44.2 | 39.3 | 49.4 |
| **Coastal Stations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay | | 66.7 | 67.4 | 71.9 | 76.1 | 79.6 | 78.6 | 76.7 | 76.1 | 75.7 | 75.6 | 72.5 | 68.8 | 73.8 |
| Madras . | | 67.1 | 68.4 | 72.4 | 78.1 | 81.7 | 81.1 | 79.3 | 78.0 | 77.2 | 75.0 | 71.9 | 68.9 | 74.9 |
| **Stations in the Plains** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allahabad .. | | 47.1 | 50.9 | 61.0 | 71.4 | 79.9 | 82.9 | 79.8 | 78.5 | 76.6 | 67.1 | 54.3 | 47.1 | 66.4 |
| Calcutta .. | | 54.6 | 59.4 | 68.8 | 75.5 | 77.5 | 78.6 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 78.0 | 73.8 | 63.7 | 55.0 | 70.2 |
| Kanpur | | 45.7 | 51.0 | 60.1 | 70.6 | 80.4 | 83.0 | 79.9 | 78.7 | 76.2 | 66.0 | 53.9 | 46.5 | 66.0 |
| Cuttack | | 59.8 | 61.8 | 71.8 | 77.5 | 79.9 | 79.6 | 78.3 | 78.1 | 77.8 | 74.4 | 65.8 | 58.7 | 72.2 |
| New Delhi . | | 43.3 | 49.2 | 57.1 | 67.7 | 78.8 | 82.5 | 80.1 | 78.4 | 75.5 | 64.3 | 51.8 | 45.0 | 64.5 |
| Lucknow .. | | 47.1 | 51.4 | 60.6 | 70.8 | 78.3 | 81.7 | 79.5 | 78.6 | 76.5 | 66.5 | 54.1 | 47.3 | 66.0 |
| Patna . | | 51.1 | 54.8 | 64.3 | 73.5 | 78.1 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 78.9 | 72.8 | 61.0 | 52.3 | 68.9 |
| **Plateau Stations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dehra Dun . | | 44.0 | 46.6 | 54.1 | 62.5 | 70.1 | 74.1 | 73.8 | 72.9 | 69.5 | 60.3 | 51.1 | 45.1 | 60.3 |
| Nagpur . | | 56.0 | 59.9 | 66.7 | 74.5 | 80.9 | 79.6 | 75.5 | 75.0 | 74.2 | 66.5 | 59.1 | 53.8 | 68.5 |

TABLE III

## NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

| Stations | Elevation in feet | Jan | Feb. | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | in | in. | in | in | in | in | in | in. | in | in. | in. | in. | in. |
| **Hill Stations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Darjeeling . | See table I | 0 53 | 1 19 | 1 88 | 4 14 | 9 63 | 24 18 | 32 92 | 26 56 | 18 90 | 5 41 | 0 81 | 0.27 | 126 42 |
| Shillong .. | | 0 52 | 1 06 | 1 97 | 5 10 | 11 29 | 18 16 | 13 65 | 12 49 | 11 79 | 6 72 | 1 61 | 0 28 | 84.64 |
| Simla . | | 2 61 | 2 92 | 2 36 | 1 81 | 2 53 | 6 04 | 16 30 | 16 85 | 6.68 | 1 18 | 0 52 | 1.24 | 61.04 |
| **Coastal Stations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay . | | 0 14 | 0 08 | 0 05 | 0 03 | 0 65 | 19 06 | 24 27 | 13 39 | 10 39 | 2.54 | 0 53 | 0 08 | 71 21 |
| Madras .. | | 1 41 | 0 41 | 0 29 | 0 61 | 1 03 | 1 86 | 3 60 | 4 58 | 4 68 | 12 04 | 13 96 | 5 45 | 49 92 |
| **Stations in the Plains** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allahabad .. | | 0 85 | 0 63 | 0 56 | 0 17 | 0 63 | 5 04 | 12 56 | 10 03 | 8 36 | 2 34 | 0 31 | 0 34 | 41 82 |
| Calcutta .. | | 0 37 | 1 17 | 1 36 | 1 75 | 5 49 | 11 69 | 12 81 | 12 92 | 9 95 | 4.48 | 0 81 | 0 18 | 62 98 |
| Kanpur .. | | 0 56 | 0 66 | 0 29 | 0 22 | 0 32 | 3 19 | 10 75 | 11 20 | 6 79 | 1 30 | 0 35 | 0 28 | 35 91 |
| Cuttack .. | | 0 32 | 0 78 | 1 04 | 1 07 | 3 57 | 9 95 | 12 89 | 13 40 | 9 76 | 5 34 | 1.62 | 0.23 | 59 97 |
| New Delhi .. | | 0 99 | 0 83 | 0 51 | 0 33 | 0 52 | 3 03 | 7 03 | 7 23 | 4 84 | 0 40 | 0 10 | 0 43 | 26.24 |
| Lucknow .. | | 0.76 | 0 72 | 0 34 | 0 25 | 0 77 | 4 46 | 12 00 | 11 50 | 7 40 | 1.28 | 0 22 | 0.32 | 40.02 |
| Patna .. | | 0.59 | 0.74 | 0 42 | 0 27 | 1 40 | 7 14 | 11.58 | 13 09 | 8 60 | 2 30 | 0 34 | 0 22 | 46 69 |
| **Plateau Stations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dehra Dun .. | | 2 32 | 2 47 | 1.26 | 0 65 | 1 45 | 8 55 | 26 30 | 28 79 | 10.62 | 1 26 | 0 35 | 1.02 | 85 04 |
| Nagpur .. | | 0 37 | 0 65 | 0.60 | 0 60 | 0 76 | 8 82 | 14 60 | 11 42 | 8 01 | 2 17 | 0.77 | 0 47 | 49 24 |

*Oil*

The country is deficient in oil resources ; the only known fields are those around Digboi in Assam. The annual output of 65-70 million gallons is less than one-tenth of the current consumption of petroleum products. There are plans to produce some 20 million gallons of industrial and power alcohol from about 4,00,000 tons of molasses which are produced by sugar factories and are now largely wasted. The present installed capacity is nearly 10 million gallons though the production is only about 2 to 4 million gallons.

*Water-power*

India's hydro-electric resources are potentially large, though they have not yet been surveyed in their entirety. The earlier results arrived at by the committee appointed in 1918, which indicated a minimum continuous water and power potential of 3.5 million kw., are, however, now regarded as an underestimate. The total hydro-power potential of India may be up to 40 million kw. The main zones of hydro-electric potential are: (*i*) a belt along the Himalayas from Himachal Pradesh to Assam, (*ii*) the Western Ghats and (*iii*) the southern hills on the Nilgiris and the middle Cauvery. Apart from the multipurpose river-valley projects there are more than a hundred power projects under consideration or execution in the various States. The total installed capacity which stood at 1,712 mw. in 1951 is expected to rise to 3,057 mw. at the end of the first Five Year Plan and 4,237 mw. on the completion of the projects by 1959.

*Iron Ore*

India possesses some of the world's largest reserves of iron ore, mainly haematites and magnetites with iron content ranging between 60 and 70 per cent. Important sites of exploitation lie on the northern flanks of the Orissa hills in what were the former princely states of Keonjhar, Bonai and Mayurbhanj and in the Singhbhum district of Bihar. This iron field extends southwards into Chhatisgarh, Bastar and southern Madhya Pradesh. Together these ranges are estimated to hold about 4,500 million tons of high-grade ores. Lower-grade ores are found in the Raniganj coalfield, Salem, Mysore, Ratnagiri and Kumaon India's total reserves may reasonably be reckoned at 10,000 million tons and at the current rate of production may be regarded as inexhaustible

*Manganese*

This very important adjunct of heavy metallurgy is also found in abundance, and the country's output ranks third in the world. Reserves of good ore containing 50 per cent of the metal are estimated at 15-20 million tons. About two-thirds of the production is from Madhya Pradesh. Next in importance come Keonjhar and Bonai, the hills of Andhra-Orissa border, Singhbhum, Gujarat, Udaipur and Mysore. The Indian ore is non-friable and therefore easy to transport.

*Chromite*

Chromite, which is both an alloy and a refractory, comes again mainly from Keonjhar, Singhbhum and Mysore. Small reserves of low-grade ore are found in Salem, Ratnagiri and Bezwada.

*Other Ferro Alloys and Refractories*

Singhbhum and Mayurbhanj hold unexploited reserves of 2-3 million tons of vanadium. Rich reserves of magnesite ore of high quality lie in Salem and Mysore ; there are deposits also on the Bombay-Rajasthan

border. Fire clays of good quality occur in the Damodar coalfields, Rajmahal hills (West Bengal) and near Kolar goldfields (Mysore). The total reserves of kyanite and sillimanite—used in glass and electrical industries—are estimated at 5,00,000 tons. A large proportion of the world's output of kyanite (40,000 tons) is supplied by Kharsawan, near Jamshedpur. Most of corundum, an important abrasive, is found in Madras and Mysore, though there are also deposits in Rewa, Singhbhum, Khasi hills (Assam) and Kashmir.

*Non-ferrous Metals*

India is as poor in non-ferrous metals as she is rich in the ferrous ones. Some metals like nickel, cobalt, tungsten and tin are almost non-existent. Gold, copper and aluminium are the only non-ferrous metals which are produced in any quantity. Gold is mined exclusively in Kolar (Mysore), the current output being 2,26,357 oz. The total output of copper ore is about 36,9,000 tons and is mainly worked in the 80-mile copper belt along the Subarnarekha, south-east of Jamshedpur ; copper ores are also found in north Rajasthan and in Sikkim, Garhwal and Kulu in the Himalayas. The prospects for aluminium are more promising ; many of the laterites of the Peninsula contain 50-60 per cent aluminum and those of sub-Himalayan Kashmir contain 60-80 per cent. The total reserves of bauxite are estimated at 250 million tons, the best quality bauxite comes from Madhya Pradesh

*Mica*

India produces 70-80 per cent of the world's supply of mica, about three-quarters coming from Hazaribagh and the rest from Nellore (Andhra) and Rajasthan The present output is about 4,90,000 cwt. per annum. In Bihar alone, about 60,000 workers are employed in mines and factories.

*Salt*

Good quality salt comes from Lake Sambhar and the Pachbhadra pits in Rajasthan which account for nearly one-sixth of the total production. The remainder of the output is mainly inferior in quality and is obtained by evaporation of sea-water on the coastal areas of Kutch, Bombay and Madras. There are reserves of rock-salt in Mandi (Himachal Pradesh).

*Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Minerals*

Beryls of Rajasthan and the monazite of Travancore are the two strategic minerals which are used in atomic fission. There are also pitchblends in the Gaya district of Bihar which may prove a workable source of uranium Among other strategic minerals may be mentioned ilmenite and zircons.

Mention may also be made of minor minerals like alum, apatite, arsenic, asbestos, barytes, felspar, fuller's earth, garnets, graphite, quartz, saltpetre and steatite, many of which are worked locally on a small scale. Of these the outlook for apatite (rock-phosphate) is promising, in view of its use as fertiliser. There are deposits in Mussoorie, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. In Rajasthan, Tiruchirapalli and Saurashtra there are large reserves of gypsum which are used in the manufacture of cement as well as fertilisers.

## PEOPLE

Next to China, India is the world's most populous country. Regular censuses have been taken every ten years since 1881. The cen-

sus taken in 1951 covered Part A, Part B, and Part C States and Part D terriories of the Union. This census did not, however, take into account the population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the tribal areas of Assam. The following statement shows the growth of population since 1891 :

TABLE IV

*(In lakhs)*

| Census year | Population | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) since preceding decade |
|---|---|---|
| 1891 .. .. | 2,359 | — |
| 1901 .. .. | 2,355 | —4 |
| 1911 .. .. | 2,490 | +135 |
| 1921 .. .. | 2,481 | —9 |
| 1931 .. .. | 2,755 | +274 |
| 1941 .. .. | 3,128 | +373 |
| 1951 .. .. | 3,569 | +441 |

During the thirty years since 1921, there has been an increase of about 11 crores in the population The pattern of growth subsequent to 1921 is entirely different from that before that year Before 1921, the growth of population was repeatedly checked by famine and pestilence, but cultivation had more than kept pace with the growth of population. After 1921, however, it has been lagging far behind the growth of population.

*The* 1951 *Census*

Table V gives the figures for population and land area according to Zones and States The total population of India (excluding Jammu and Kashmir and the tribal areas of Assam) is 35,68,29,485 of which 18,33,05,654 are males and 17,35,23,831 females During the decennium ending 1951, the population increased by 42 million showing a mean decennial growth of 12 5 per cent compared with the 1941 figures. Excepting the Punjab and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which registered a decline in the mean decennial rate by 0 5 and 8 6 per cent respectively, all the States showed an increase, the highest being in Delhi (62.1 per cent) followed by Coorg (30 5 per cent) In most of the States, the population increased at a rate varying between 10 and 22 per cent, the exceptions being Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU where the increase was below 10 per cent The rate was only 2 6 per cent for PEPSU.

*Sex Ratio*

India has 947 females for every 1,000 males. The number of males thus exceeds that of the females in all the States except Orissa, Manipur, Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Kutch where for every 1,000 males there are 1,022, 1,036, 1,006, 1,008, and 1,079 females respectively. The minimum number of females is found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (625 per 1,000 males) and Delhi (768 per 1,000 males) The States where the number of females is less than 900 per 1,000 males are West Bengal, Assam, Coorg, the Punjab and PEPSU

*Distribution of Population*

According to zonal classification, Northern India, comprising the single State of Uttar Pradesh, accommodates 18 per cent of the total popu-

TABLE V

**POPULATION BY ZONES AND STATES**

| Zones and States | Land area in square miles | POPULATION | | | | Females per 1,000 males (1951) | Mean decennial growth rate (1941-51) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1951 | | | 1941 | | |
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | | |
| **INDIA** .. | 12,69,640 | 35 68,29,485 (a) | 18 33,05 654 | 17,35,23,831 | 31,47,66,380 | 947 | + 12 5 |
| **I—North India** | 1 13,409 | 6,32,15,742 | 3,30,98,866 | 3,01,16,876 | 5,65,31,848 | 910 | + 11 2 |
| 1. Uttar Pradesh . | 1,13 409 | 6,32,15.742 | 3 30,98,866 | 3,01,16,876 | 5,65,31,848 | 910 | + 11 2 |
| **II—East India** | 2 61,657 | 9,00,80,297 | 4,63,15 658 | 4,37,64 639 | 8,08,73,038 | 945 | + 10.8 |
| 1. Bihar | 70,330 | 4,02,25,947 | 2,02,23,675 | 2,00,02 272 | 3,65,28,119 | 989 | + 9 6 |
| 2 Orissa . | 60,136 | 1,46,45,946 | 72,12,892 | 74,03,054 | 1,37,67,988 | 1,022 | + 6 2 |
| 3 West Bengal | 30,775 | 2,48,10,308 | 1,33,45,441 | 1,14,64,867 | 2,18,37,295 | 859 | + 12 7 |
| 4 Assam (a) | 85 012 | 90,43,707 | 48,12,166 | 42,31,541 | 75,93,037 | 879 | + 17 4 |
| 5. Manipur . | 8,628 | 5 77,635 | 2,83,685 | 2,93,950 | 5,12,069 | 1,036 | + 12.0 |
| 6 Tripura | 4,032 | 6,39 029 | 3,35,589 | 3,03,440 | 5,13,010 | 904 | + 21 9 |
| 7. Sikkim . | 2,744 | 1,37,725 | 72,210 | 65,515 | 1,21,520 | 907 | + 12.5 |
| **III—South India** | 1,68,009 | 7,56,00,804 | 3,78,22,542 | 3,77,78,262 | 6,48,37,350 | 999 | + 15 3 |
| 1. Madras .. | 1,27,790 | 5 70,16,002 | 2,84,19,003 | 2,85,96,999 | 4,98,30,749 | 1,006 | + 13.4 |
| 2 Mysore .. | 29,489 | 90,74,972 | 46,57,409 | 44,17,563 | 73,37,818 | 949 | + 21.2 |
| 3. Travancore-Cochin | 9,144 | 92 80,425 | 46,20,803 | 46,59,622 | 75,00,057 | 1,008 | + 21 2 |
| 4 Coorg . | 1,586 | 2,29,405 | 1,25,327 | 1,04,078 | 1,68,726 | 830 | + 30.5 |

(a) Figures for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B tribal areas of Assam not included.

## POPULATION BY ZONES AND STATES—(*contd*)

| Zones and States | Land area in square miles | POPULATION | | | | Females per 1,000 males (1951) | Mean decennial growth rate (1941-51) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1951 | | | 1941 | | |
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | | |
| **IV—West India** | 1,49,409 | 4,06,61,115 | 2,09,82,281 | 1,96,78,834 | 3,32,49,726 | 938 | + 20.1 |
| 1 Bombay | 1 11,434 | 3,59,56,150 | 1,86 14 802 | 1,73,41,288 | 2,91,81,146 | 932 | + 20 8 |
| 2 Saurashtra | 21,451 | 41,37,359 | 20,94,442 | 20,42,917 | 35,60,700 | 975 | + 15 0 |
| 3 Kutch | 16,724 | 5,67,606 | 2,72,977 | 2,94,629 | 5,07,880 | 1,079 | + 11 1 |
| **V—Central India** | 2,89,399 | 5,22,67,959 | 2,64,97,524 | 2,57,70,135 | 4 72,73,886 | 973 | + 10 0 |
| 1. Madhya Pradesh | 1,30,272 | 2 12,47 533 | 1,06 62,812 | 1,05,84,721 | 1,96,31,615 | 993 | + 7 9 |
| 2 Madhya Bharat . | 46 478 | 79,54,144 | 41,33,075 | 38 21 079 | 71,69,880 | 925 | + 10.4 |
| 3 Hyderabad . | 82 168 | 1,86 55,108 | 94,31 062 | 92,24,046 | 1,63,27,119 | 978 | + 13.3 |
| 4 Bhopal | 6,878 | 8,36,474 | 4 37,635 | 3,98,839 | 7,78,623 | 911 | + 7 2 |
| 5 Vindhya Pradesh | 23 603 | 35,74,690 | 18,32,940 | 17,41,750 | 33,66,649 | 950 | + 6 0 |
| **VI—North-West India** . | 2,84,342 | 3,49,72,597 | 1,85,69,728 | 1,64,02,869 | 3 19,66,764 | 883 | + 9.0 |
| 1. Rajasthan . . | 1 30 207 | 1 52 90,797 | 79,61 673 | 73,29,124 | 1,33,06,232 | 921 | + 13.9 |
| 2. Punjab . | 37,378 | 1 26 41,205 | 67,86,934 | 58,54 271 | 1,26,98,603 | 863 | — 0 5 |
| 3 PEPSU | 10 078 | 34 93,685 | 18,94,814 | 15 98,841 | 34,02,586 | 844 | + 2 6 |
| 4 Jammu and Kashmir | 92,780 | | | | | | |
| 5. Ajmer | 2,417 | 6 98 372 | 3,60,236 | 3,33 136 | 3,83,693 | 925 | + 17 2 |
| 6. Delhi | 578 | 17 44,072 | 9,86 538 | 7 57,534 | 9,17,939 | 768 | + 62.1 |
| 7. Bilaspur | 453 | 1 26,099 | 64 738 | 61 361 | 1,10,336 | 948 | + 13 3 |
| 8 Himachal Pradesh . | 10,451 | 9,83,367 | 5,14,765 | 4,68,602 | 9,47,375 | 910 | + 3 7 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3,215 | 30,971 | 19,055 | 11,916 | 33,768 | 625 | — 8 6 |

lation of India ; Eastern India (7 States) has 25 per cent; Southern India (4 States) 21 per cent; Western India (3 States) 11 per cent; Central India (5 States) 15 per cent; and North-West India (7 States) 10 per cent.

TABLE VI

**POPULATION: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION**

| S. No | Region | Total population | Percentage of the total population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Himalayan region . . | 1,70,42,697 | 4.8 |
| 2 | Northern plains . . | 13,93,98,043 | 39.1 |
| 3 | Peninsular hills and the plateau .. | 10,85,98,645 | 30 4 |
| 4 | Western Ghats and the coastal areas . . | 3,99,26,793 | 11 2 |
| 5 | Eastern Ghats and the coastal areas . . | 5,18,23,336 | 14 5 |
| 6 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 30,971 | — |
| | INDIA | 35,68,29,485 | 100 0 |

In area, Madhya Pradesh (1,30,272 sq miles) is the largest State. Next comes Rajasthan (1,30,207 sq. miles), while Delhi (578 sq. miles) is the smallest

From the point of view of population, Uttar Pradesh, with 63 million, heads the list Madras (57 million) and Bihar (40 million ) occupy the second and third position. Barring Vindhya Pradesh (3·57 million) and Delhi (1 74 million), none of the Part C States and Part D territories have a population of more than a million, the number of inhabitants in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being only 30,971

*Density of Population*

The average density of population in India is 312 per sq. mile It varies considerably from State to State, being as high as 3,017 in Delhi and 1,015 in Travancore-Cochin and dropping as low as 10 in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and 34 in Kutch The density of population is determined by differences in topography, soil and rainfall. These are the major factors which determine how much of land can be used for food production and the degree of its usefulness for the purpose. The problem, therefore, is better studied in the context, not of political divisions but of natural divisions based on topographical and meteorological considerations. For this purpose, the country has been divided into 15 sub-regions which have been re-grouped into High Density, Low Density and Medium Density areas. The following statement shows the density of population and land per capita in the 15 sub-regions.

TABLE VII

| Sub-region | Population in lakhs | Density (per sq. mile) | Land area (in lakh acres) | Land area per capita (in cents) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High Density Sub-regions :** | | | | |
| 1. Lower Gangetic plain .. | 700 | 832 | 538 | 77 |
| 2 Upper Gangetic plain .. | 389 | 681 | 366 | 94 |
| 3 Malabar Konkan .. .. | 238 | 638 | 239 | 100 |
| 4. South Madras .. .. | 307 | 554 | 355 | 115 |
| 5. North Madras and coastal Orissa | 211 | 461 | 293 | 139 |
| Total | 1,845 | 660 | 1,791 | 97 |
| **Low Density Sub-regions :** | | | | |
| 6 The Desert . . | 46 | 61 | 482 | 1,047 |
| 7 Western Himalayas . | 90 | 68 | 852 | 944 |
| 8 North-West hills . | 104 | 163 | 409 | 394 |
| 9. Eastern Himalayas . | 124 | 118 | 674 | 542 |
| 10 North-Central hills and plateau | 138 | 164 | 537 | 389 |
| 11 North-East plateau | 290 | 192 | 967 | 333 |
| Total | 792 | 129 | 3,921 | 495 |
| **Medium Density Sub-regions :** | | | | |
| 12. Trans-Gangetic plain | 259 | 332 | 499 | 193 |
| 13. South Deccan . . | 315 | 247 | 817 | 259 |
| 14. North Deccan | 239 | 246 | 621 | 260 |
| 15. Gujarat, Saurashtra | 161 | 226 | 456 | 283 |
| Total | 974 | 266 | 2,393 | 246 |

The following table gives the area per capita of the agricultural and arable land in India and some other countries

TABLE VIII

| | India | World | U S A. | Europe (excluding U S S R ) | U.S S R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population (in crores) .. | 36 1 | 240 | 15 1 | 39 6 | 19 4 |
| Land area (in crores of acres) | 81 3 | 3,251 | 190 5 | 121 8 | 590 4 |
| Area per capita (in cents) : | | | | | |
| All land .. .. | 225 | 1,354 | 1,264 | 307 | 3,046 |
| Agricultural . .. | 97 | 351 | 741 | 153 | 448 |
| Arable land .. | 97 | 126 | 302 | 92 | 287 |

It will be seen that Europe, which is the most densely populated continent of the world, is less so than India. The average Indian brings 43 per cent of his land under the plough compared to the 30 per cent of the average European. The figures further illustrate the differences in per capita *availability of total agricultural and arable land to the various* peoples; the peoples of the United States of America and Soviet Russia have at their disposal a larger share of the usable land of the world than the peoples of Europe and India.

*Urban and Rural Population*

Of the 357 million who constitute the total population of the country, only 62 million or 17·3 per cent live in cities and towns while the remaining 295 million or 82·7 per cent live in villages There is a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below·

TABLE IX

| Year | Percentage of total population | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban |
| 1921 | 88 7 | 11 2 |
| 1931 | 87 9 | 12 1 |
| 1941 | 86 1 | 13 9 |
| 1951 | 82 7 | 17 3 |

There has been an increase of 3 4 per cent in the urban population during the last decade, which is more than the combined increase, amounting to 2 6 per cent, during the two previous decades.

Leaving out the small States of Delhi and Ajmer, where the proportion of urban population is 83 and 43 per cent respectively, the most urbanised among the major States are Saurashtra and Bombay with 34 and 31 per cent of their population respectively, living in cities and towns

*Towns, Villages and Houses*

There are 3,018 towns and 5,58,089 villages in the country The total number of occupied houses is 64 4 million, of which 54 1 million are in the rural areas and 10 3 million in towns and cities The statement below gives the figures of towns and villages classified according to their population.

TABLE X

| Towns and villages with a population of | Number |
|---|---|
| Less than 500 .. | 3,80,020 |
| Between 500 and 1,000 .. | 1,04,268 |
| Between 1,000 and 2,000 .. | 51,769 |
| Between 2,000 and 5,000 .. | 20,508 |
| Between 5,000 and 10,000 .. | 3,101 |
| Between 10,000 and 20,000 .. | 856 |
| Between 20,000 and 50,000 .. | 401 |
| Between 50,000 and 1,00,000 . | 111 |
| 1,00,000 and above .. | 73 |
| TOTAL . | 5,61,107 |

There are 73 cities in India that have a population of one lakh and over. Assam among the Part A States and PEPSU among the Part B States have no such city, while the towns of Delhi, New Delhi, Ajmer and Bhopal are the only such cities in the seven Part C States. Twenty-four of the 73 cities crossed the five-figure mark during the last decennium, while only 15 cities did so during the previous decennium. The names of these cities with their population according to the 1941 and 1951 censuses are given below:

TABLE XI

| State and city | Population in 1951 | Population in 1941 | Mean rate of decennial growth (1941-51) |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Part A States* | | | |
| **ANDHRA** | | | |
| 1. Vijayavada | 1,61,198 | 86,184 | +60 6 |
| 1. Guntur | 1,25,255 | 83,599 | +39 9 |
| 3. Vishakapatnam | 1,08,042 | 70,243 | +42 4 |
| 4 Rajahmundry | 1,05,276 | 74,564 | +34 2 |
| **BIHAR** | | | |
| 1. Patna | 2,83,479 | 1,96,415 | +36 3 |
| 2. Jamshedpur | 2,18,162 | 1,65,395 | +27 5 |
| 3. Gaya | 1,33,700 | 1,05,223 | +23 8 |
| 4. **Bhagalpur** | 1,14,530 | 93,254 | +20 5 |
| 5. **Ranchi** | 1,06,849 | 62,562 | +52 3 |
| **BOMBAY** | | | |
| 1. Bombay | 28,39,270 | 16,95,168 | +50 5 |
| 2. Ahmedabad | 7,88,333 | 5,91,267 | +28 6 |
| 3. Poona | 4,80,982 | 2,78,165 | +53 4 |
| 4. Sholapur | 2,66,050 | 2,03,691 | +26 6 |
| 5. Surat | 2,23,182 | 1,71,434 | +26 2 |
| 6. Baroda | 2,11,407 | 1,53,301 | +31 9 |
| 7. **Kolhapur** | 1,36,835 | 93,032 | +38 1 |
| 8. **Hubli** | 1,29,609 | 95,512 | +30 3 |
| **MADHYA PRADESH** | | | |
| 1. Nagpur | 4,49,099 | 3,01,957 | +39.2 |
| 2. Jabalpur | 2,56,998 | 1,78,339 | +36 1 |
| **MADRAS** | | | |
| 1. Madras | 14,16,057 | 7,77,481 | +58.5 |
| 2. Madurai | 3,61,781 | 2,39,144 | +40.8 |
| 3. Tiruchirapalli | 2,18,921 | 1,59,566 | +31.4 |

TABLE XI—(*contd.*)

| State and city | Population in 1951 | Population in 1941 | Mean rate of decennial growth (1941-51) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Salem | 2,02,335 | 1,29,702 | +43 8 |
| 5. Coimbatore | 1,97,755 | 1,30,348 | +41 1 |
| 6. Kozhikode | 1,58,724 | 1,26,352 | +22 7 |
| 7. **Mangalore** | 1,17,083 | 81,069 | +36 3 |
| 8. **Vellore** | 1,06,024 | 71,502 | +38 9 |
| 9. **Tanjore** | 1,00,680 | 68,702 | +37 8 |
| **ORISSA** | | | |
| 1 **Cuttack** | 1,02,505 | 74,291 | +31 9 |
| **PUNJAB** | | | |
| 1 Amritsar | 3,25,747 | 3,91,010 | —18 2 |
| 2. Jullundur | 1,68,816 | 1,35,283 | +22 1 |
| 3 Ludhiana | 1,53,795 | 1,11,639 | +31 8 |
| **UTTAR PRADESH** | | | |
| 1 Kanpur | 7,05,383 | 4,87,324 | +36 3 |
| 2 Lucknow | 4,96,861 | 3,87,177 | +24 8 |
| 3 Agra | 3,75,665 | 2,84,149 | +27 7 |
| 4 Banaras | 3,55,777 | 2,63,100 | +30 0 |
| 5 Allahabad | 3,32,295 | 2,60,630 | +24.2 |
| 6 Meerut | 2 33,183 | 1,69,290 | +31.8 |
| 7 Bareilly | 2,08,083 | 1,92,688 | + 7 7 |
| 8 Moradabad | 1,61,851 | 1,42,414 | +12 8 |
| 9 Saharanpur | 1,48,435 | 1,08,263 | +31 3 |
| 10 **Dehra Dun** | 1,44,216 | 78,228 | +59 3 |
| 11. Aligarh | 1,41,618 | 1,12,655 | +22.8 |
| 12. **Rampur** | 1,34,277 | 89,322 | +40 2 |
| 13 **Gorakhpur** | 1,32,436 | 98,977 | +28 9 |
| 14. Jhansi | 1,27,365 | 1,03,254 | +20 9 |
| **WEST BENGAL** | | | |
| 1 Calcutta | 25,48,677 | 21,08,891 | +18 9 |
| 2 Howrah | 4,33,630 | 3,79,292 | +13 4 |
| 3. **Tollyganj** | 1,49,317 | 58,594 | +87 5 |
| 4. Bhatpara | 1,34,916 | 1,17,044 | +14 2 |
| 5 **Kharagpur** | 1,29,636 | 87,185 | +39 2 |

TABLE XI—(*contd.*)

| State and city | Population in 1951 | Population in 1941 | Mean rate of decennial growth (1941-51) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. **Garden Reach** | 1,09,160 | 85,188 | +24.7 |
| 7. **South Suburban (Behala)** | 1,04,055 | 63,479 | +48.4 |
| *Part B States* | | | |
| **HYDERABAD** | | | |
| 1. Hyderabad | 10,85,722 | 7,39,159 | +38.0 |
| 2. **Warangal** | 1,33,130 | 92,808 | +35.7 |
| **MADHYA BHARAT** | | | |
| Indore | 3,10,859 | 2,03,695 | +41.7 |
| 2. Gwalior | 2,41,577 | 1,82,492 | +27.9 |
| 3. **Ujjain** | 1,29,817 | 81,272 | +46.0 |
| **MYSORE** | | | |
| 1. Bangalore | 7,78,977 | 4,06,760 | +62.8 |
| 2. Mysore | 2,44,323 | 1,50,540 | +47.5 |
| 3. Kolar Gold Fields | 1,59,084 | 1,33,859 | +17.2 |
| **RAJASTHAN** | | | |
| 1. Jaipur | 2,91,130 | 1,75,810 | +49.4 |
| 2. Jodhpur | 1,80,717 | 1,26,842 | +35.0 |
| 3. Bikaner | 1,17,113 | 1,27,226 | — 8.3 |
| **SAURASHTRA** | | | |
| 1. Bhavnagar | 1,37,951 | 1,02,851 | +29.2 |
| 2. Rajkot | 1,32,069 | 52,178 | +86.7 |
| 3. Jamnagar | 1,04,419 | 71,588 | +37.3 |
| **TRAVANCORE-COCHIN** | | | |
| 1. Trivandrum | 1,86,931 | 1,28,365 | +37.2 |
| 2. **Alleppey** | 1,16,278 | 56,333 | +69.5 |
| *Part C States* | | | |
| 1. Ajmer | 1,96,633 | 1,47,258 | +28.7 |
| 2. **Bhopal** | 1,02,633 | 75,228 | +30.5 |
| 3. Delhi | 9,14,790 | 5,21,849 | +54.7 |
| 4. **New Delhi** | 2,76,314 | 98,733 | +98.7 |

*Note*:—The towns in bold type have been treated as cities for the first time.

***Economic Stratification***

The classification of population according to means of livelihood shows that 70 per cent of the people of this country depend on agriculture and 30 per cent live by non-agricultural professions. The preponderance of the agricultural over the non-agricultural population prevails in all the States except Saurashtra, Kutch, Ajmer, Delhi and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where the non-agricultural population exceeds the agricultural population by 3, 8, 5, 90, and 86 per cent, respectively. In the two industrially advanced States of West Bengal and Bombay, the proportion of the agricultural population, though far in excess of the non-agricultural, is, however, much below the all-India average. On the other hand, in most of the mountainous States like Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim, the agricultural population forms more than 90 per cent of the total.

Out of every 100 Indians, including their dependents, 47 are mainly peasant-proprietors, 9 mainly tenants, 13 landless labourers, one is a landlord or rentier (agricultural), while 10 are engaged in industries or other non-agricultural production, 6 in commerce, 2 in transport and 12 in the services and miscellaneous professions. The statement given below shows the number of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependents and earning dependents among the two major classes and eight sub-classes of the livelihood pattern:

TABLE XII

*(In millions)*

| | Self-supporting persons | Non-earning dependents | Earning dependents | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned | 45.8 | 100.1 | 21.4 | 167.3 |
| Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned | 8.8 | 18.9 | 3.9 | 31.6 |
| Cultivating labourers | 14.9 | 24.6 | 5.3 | 44.8 |
| Cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers | 1.6 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 5.3 |
| Total of agricultural classes | 71.1 | 146.9 | 31.0 | 249.0 |
| Production other than cultivation | 12.2 | 22.4 | 3.1 | 37.7 |
| Commerce | 5.9 | 14.5 | 0.9 | 21.3 |
| Transport | 1.7 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 5.6 |
| Other services and miscellaneous sources | 13.6 | 26.8 | 2.6 | 43.0 |
| Total of non-agricultural classes | 33.4 | 67.3 | 6.9 | 107.6 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 104.5 | 214.2 | 37.9 | 356.6 |

With the help of information collected at the census about secondary means of livelihood, separate figures for agricultural landholders and landless agriculturists have been computed. *These figures show that for every* 1,000 agricultural landholders there are 402 landless agriculturists. The number varies enormously from State to State and is the smallest in Uttar Pradesh (161) and the largest in Travancore-Cochin (782). The figures for the other major States are Mysore 190, Assam 235, Orissa 271, Bombay 383, Madhya Bharat 397, Madhya Pradesh 413, Hyderabad 507, Bihar 510, Rajasthan 544, West Bengal 609 and Madras 714.

There are 545 lakhs of cultivators. Among them, owner-cultivators number 457 lakhs and tenant-cultivators 88 lakhs The preponderance of owner-cultivators is the most important and characteristic feature of our agricultural class-structure This is true not merely of *ryotwari* areas but also, and to an even greater extent, of the permanently settled and temporarily settled *zamindari* areas as well

The 334 lakhs of self-supporting non-agriculturists have been further classified into four sub-categories as follows.

TABLE XIII

| | Number (in lakhs) | Percentage of self-supporting non-agriculturists | Percentage of self-supporting persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employers | 11 | 3 3 | 1 1 |
| Self-employed persons other than employers | 165 | 49 4 | 15 7 |
| Employees | 148 | 44 3 | 14 2 |
| Non-agricultural rentiers, pensioners and miscellaneous income receivers | 10 | 3 0 | 0 9 |
| TOTAL | 334 | 100 0 | 31 9 |

Non-agricultural employees, it will be observed, form a distinctly larger proportion of non-agriculturists than cultivating labourers among agriculturists. Self-employed persons (other than employers) are, on the other hand, more numerous than employers and employees combined.

In order to find out what exactly these 324 lakhs of self-supporting persons, engaged in industries and services other than cultivation, do to earn their income, they have been grouped together into 10 divisions and 88 sub-divisions. The statistics given below are comparable with those collected in other countries under a scheme approved by UNESCO

and also with the published statistics of the 1931 and earlier censuses in India.

TABLE XIV

| Division of industries and services | Number (in lakhs) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Primary industries other than cultivation, mining and quarrying | 24 0 | 7 4 |
| 2. Mining and quarrying | 5 7 | 1 8 |
| 3 Processing and manufacture—foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof | 55 1 | 17.0 |
| 4 Processing and manufacture—metals, chemicals and products thereof | 12 4 | 3 8 |
| 5 Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified | 24 3 | 7 5 |
| 6 Construction and utilities | 15 9 | 4 9 |
| 7 Commerce | 59 0 | 18 2 |
| 8 Transport, storage and communications | 19 0 | 5 9 |
| 9 Health, education and public administration | 32 9 | 10 2 |
| 10 Services not elsewhere specified | 75 4 | 23 3 |
| TOTAL | 323 7 | 100 0 |

*Age Structure*

Table XV gives a break-down of the population according to age-groups The number in each slab is shown below as the percentage of the total population :

TABLE XV

| | Age-group | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Infants and young children | 0 to 4 | 13 5 |
| Boys and girls | 5 to 14 | 24 8 |
| Young men and women | 15 to 24 | 17.4 |
| | 25 to 34 | 15 6 |
| Middle-aged men and women | 35 to 44 | 11 9 |
| | 45 to 54 | 8.5 |
| Elderly persons | 55 to 64 | 5 1 |
| | 65 to 74 | 2 2 |
| | 75 and over | 1 0 |
| | | 100 0 |

TABLE XVI

**AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION**

*(In thousands)*

| Age group | Total | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed or divorced | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Below 1 year .. | 5,821 | 5,668 | 5,821 | 5,668 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1—4 years .. | 17,939 | 17,908 | 17,939 | 17,908 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5—14 " .. | 44,703 | 41,989 | 41,804 | 35,737 | 2,833 | 6,118 | 66 | 134 |
| 15—24 " .. | 30,672 | 30 052 | 16,627 | 5,184 | 13,660 | 24,041 | 384 | 827 |
| 25—34 " .. | 27,875 | 26,633 | 3,701 | 733 | 23,122 | 23,731 | 1,052 | 2,129 |
| 35—44 " .. | 22,032 | 19 528 | 1,150 | 304 | 19,323 | 15,346 | 1,559 | 3,178 |
| 45—54 " .. | 15,719 | 13,898 | 604 | 173 | 13,076 | 8,314 | 2,038 | 5,412 |
| 55—64 " .. | 9,064 | 8,624 | 299 | 89 | 6,777 | 3,334 | 1,989 | 5,201 |
| 65—74 " .. | 3,867 | 3,976 | 104 | 37 | 2.533 | 1,092 | 1,230 | 2,847 |
| 75 and over .. | 1,630 | 1,756 | 46 | 18 | 883 | 370 | 701 | 1,367 |
| Age not stated .. | 111 | 117 | 51 | 60 | 46 | 42 | 14 | 15 |
| TOTAL POPULATION (EXCLUDING DISPLACED PERSONS) | 1,79,433 | 1,70,149 | 88,146 | 65,951 | 12,253 | 12,388 | 9,033 | 21,810 |

It will be observed that the proportion of juveniles is very high and the proportion of people who live beyond middle age is very low. The statement below compares these proportions with those in some other countries of the world:

TABLE XVII

| Territory | Percentage of total population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Infants | Infants and young children | Persons aged under 15 | People aged 55 and above |
| India | 3 3 | 13 5 | 38.3 | 8 3 |
| Europe | 2 0 | 9 8 | 26 9 | 17.2 |
| Germany | 1.5 | 7 0 | 23 5 | 19.1 |
| U.K. | 1.5 | 8 6 | 22 5 | 21.1 |
| Italy | 1 8 | 9 2 | 26 6 | 12 0 |
| France | 1 6 | 7 2 | 21 8 | 21 4 |
| North America | . | 10 8 | 27 1 | 16 9 |
| Oceania | 2 5 | 10 5 | 26 0 | 17.8 |
| Japan | 2 8 | 13 5 | 35 4 | 11.0 |
| South-East Asia | 3 3 | 15 1 | 40 9 | 7 3 |
| South-West Asia | 3 1 | 16 7 | 40 6 | 9 5 |
| South and Central America | 3 1 | 14 6 | 40 1 | 7 4 |
| Africa | 2 9 | 13.7 | 13 1 | 8 5 |

*Marital Status Pattern*

Out of every 10,000 persons in India (not reckoning displaced persons), there are 5,133 males and 4,867 females Among them 2,521 males and 1,886 females are unmarried. If males and females are reckoned together, the unmarried people form 44·1 per cent of the population.

An outstanding feature of the marital pattern is the large number of child marriages which continue despite the Child Marriage Restraint Act. Some 28,33,000 married males, 61,18,000 married females, 66,000 widowers and 1,34,000 widows-- all between the ages of 5 and 14—were counted at the 1951 census The number of married females aged 14 and of married males aged 15,16 and 17 are not known. The latter marriages are punishable under the law, while the former are not At the census, nearly 92,00,000 marriages were found to have been contracted in contravention of the law This number was distributed among the different zones as shown below·

TABLE XVIII

| Zone | Married and widowed persons under 15 years of age | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number (in lakhs) | Percentage of total population in the zone |
| North India .. | 25 7 | 4 1 |
| East India .. | 27 6 | 3.2 |
| South India .. | 5 2 | 0 7 |
| West India .. | 6 8 | 1.7 |
| Central India .. | 19.2 | 3 7 |
| North-West India .. | 7 0 | 2 2 |
| INDIA .. | 91 5 | 2.6 |

It may, however, be mentioned that there is clear evidence that child marriage figures are diminishing almost everywhere. Married females under 15 were 9·6 per cent of the married males in 1941 and this figure dropped to 7 4 per cent in 1951. There is a similar drop in North India (from 10·9 to 10·1), in East India (from 10·5 to 8 2), in South India (from 5 2 to 2·6), in West India (from 9·5 to 6 0), in Central India (from 12·8 to 10·6), and in North-West India (from 7·4 to 6·5).

*Birth and Death Rates*

The statement given below shows the birth and mortality rates for undivided India between 1931 and 1946 and for the Indian Republic after 1947:

TABLE XIX

| Year | For every thousand | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Birth rate | Death rate | Infant mortality |
| 1931 | 35 | 25 | 179 |
| 1932 | 34 | 22 | 169 |
| 1933 | 36 | 23 | 171 |
| 1934 | 34 | 25 | 187 |
| 1935 | 35 | 24 | 164 |
| 1936 | 36 | 23 | 162 |
| 1937 | 35 | 22 | 162 |
| 1938 | 34 | 24 | 167 |
| 1939 | 34 | 24 | 156 |
| 1940 | 33 | 22 | 160 |
| 1941 | 32 1 | 21 9 | 158 |
| 1942 | 29 5 | 21 4 | 163 |
| 1943 | 26 1 | 23 9 | 165 |
| 1944 | 25 8 | 24 5 | 169 |
| 1945 | 28 0 | 22 1 | 151 |
| 1946 | 28 9 | 18.7 | 136 |
| 1947 | 26 6 | 19 7 | 146 |
| 1948 | 25 4 | 17 1 | 130 |
| 1949 | 26.7 | 16 0 | 123 |
| 1950 | 24 8 | 16 0 | 127 |
| 1951 | 24 9 | 14.4 | 124 |

The above figures are based on the registration data maintained by the various States. The system of registration is by no means efficient or even satisfactory in most of the States. If reporting were complete and

the basic records correctly maintained, the changes in the figures recorded by the census at intervals of ten years should tally with the balance of births and deaths during the ten-year period, leaving only a relatively small margin to be explained by the net balance of migration of people in and out of the territory in question.

After a close and careful study of the registration data, the census data and other collateral information, the Census Report (1951) has recorded the following conclusions:

That during the ten years 1941-50 :

(i) births have occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum,

(ii) deaths have occurred at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum;

(iii) hence, the natural increase of population has been occurring at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum.

*Religions*

Information about religion was collected at the 1951 census as at the previous censuses. Previously, the enumeration record was sorted out in the first instance on the basis of religion. This time, however, it has been done with reference to the principal means of livelihood. Consequently, the information obtained at this census for population groups according to religion is restricted to the ascertainment of numbers only. The statement given below shows the number of persons professing different religions in the country.

TABLE XX

| Religion | Number (in lakhs) | Number (per 10,000) |
|---|---|---|
| Hindu | 3,032 | 8,499 |
| Sikh | 62 | 174 |
| Jain | 16 | 45 |
| Buddhist | 2 | 6 |
| Zoroastrian | 1 | 3 |
| Christian | 82 | 230 |
| Muslim | 354 | 993 |
| Jewish | — | — |
| Other religions (tribal) | 17 | 47 |
| Other religions (non-tribal) | 1 | 3 |
| ALL RELIGIONS | 3,567 | 10,000 |

*Special Groups*

Before 1951, a record was made of the "Race, Tribe or Caste" of every person interrogated at a census, and the numbers of individual castes and tribes were tabulated separately. In the 1951 census, however, in conformity with the Government's policy of discouraging community distinctions based on caste, information about Race, Caste or Tribe has been collected only from certain groups of people who have specifically been referred to in the Constitution. A person is a member of a "Special Group" if he is a member of a "Scheduled Caste," of a "Scheduled Tribe,"

of any other "Backward Class" or if he is an "Anglo-Indian." The table below shows the population of "Special Groups" in the various States:

TABLE XXI

**POPULATION OF SPECIAL GROUPS**

| State | Anglo-Indians | Scheduled Castes | Scheduled Tribes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ajmer .. .. | 298 | 80,974 | 9,816 |
| Assam .. .. .. | 1,055 | 4,24,044 | 17,35,245 |
| Bhopal . .. | 18 | 1,29,370 | 59,114 |
| Bihar .. . .. | 4,596 | 50,57,812 | 40,49,183 |
| Bilaspur . | 4 | 27,135 | — |
| Bombay . | 7,327 | 30,03,024 | 33,59,305 |
| Chandernagore | 89 | — | — |
| Coorg .. . | 41 | 25,690 | 21,084 |
| Delhi . . | 812 | 2,08,612 | — |
| Himachal Pradesh . | 6 | 2,24,610 | — |
| Hyderabad . . | 3,919 | 28,00,184 | 3,54,933 |
| Kutch .. | — | 7,450 | 17,002 |
| Madhya Bharat . | 186 | 13,23,881 | 10,60,812 |
| Madhya Pradesh .. . | 2,634 | 28,98,968 | 24,77,024 |
| Madras . .. | 27,253 | 85,33,632 | 6,35,979(a) |
| Manipur . .. | — | — | 1,94,239 |
| Mysore .. .. | 10,659 | 16,08,821 | 15,310 |
| Orissa .. . | 485 | 26,30,763 | 29,67,334 |
| PEPSU .. | 239 | 6,76,302 | — |
| Punjab .. .. . | 935 | 23,86,143 | 2,429 |
| Rajasthan . .. | 740 | 16,09,074 | 3,16,348 |
| Saurashtra . .. | 58 | 1,19,358 | 38,849 |
| Sikkim . | — | — | — |
| Travancore-Cochin .. | 11,990 | 8,70,139 | 26,580 |
| Tripura .. | 94 | 46,371 | 1,92,293 |
| Uttar Pradesh .. | 6,343 | 1,14,79,102 | — |
| Vindhya Pradesh .. .. | 240 | 4,76,234 | 4,18,282 |
| West Bengal .. . | 31,616 | 46,96,205 | 11,65,337 |
| TOTAL .. .. | 1,11,637 | 5,13,43,898 | 1,91,16,498(a) |

(a) The figures include about 5,000 persons in Madras district who returned themselves as Harijans but were misclassified as Scheduled Tribes.

No Caste or Tribe was scheduled in relation to the Andamans, Chandernagore and Sikkim under the President's Orders under Articles 314 and 342 of the Constitution. At the 1951 census, however, the West Bengal list of Scheduled Tribes was applied to Chandernagore and Sikkim. The figures obtained on this basis were as follows:

| | Scheduled Castes | Scheduled Tribes |
|---|---|---|
| Chandernagore . .. | 5,457 | 139 |
| Sikkim .. .. .. | 112 | 29,429 |

*Languages*

The 1951 Census, which provided for the registering of the mother tongue as returned by the citizen, has enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects, including 63 non-Indian languages The table given below shows that 324 million persons or 91 per cent of the population returned as their mother-tongue one or other of the fourteen languages specified in the Constitution About 12 million persons (3.2 per cent) returned as their mother-tongue one or other of the 23 tribal languages, and nearly 18 million persons (5.0 per cent) returned one or other of the 24 other Indian languages or dialects In each case the total number of persons speaking each one of the languages or dialects is over a lakh.

TABLE XXII

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

| | No of Languages or dialects | Population classification by mother-tongue | Percentage to the total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population . | 845 | 35,68,79,394 | 100 0 |
| Languages specified in the Constitution . | 15(a) | 32,39,72,607 | 90 8 |
| Tribal languages with speakers numbering a lakh and over . | 23 | 1,15,31,848 | 3 2 |
| Other Indian languages (or dialects) with speakers numbering . a lakh and over | 24 | 1,76,98,041 | 5.0 |
| less than a lakh . | 720 | 28,60,974 | 0.8 |
| Non-Indian languages . .. | 63 | 2,26,251 | .. |
| Unclassified population . . | .. | 5,89,673 | 0.2 |

The language returns of the Punjab, PEPSU, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur States were vitiated by controversy. The returns relating to the languages concerned, namely, Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani or Punjabi, had, therefore, to be lumped together with the result that no all-India total could be specified for persons having the national language—Hindi—as their mother tongue. Table XXIII shows the number of persons speaking the various languages specified in the Constitution and the percentage of each language-group to the total.

(a) Fourteen languages have been specified in the Constitution. Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani, instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 Census has enumerated 15 instead of 14 languages.

TABLE XXIII

| S No | Languages | North India | East India | South India | West India | Central India | North-West India | | Total | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Total | Percentage to the total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Rajasthan And Ajmer | Other States | | | | |
| 1 | Hindi .. | 5,04 54,217 | 3,40 36,450 | 1,49 287 | 4,92,906 | 25,06,477 | 31,20,654 | | | 975 | | |
| 2. | Urdu . | 43,00,425 | 33,60,352 | 8 69,858 | 19,77,607 | 29,04,632 | 1,57 585 | 1,86,13,594 | 2,21,59,456 | 862 | 14,99,44,311 | 46.3 |
| 3. | Hindustani (a) | 67,42,937 | . | 13,45,662 | 8,006 | 59,939 | | | | 4,139 | | |
| 4 | Punjabi . | 3,23,456 | 90,443 | 8,639 | 68,978 | 78,384 | 2,67,623 | .. | . | 224 | . | . |
| 5. | Telugu .. | 2,145 | 4 27,565 | 2,31,56,679 | 3,07,101 | 90,94 808 | | .. | 10 574 | 1 044 | 3,29,99,916 | 10.2 |
| 6 | Marathi . | 10,866 | 14,330 | 2,85 020 | 1,58,53,385 | 10,852,327 | .. | . | 33,529 | 65 | 2,70,49,522 | 8 3 |
| 7. | Tamil .. | 8,061 | 26,465 | 2,63,21 371 | 1,11,020 | 67,913 | .. | . | 10,360 | 1,574 | 2,65,46,764 | 8.2 |
| 8 | Bengali .. | 73,045 | 2,49,82,452 | 5 796 | 16,070 | 27,224 | | | 14,724 | 2 363 | 2,51,21,674 | 7.8 |
| 9. | Gujarati .. | 14,190 | 28,187 | 31,573 | 1,59,92 485 | 1,76,550 | . | .. | 67,361 | 125 | 1,63,10,771 | 5 1 |
| 10. | Kannada .. | 253 | 475 | 81,49,897 | 43 50,918 | 19 70,026 | | | 161 | 34 | 14,471,764 | 4 5 |
| 11. | Malayalam | 2,001 | 4 593 | 1,33 13 072 | 40,153 | 7 546 | | | 9,929 | 2,815 | 13,380,109 | 4 1 |
| 12. | Oriya .. | 475 | 1,26,81,881 | 1,64,268 | 899 | 3,05 017 | | . | 187 | 1,184 | 1,31,53,909 | 4.0 |
| 13. | Assamese . | 260 | 49,83,061 | 64 | 110 | 28 | | | 4,691 | 12 | 49,88,226 | 1 5 |
| 14. | Kashmiri . | 1,970 | 159 | 15 | 293 | 142 | | . | 2,506 | 1 | 51,086 | .. |
| 15. | Sanskrit . | . | 509 | | 28 | 18 | | .. | . | .. | 555 | .. |
| | TOTAL .. | 6,19,34,301 | 8,06,37,222 | 7,38 01,201 | 3,92,19,959 | 4,60 51,029 | | . | 2,23,13,478 | 15,417 | 32,39,72,607 | 100 |

(a) See footnote on page 27

*People of Indian Origin Abroad*

Roughly, the total number of people of Indian origin abroad is about four million The countries in which they number more than a lakh are Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Mauritius, British Guiana and the Fiji Islands. In Dutch Guiana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Indonesia, their number is above 25,000 in each place.

The emigration of Indian labour dates back to the beginning of the nineteenth century when they went to the Straits Settlements in large numbers to work on the plantations Till the passing of the first Emigration Act in 1837, however, the migration was unregulated This Act was replaced by the Indian Emigration Act of 1922, which was amended in 1938 and again in 1940.

The statement given below shows the number of people of Indian origin living in different countries of the world.

TABLE XXIV

**PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD**

| Name of country | Indian population | Year of estimate |
|---|---|---|
| **Commonwealth Countries** | | |
| Australia | 2,500 | 1947 |
| Canada | 3,000 | 1950 |
| New Zealand | 1,200 | 1952 |
| South Africa | 3,65,524 | 1951 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 4,150 | 1951 |
| Ceylon (*a*) | 9,85,327 | 1953 |
| British Malaya (*b*) | 6,40,709 | 1952 |
| Singapore (*b*) | 83,624 | 1952 |
| Hong Kong | 1,500 | 1952 |
| Mauritius | 3,22,972 | 1952 |
| Seychelles | 285 | 1947 |
| Gibraltar | 41 | 1946 |
| Nigeria | 375 | 1947 |
| Kenya | 90,528 | 1948 |
| Uganda | 33,767 | 1948 |
| Nyasaland | 4,000 | 1951 |
| Zanzibar and Pemba | 15,812 | 1948 |

(*a*) Number of Indians and Pakistanis registered as citizens up to March 15, 1953, in the Indian Mission was 18,500.

(*b*) Including Pakistanis.

**PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD**—(*contd.*)

| Name of country | Indian population | Year of estimate |
|---|---|---|
| **Commonwealth Countries** | | |
| Tanganyika .. | 56,499 | 1952 |
| Jamaica .. | 25,000 | 1952 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2,27,390 | 1950 |
| British Guiana .. | 1,97,696 | 1951 |
| Fiji Islands | 1,48,802 | 1952 |
| Northern Rhodesia | 2,600 | 1951 |
| British North Borneo | 1,298 | 1948 |
| Aden | 9,456 | 1946 |
| Sarawak .. | 2,300 | 1940 |
| Brunei .. | 436 | 1947 |
| British Somaliland | 250 | 1946 |
| Malta | 37 | 1948 |
| Granada .. | 9,000 | 1946 |
| St Lucia .. | 7,000 | 1952 |
| British Honduras | 2,000 | 1946 |
| Sierra Leone | 76 | 1948 |
| United Kingdom | 7,128 | 1932 |
| Leeward Islands | 99 | 1946 |
| Gold Coast | 250 | 1948 |
| St. Vincent .. | 1,818 | 1950 |
| Barbados | 100 | 1950 |
| St Kitts .. | 97 | 1950 |
| Dominica | 5 | 1950 |
| TOTAL FOR COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES .. .. | 32,54,651 | |
| **Other Foreign Countries** | | |
| Burma (*c*) .. | | |
| Indonesian Republic .. .. | 40,000 | 1952 |
| Thailand .. .. .. | 17,000 | 1952 |

(*c*) No accurate figures are available. According to the 1931 Census, the Indian population numbered about 11 lakhs. According to the Indian Mission at Rangoon, the number is now estimated at about 7 lakhs.

**PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD**—(*contd.*)

| Name of country | Indian population | Year of estimate |
|---|---|---|
| **Other Foreign Countries** | | |
| Indo-China .. .. .. | 2,300 | 1950 |
| Japan .. .. .. | 474 | 1952 |
| Bahrein .. . .. | 1,135 | 1948 |
| Iraq .. .. .. | 650 | 1948 |
| Muscat . . .. | 1,145 | 1947 |
| Portuguese East Africa . . | 5,000 | 1948 |
| Madagascar .. . | 9,955 | 1950 |
| Reunion .. . .. | 2,200 | 1947 |
| United States of America . .. | 2,405 | 1947 |
| Brazil .. .. .. | 40 | 1951 |
| Panama . . .. | 908 | 1950 |
| Afghanistan (*d*) . .. | 264 | 1951 |
| Iran . | 752 | 1952 |
| Ethiopia . . . | 1,250(*e*) | .. |
| Dutch Guiana .. .. . | 60,000 | 1953 |
| Philippines . .. .. | 1,800 | 1951 |
| Lebanon .. . .. | 49 | 1948 |
| Syria .. . | 32 | 1948 |
| Kuwait .. . | 1,250 | 1948 |
| Saudi Arabia .. . | 2,400 | 1948 |
| Palestine .. . | 56 | 1947 |
| Germany .. .. .. | 35 | 1953 |
| Austria .. .. | 39 | 1953 |
| Italy .. . .. | 200 | 1952 |
| Belgian Congo .. . | 1,227 | 1950 |
| Belgium .. .. | 60 | 1952 |
| Ruanda Urundi . | 1,963 | 1950 |
| Italian Somaliland . | 1,000 | 1947 |
| Nepal .. . | 10,441 | 1941 |
| Czechoslovakia . . | 11 | 1953 |

(*d*) The figures are for Kabul and Kandahar only. Information for the whole of Afghanistan is not available.

(*e*) Unofficial estimates. No census ever taken.

**PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD—(contd.)**

| Name of the country | Indian population | Year of estimate |
|---|---|---|
| Bulgaria .. .. .. | 3 | 1953 |
| U.S.S.R .. .. .. | 15 | 1953 |
| Switzerland .. . .. | 100 | 1953 |
| France .. .. . | 23 | 1951 |
| Netherlands . .. | — | 1953 |
| Luxembourg .. .. . | — | 1952 |
| Portugal . . .. | 1 | 1952 |
| Yugoslavia .. .. | — | 1953 |
| TOTAL FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES (EXCEPTING BURMA) .. . .. | 1,66,183 | |
| TOTAL FOR ALL COUNTRIES (EXCEPTING BURMA) | 34 20,834 | |

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## CHAPTER II

## HISTORY

Little is known of early man in India though some evidence has come down to us of the presence of Palaeolithic and Neolithic men, both in the North and the South. Some scholars connect the Neolithic communities of India with the primitive tribes of the Malay Peninsula, Indonesia and Indo-China.

### INDUS CIVILISATION

In 1921-22 two Indian archaeologists (Banerji and Sahni) under the guidance of Sir John Marshall, then Director-General of Archaeology in India, excavated the remains of a chalcolithic civilisation at Mohenjodaro (Larkana, Sind) and Harappa (Montgomery, Punjab). In the years following, other archaeologists (Majumdar, Mackay, Vats and Stein) discovered more than thirty sites of the same culture in the Indus valley. Since Partition, about thirty similar sites have been discovered: 25 in the Bikaner Division (Rajasthan) and the rest in Saurashtra and Ambala Division in the Punjab The study of evidence from all these sites is not yet complete, but some facts are indisputable.

The Indus civilisation flourished between c 3000 and 1500 B C, and its centres were in planned cities Elaborate systems of drainage and public baths are a conspicuous feature of municipal life. Finds from the Indus valley as well as the Euphrates-Tigris valley bear ample testimony to the material prosperity of the Indus people and the close trade relations between the two regions. The Indus people domesticated animals (cows, buffaloes, sheep, elephants, camels and perhaps dogs). They cultivated wheat and barley and made use of cotton. The weapons of war were usually made of copper and bronze. Pottery making was a highly developed industry, and the carpenter, the blacksmith, the stone-cutter, the jeweller, the goldsmith and the ivory worker plied their trades with diligence The houses were built of baked bricks, which indicates that timber was easily available in the neighbourhood in those days The leadership of the community probably belonged to the merchants and industrialists who procured the raw materials of industry from distant places, and exported their manufactures, which included cotton fabrics, to distant places in Western Asia.

The Indus people had a pictorial script which has not yet been deciphered. From the seals and other objects, it appears that a Mother Goddess was worshipped and probably the cult of Siva originated in this culture.

The racial affinities of the Indus people have not been satisfactorily determined. Most scholars believe that they were a pre-Aryan people, while some identify them with the Dravidians. One fact is certain. The civilisation was native to the soil and covered a considerable area.

Changes in the direction of the monsoon winds and short-sighted exploitation of forests may have contributed to the rapid desiccation of the Indus valley. The once prosperous cities easily succumbed to the Aryans who appeared in the Indus valley with their own engine of war, namely, the horse.

## INDO-ARYANS: THE VEDAS

The Aryans invaded India in successive waves as part of the great migrations that spread from the Mongolian steppes in the East to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean in the West. It is not known when the first Aryan invasion of India took place. One view assigns the Aryan settlement in the land of the *Sapta Sindhu* to the middle of the second millennium B C. This was roughly the age of the *Rig Veda*.

The Rig Vedic state was normally ruled by a *rajan* (king) who ruled with the help of popular tribal bodies.

The society, mainly rural, was based on the family. The families (*kulas*) were grouped into larger units and there were distinct, though not rigid, classes of nobles and warriors, priests and sages, artisans and cultivators. These three orders were marked out from the original inhabitants, i.e., Dravidians and pre-Dravidians

There was, however, no ban on inter-marriage, change of occupation or commensality among the three orders, and even between Aryans and the original inhabitants.

The Rig Vedic Aryans were skilful farmers and knew the art of domesticating animals They engaged in trade and may have known maritime navigation.

Their religion probably consisted of the worship of the powers of Nature. The deities worshipped were *Varuna* (Sky), *Surya* (Sun), *Agni* (Fire), *Indra* (God of Thunder and Rain) and others Sacrifices formed an important element of this religion and there was a constant tendency towards monotheism. Among the noblest hymns of the *Rig Veda* are those relating to Creation and the Primeval Germ (*Hiranyagarbha*)

Aryan expansion over North India (up to modern Bengal) seems to have been completed by 1000 B C The later *Vedas* and the *Upanishads* and the *Vedangas* belong to this period In the field of politics some of the tribal chiefs became more powerful by annexing territory both at the cost of neighbouring Aryan and indigenous kingdoms. Changes of far-reaching importance took place in the social organisation, and the caste system became more rigid The original inhabitants were not exterminated or segregated but were converted and brought into the Indo-Aryan social organisation. The privileges of the Brahmins and the growing complexities of their rituals were, however, not to go unchallenged for long.

## JAINISM AND BUDDHISM

The heresy against Brahminism found expression in two new faiths—Jainism and Buddhism. Both Mahavira, the founder of Jainism, and his great contemporary, Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, sprang from the Kshatriya clans of eastern India. The two new religions shared the belief in the transmigration of souls, but both rejected the authority of the *Vedas* and condemned animal sacrifices While Jainism carried the doctrine of non-violence to extremes and prescribed rigid ascetism for salvation, Buddhism advised the middle path and abhorred the mortification of the flesh as much as indulgence in sensual pleasure.

## RISE OF MAGADHA: IRANIANS AND GREEKS

In political history this was the age of *Solasa Mahajanpada* (16 principalities: monarchical and non-monarchical). Of these, it was

Magadha that ultimately united into a single State not only Northern India but also a considerable part of the South.

The urge to unification came from foreign invasions. About 518 B.C., Emperor Darius annexed parts of the Indus valley, and his Indian satrapy was famous for its riches and other resources. The Persian imperial army which invaded Greece in 480 B.C. contained a contingent from the Indian satrapy. Within a few generations, however, the Persians lost their hold on the Indus valley which was parcelled out among a number of small but autonomous States. The short-lived Persian conquest of the Indian border-lands brought the two civilisations into intimate contact. A new script, namely, Kharoshthi, certain new political concepts and some other features of Indian culture are attributed to the Persian occupation. Indian ideas of religion and philosophy, on the other hand, migrated to the lands around the eastern Mediterranean

While the Persian hold in the Indus valley was weakening, Magadha under the Nandas was growing in power and expanding westwards. In 326 B C Alexander the Great invaded India, but he had to turn back at the Hydapses (Beas) for his home-sick troops refused to march against the Nanda Empire situated in the Gangetic valley. Alexander returned by way of the Indus, overcoming the strong resistance of the small autonomous tribes and cities Greek rule in north-western India came to an end soon after Alexander's death

### THE MAURYAS ASOKA

Chandragupta Maurya, who had supplanted the Nandas in Magadha, was the leader of the new national movement He not only made himself master of Northern India and forced Seleucus Nicator to surrender (c. 305 B C ) the provinces of Kabul, Herat, Kandahar and Baluchistan, but possibly extended his empire to the South. His grandson Asoka ruled over an empire which stretched from the River Kabul to the River Brahmaputra and from Srinagar to Srirangapatnam.

Chandragupta Maurya and his advisers, of whom Chanakya was possibly one, not only drew upon Brahmanical political concepts and institutions but also Greek and Iranian administrative ideas which they altered to suit local needs In diplomacy, military organisation, civil government and the fine arts, Mauryan India attained a high level of accomplishment, but it was left to Chandragupta's grandson, Asoka, to win immortal fame for himself and his country.

Asoka won the war in Kalinga but lost his peace of mind, and, finally sought refuge in the Buddha's tenets of non-violence and the Middle Path. He sent his missionaries of peace not only to the different parts of his empire but far beyond the imperial frontiers to Ceylon, his Hellenistic neighbours and Central Asia.

During the rule of Asoka's weak successors, disruption set in. Provinces in the south as well as in the north revolted and the Greeks, settled in Asia, again invaded India.

### NEW RACES NEW IDEAS

For nearly 300 years (c. 200 B.C.-100 A.D.) north-western India was the scene of incursions, more in the nature of racial movements than military expeditions. The Greeks, the Scythians, the Parthians and the

Yueh-chis in turn invaded, conquered, and settled in and around Kamboja-Gandhara, soon to be converted to the Indian way of life.

A Greek ambassador became an ardent worshipper of *Vishnu*, while the greatest Greek king in India became a patron of Buddhism. A Yueh-chi convert to Buddhism took an active interest in ideological controversy and contributed to the spread of Mahayana Buddhism in Sinkiang and Turfan. Some of the Scythian rulers of Central and Western India were champions of Sanskrit learning.

Indian civilisation did not remain unaffected, particularly in the field of fine arts and religion. Image-worship was little developed in early Brahmanism, and there was not much scope for it in the religion preached by Gautama Buddha and his disciples. The tendency towards the adoration of an image was always there, and it was during this period that the Buddha image was evolved. The exact part played by foreign and indigenous tendencies in this evolution is, however, not yet accurately determined. The art of coinage attained perfection under Hellenistic and Roman influences.

It was during this period that Christianity first reached India. The first Christian missionary probably came to north-western India in the 1st century A.D. The Syrian Christian Church of Malabar came into existence shortly afterwards.

## TRADE WITH EUROPE

The Greek settlements in India, among other things, contributed to more intimate trade relations between India and the Graeco-Roman Orient and with Rome. Embassies were despatched to Rome, and Indian traders carried the arts and sciences of India to Alexandria. The most notable contribution that India thus made to the West was the "decimal system of notation," which later came to be known as "Arabic Numerals".

Spices, steel, ivory and cotton goods, besides gems, medicinal plants and furs constituted India's exports to the West. Imports from the West being too inadequate to cover the cost of Indian articles, India received heavy payments in gold, generally Roman coins South India mainly accounted for this material prosperity and favourable balance of trade.

The political picture of India during this period is not very clear beyond the fact that there were a number of dynasties both north and south of the Vindhyas. The Nagas in the North and the Satavahanas in the South were the most important.

## THE GUPTAS THE VIKRAMADITYAS

In the 4th century A D , the Guptas of Pataliputra and Prayag unified a large part of Northern India and led successful expeditions to the South. Some of the Gupta Emperors assumed the title of Vikramaditya (Sun of valour). The age of the Vikramadityas was an age of empire builders, great poets, astronomers, metallurgists, sculptors and painters.

Emperor Samudragupta was himself a great poet and musician. Kalidasa, the greatest of Sanskrit poets, flourished during the rule of the Guptas. The great epics, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* were, it is believed, finally edited during this period which also saw the compilation of a major portion of the *Puranas*. Some of the best Brahmanical images date from the Gupta period. Most of the wall paintings of Ajanta were

executed in this epoch. Indian coinage reached its perfection under Gupta rule. The iron pillar at Mehrauli (Delhi) is a fine specimen of Gupta metallurgy.

The King of Ceylon sent a mission to Samudragupta which was responsible for the construction of a monastery for Ceylonese pilgrims at Bodh Gaya. The Chinese traveller Fa-Hien visited India a little later.

### HARSHA AND PULAKESIN

The greatest of the Chinese traveller-pilgrims was Hiuan-Tsang who sojourned in different parts of India between 629 and 645 A.D. At that time, Harsha was the chief potentate in Northern India and Pulakesin II Chalukya was the most powerful king of the South Harsha was known for his scholarship, patronage of learning, philanthropy and toleration though he himself was inclined towards Buddhism. Pulakesin II was superior to Harsha in the art of war and military ability. His fame reached Khusru II, King of Persia, leading to an exchange of gifts and embassies.

From the middle of the 7th century, that is, roughly the time of the passing of Harsha and Pulakesin, there was no central power for nearly a hundred years either in the North or the South ; and except for the powerful house of Kashmir, there was no leading dynasty.

### THE RAJPUTS

From the second half of 8th century A D., new Kshatriva dynasties—the Rajput clans--appeared on the scene They gradually spread all over Northern India and parts of the Deccan plateau. The origins of the Rajputs are not very clear. According to some scholars, they were related to the Huns who had invaded India towards the end of Gupta period and the aboriginal tribes who were gradually Hinduised and finally admitted, through purificatory rites, to the Hindu social order as Kshatriyas in order to replenish the dwindling warrior order.

Among the new dynasties, the most important were the Gurjara-Pratiharas of the Aravalli-Himalaya-Narmada triangle, the Rashtrakutas of Maharashtra and the Palas of Eastern India All the three houses were patrons of learning and arts notwithstanding their heavy preoccupations with war for the control of Northern India (800-1000 A D ). As the symbol of imperial glory, Kanauj was the coveted prize in this triangular contest and often changed hands.

The Arabs invaded Sind in 711. Multan was captured in 713. Further progress of the invader was cut short by the Pratiharas and the Guhlots of Chittor. Arab traders, along with the Parsees, who had left Persia with the spread of Islam, however, enjoyed the hospitality of the Rashtrakutas in the Western ports. While the Pratiharas were essentially an inland power, the Rashtrakutas and the Palas also had maritime interests, the latter fostering colonial and commercial activities in the Malay Archipelago.

### MUSLIM INVASIONS

The second wave of Muslim invasions through the Hindukush more than 250 years later led to the establishment of Muslim rule in Northern India. The two important figures in these invasions were Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori. Mahmud led more than fifteen expeditions to plunder the riches of the cities and temples of India. Though these ex-

peditions did not make for permanent conquest, they caused an enormous drain on the military and economic resources of the country. Mahmud also dealt a death blow to the Pratiharas who constituted the principal resistance to Muslim expansion.

Nearly two hundred years after Mahmud came Muhammad Ghori who took full advantage of the disunity among the Rajput princes, particularly the quarrel between Prithviraj Chauhan (Delhi and Ajmer) and Jai Chand Rathor (Kanauj). These invaders, mainly Turks and Afghans, came not so much in search of plunder as for permanent habitation in a kindlier climate. With mail-clad mounted soldiers born and brought up on a hard soil, Muhammad Ghori, assisted by Qutb-ud-Din, defeated the Rajput chivalry at Thanesar (1192) and took in turn Ajmer, Delhi, Banaras and Gwalior and over-ran almost the whole of the Gangetic valley up to Bengal. At his death in 1206, Qutb-ud-din took over the leadership of the invaders and became the first Muslim ruler in India.

### SULTANATE OF DELHI

The dynasties that ruled from Delhi were the Slaves, the Khiljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayads and the Lodhis. The Khiljis annexed Malwa and Gujarat and penetrated to the far south. The Sultanate of Delhi, however, was intermittently engaged in resisting invasions from the North-West. These invaders were the Mongols wandering in search of food and habitation. The first Mongol invasion of India was led by Chingiz Khan (1221 A D) in search of a political fugitive The succeeding invasions were all plundering raids which had sometimes to be bought off In 1398 Timur invaded India after overrunning Central Asia. He came as far as Delhi, looting and killing without mercy. In 1526 Babar, who traced his descent from Timur on his father's side and Chingiz on his mother's side, invaded India.

The Turks and Afghans who came with Muhammad Ghori and his successors settled down in Northern India with Delhi as their centre The rulers, known as the Sultans, were mostly Turkish. but the last of them, at the beginning of the 16th Century, were Pathans The Muslim invaders were not exactly like the Saka, the Yueh-chi, the Hun and other nomadic tribes. They had a well defined religion and they often came into conflict with the Hindus. Surprisingly enough, these conflicts were not numerous and were more political and economic than sectarian.

### HINDU-MUSLIM CONTACTS

The impact of the two civilisations on each other was felt in literature, art and, last but not least, in metaphysical speculations and religion.

The capital of the Sultans was a centre of Islamic theology and classical studies, and it became as important as Baghdad and Cairo. Scholars and poets like Amir Khusru and Zia-ud-Din Barni collected at the Court of Delhi. Ibn Batuta, the great scholar and traveller from Africa, spent eight years in India on his way to China.

The buildings of the Sultans and the provincial governments indicate a blending of the Hindu and Muslim ideas of architecture, and the style is called Indo-Saracenic.

Muslim scholars and saints were attracted to the philosophical background of Hinduism, and Muslim mysticism (Sufism) developed under the influence of *Vedanta* and *Yoga*.

On the other hand, the democratic character of Islam, too, made itself felt in Hinduism. If there were some commentators who wanted to fortify Hinduism against the proselytism of Islam, there were a number of saints and scholars who preached the fundamental equality of all religions and prescribed devotion (*bhakti*) as a means of salvation. Among these, Kabir (b. 1400 A.D.), Nanak (b. 1469 A.D.) and Chaitanya (b. 1485 A.D.) were the most famous. Nanak not only attacked bigotry, superstition and social privileges but laid the foundations of a liberal, casteless community later known as the Sikhs.

## HINDU KINGDOMS OF THE SOUTH

When the Muslims invaded Northern India, there were a few strong and prosperous Hindu kingdoms in the South. The Pallavas of Kanchi, who were great warriors as well as builders in the days of Harsha and Pulakesin, were supplanted by the Cholas towards the second half of the 10th century A.D.

The greatest of the Chola rulers were Rajaraja the Great and his son Rajendra Chola The father conquered the Laccadive and Maldive Islands, while the son sent his fleet as far as Martaban (Burma) and the Malayan Peninsula and defeated Mahipala, the ruler of Eastern India. The Cholas also devised a highly practical administrative system.

The fall of the Cholas towards the beginning of the 12th century was followed by the rise of the Pandyas of Madura, the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra and the Yadavas of Devagiri The Khiljis and Tughlaqs destroyed the Yadava and Hoysala kingdoms in the South towards the beginning of the 14th century

Very soon another Hindu power rose round Vijayanagar on the banks of the Tungabhadra A high level of material prosperity was attained by the Vijayanagar empire notwithstanding intermittent warfare with the Muslim rulers of the South In 1565 the local Muslim dynasties joined together and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Vijayanagar forces at Talikota This took place a few years after the Mughals, under Akbar, had finally vanquished the Pathans in Northern India.

## VASCO DA GAMA

A more significant event had, however, taken place in the South seventy years before the fall of Vijayanagar This was the opening of direct sea route between India and Europe. In May 1498, Vasco da Gama, the leader of a Portuguese fleet, reached Calicut Henceforth, European merchants, armed with superior military equipment, were to dominate the Indian Ocean

## AKBAR THE GREAT

In North India, Babar's grandson Akbar extended Mughal power and, at the time of his death (1605), ruled an empire stretching from Kandahar in the West to Dacca in the East and from Srinagar in the North to Ahmedabad in the South.

Great as a warrior and conqueror, Akbar was greater as an organiser and statesman and as a patron of the arts and literature Without proper education in his youth and perhaps not even literate, Akbar was endowed with a wonderful memory and a wide catholicity of mind. He chose his advisers and lieutenants irrespective of their race or creed. Thus, served by an able band of counsellors like Todarmal, Mansingh and Abdur Rahim,

he consolidated his conquests and devised an administrative system which continued for generations. His counsellors included, besides soldiers and statesmen, scholars, poets and connoisseurs of art. Birbal, the master wit, Tansen, the great musician, Faizi, the Sufi poet, and, above all, Abul Fazal, the poet and scholar, were among his advisers.

Akbar's buildings bear testimony as much to his magnificence as to a perfect blending of the Indian and Saracenic styles. The new city of Fatehpur Sikri was not so much the capital of the Mughal Empire as the symbol of the Hindu-Muslim synthesis sought by Akbar. Muslims, Hindus, Zoroastrians and Christians all gathered at the Court of Fatehpur where symposiums on different religions were held, the first of their kind in the history of the world.

The catholicity of Akbar was not merely academic. It found expression in politics and administration. Before Akbar, Zain-ul-Abdin, the Sultan of Kashmir (1420-1470), and Sher Shah, the Pathan Emperor of Northern India (1538-45), though devout Muslims in private life, established perfect equality between the Hindus and Muslims in public life. Akbar not only did the same by abolishing the poll-tax (*jizya*) on non-Muslims and throwing open official careers to the talented among them but as an idealist went further in trying to bring about a synthesis of different religions.

THE GREAT MUGHALS

Akbar's immediate successors—Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, were all able and vigorous rulers However, the collapse of the Mughal Empire followed the passing of Aurangzeb (1707).

Jahangir and Shahjahan were lovers of pomp and magnificence, and some of the loveliest specimens of Mughal architecture were built during their reigns. Aurangzeb, on the other hand, was a king of austere habits with a puritanical turn of mind.

AURANGZEB

In the art of war and in military ability, Aurangzeb was not inferior to the founders of the Empire—Babar or Akbar ; yet, paradoxically enough, he was more responsible for the fall of the Empire than anyone else. Under him, the Mughal Empire reached its greatest extension of territory. The Muslim kingdoms in the South (Bijapur and Golconda) were conquered and the rule of the Mughals extended up to the river Kaveri.

*Jizya* was reimposed, and the Hindus were discriminated against in many ways. Hindu temples were pulled down, and the Guru of the Sikhs was executed.

The Rajputs, who constituted the strongest element in the Mughal imperial system, were alienated. The rising Maratha community in the Western Ghats was to become the mortal enemy of the Mughal Empire.

The Marathas became a great power under Sivaji (1627-80) and during the weak rule of Aurangzeb's successors they built up a Hindu *Padshahi*, dominating the politics of both North and South.

The Mughals lost their hold on Afghanistan which soon became the base of freebooters like Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali. When the Marathas and the Abdalis met at the historic field of Panipat (1761) the Marathas lost but neither side won control of India. The Mughal Empire,

virtually reduced to a few territories around Delhi, fell into insignificance. The provinces that owed allegiance to it were more or less autonomous states.

The Marathas, however, made another attempt to establish their imperial rule under Mahadaji Sindhia (d. 1794) but failed. Success, however, went to a body of foreign traders, namely, the British East India Company, which was founded in 1600.

## ADVENT OF EUROPEAN NATIONS

The Portuguese were the first among the European nations to trade directly with India and found settlements on the coasts. They were followed by the Dutch, the English, the Danes and the French. Owing to their narrow outlook, the Portuguese failed to make any headway beyond retaining certain points on the Western coast.

The Danes and the Dutch were not able to expand their activities either, and the English and the French were left to contend for the control of Indian trade. Both these powers took full advantage of the decline of the Mughal Empire and lack of national consciousness among the various Indian powers.

## BRITISH EMPIRE

At the end of the Napoleonic Wars (1815-1820) the French settlements in India were confined to Mahe, Karaikal, Pondicherry, Yenam and Chandernagore, while the British held Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, a part of modern Uttar Pradesh, the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency under their direct control with varying degrees of suzerainty over large parts of the country.

One obstacle to British expansion was the powerful Sikh kingdom under Maharaja Ranjit Singh (d 1839). Sind was taken in 1843, and by 1850 Sikh resistance was crushed and the Punjab was annexed. Lower Burma, Nagpur and Oudh were annexed shortly after, Baluchistan in 1878, and Upper Burma in 1886. (Burma was made a separate unit of the British Empire in 1937).

The process that led to the conversion of a body of traders into an imperial government started towards the end of the 18th century In 1833, the trading functions of the East India Company in India were brought to an end and the Indian market was thrown open to individual private traders from England.

At about the same time, English was officially adopted as the medium of instruction in the schools and colleges set up by the East India Company. Certain social reforms were also undertaken by the Company's Government, often at the instance of Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.

In 1853-54 steam power was introduced, cotton mills were started, railway construction was begun and telegraphic lines were laid. Ancient industries, mostly small-scale and rural, fell before the onslaught of British imports that were greatly facilitated by the development of communications.

In 1857, feelings against British rule burst into the first national rebellion. The movement against the alien rule was, however, mostly confined to the Gangetic valley and Central India. In Delhi, the puppet Mughal emperor was made the symbol of the movement. The revolt was ultimately crushed and the rule of the Company was superseded by that of

the Crown. The old Mughal Emperor was tried in a British court, dethroned and exiled to Burma.

The political pattern of India from the assumption of rule by the Crown until 1947 shows two distinct facets. The territories which were conquered and annexed by the East India Company and its successor, the Government of India, were formed into provinces ruled directly by the British. The heads of the major provinces were designated Governors or Lieutenant Governors for some time, while the heads of the minor provinces were called Chief Commissioners.

On the other hand, the States which accepted the protection of the British were left to the ruling dynasties under the overall supervision of Britain's paramount power. The Governor-General of India, called Viceroy or Crown Representative for the purpose of representing the paramount power, exercised control through his agents.

From about the end of the First World War, the peoples in British provinces came to be associated with the Provincial Governments in a larger measure than before Some changes were also made in the Central Government, in so far as the Government of British India was concerned.

## END OF BRITISH RULE

The movement for self-government, initiated in the 1880s under the leadership of David Hume, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Bipin Chandra Pal, Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta and others, later gained in tempo under the leadership of Tilak, Gokhale, Lajpat Rai and Annie Besant. The victory of Japan over Russia and the revolution in China exploded the myth of Asian backwardness, while the successful resistance to the partition of Bengal carried out by various means—constitutional agitation, economic boycott and terrorism—turned the nationalist movement into a real danger to the British Empire

India's support of the Allies in the First World War was largely conditioned by the expectation of self-government The reforms introduced after the War did not fulfil these expectations, and the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi organised the non-violent, non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements The reforms of 1935 also fell short of Indians' expectations

The Second World War broke out at a critical moment in India's history India was made a party to it without her consent. The Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements inside India and the formation of an Indian National Army in South-East Asia precipitated far-reaching changes, and the withdrawal of the British from India was a foregone conclusion at the end of the War.

On August 15, 1947, the dominions of India and Pakistan came into being The British, as paramount power, also withdrew from the so-called Indian States

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## CHAPTER III

## CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India, which is divided into 22 parts, consists of 395 Articles and nine Schedules. The preamble to the Constitution proclaims India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic. The aim of the Constitution is to secure for all its citizens:

> "*Justice*, social, economic and political;
> *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
> *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all
> *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

### CITIZENSHIP

Article 5 of the Constitution prescribes:

"Every person, who has his domicile in the territory of India and,

(a) who was born in the territory of India; or

(b) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or

(c) who has been ordinarily resident in India for not less than five years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution shall be a citizen of India.

Provision has also been made for a person who has migrated to India from Pakistan if:

(a) "he or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act 1935 (as originally enacted); and

(b) (i) in the case, where such person has so migrated before the 19th day of July 1948, he has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India since the date of his migration, or

(ii) in the case, where such person has so migrated on or after the 19th day of July 1948, he has been registered as a citizen of India by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Government of the Dominion of India on an application made by him therefor to such an officer before the commencement of the Constitution in the form and manner prescribed by the Government:

provided that no person shall be so registered unless he has been resident in the territory of India for at least six months immediately preceding the date of his application."

The right of citizenship has also been conferred on persons of Indian origin residing outside India. They include all those who or any of whose parents or grand-parents were born in India, as defined in the Government of India Act 1935, and who registered themselves as citizens of India with its diplomatic or consular representatives abroad.

A person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any foreign State ceases to be a citizen of India. None of the above provisions, however,

affects the powers of Parliament to legislate in respect of the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters connected with it.

### FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

These have been grouped under seven heads: the right to equality ; the right to freedom ; the right against exploitation ; the right of freedom of religion ; cultural and educational rights ; the right to property ; and the right to constitutional remedies.

The right to equality prohibits all discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The State is, however, empowered to make any special provision for women and children and for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Under the Constitution, all citizens have equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. The practice of "untouchability" in any form has been forbidden and the enforcement of any disability arising out of it is an offence punishable in accordance with law (Article 17). At the same time, the Constitution provides for the abolition of titles, except those which seek to confer military or academic distinctions.

The right to the freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, acquisition and the disposal of property, practice of any profession and carrying on any occupation, trade and business has been guaranteed by Article 19 (1). Nothing in this clause, however, prevents the State from making any law by which reasonable restrictions are imposed in the interest of security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence Again, these rights do not affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevents the State from making any law imposing, in the interest of public order, reasonable restrictions or from making any law prescribing the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business.

Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution safeguard the liberty of the individual by securing that an individual will not lose his life or liberty except according to procedure established by law and providing against arbitrary arrest and indefinite detention. Other rights prohibit *begar* (forced labour), child labour and traffic in human beings ; guarantee the freedom of conscience in religious matters ; protect the cultural and educational interests of minorities and provide for adequate compensation in case of compulsory acquisition of property.

The above rights have been made justiciable by Article 32. To ensure that these are respected at all levels, Article 12 defines the term "State" to include "the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the legislatures of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India." By another provision (Article 13), all laws which were repugnant to these rights and were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution have been declared void to the extent of such repugnancy.

### DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

The directive principles, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country." These lay down (Article 38) that the State shall strive "to promote the

welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life." They further seek to ensure (Article 39) that:

(a) the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood ;

(b) the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good ;

(c) the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment ;

(d) there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

(e) the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused, and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength ,

(f) childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

That the State shall take steps to organise village *panchayats* as units of self-government , make effective provisions for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want within the limits of its economic capacity and development. It shall also raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living ; endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs injurious to health , organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. It is further affirmed that the State shall endeavour to promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations.

## UNION EXECUTIVE

The Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary system of Government The Executive at the Centre consists of the President and a Council of Ministers

### *President*

The executive head of the Union is called the President of India. The executive power of the Union, including the supreme command of the Defence Forces, is formally vested in the President, and all executive actions are taken in his name. The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of the Central Legislature and of the Legislative Assemblies of the various States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution.

The President is vested with powers of appointment. He can summon, prorogue, address and send messages to the two Houses of Parliament; issue ordinances and give assent to bills passed by Parliament; and grant pardon, suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.

*Vice-President*

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting on the basis of proportional representation by single transferable vote. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as ex-officio Chairman of the Upper House (Rajya Sabha). He acts as President during the temporary absence of the latter. Whenever there is any casual vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice-President acts as President till a newly elected President assumes office.

*Council of Ministers*

Article 74 of the Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers, which functions on the principle of collective responsibility. The Council is headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the President. The other Ministers are also appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is responsible to the House of the People.

The Constitution, however, provides that the Prime Minister shall communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union (Article 78), and if the President so requires, submit, for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a particular Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

## PARLIAMENT

The legislature of the Indian Union consists of the President and two Houses: (i) the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and (ii) the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

*Council of States*

The Council consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President. The latter are eminent men in literature, science, the arts and social services, etc. The rest of the members are representatives of the States, the allocation of seats being made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.

The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring after every two years. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of every State being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

*House of the People*

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise, the constituencies being so demarcated that there is not less than one member for every 7,50,000 of the population, and not more than one member for every 5,00,000 of the population (Article 81).

A person shall not be qualified to fill a seat in Parliament unless he:

(a) is a citizen of India;

(b) is in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of People, not less than twenty-five years of age; and

(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

The Constitution confers certain powers and privileges on members of the Houses of Parliament. No member of Parliament according to Article 105 (2), "shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any Committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings. The powers, privileges and immunities of a member of each House of Parliament shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and until so defined shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees."

## JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court of India consists of the Chief Justice and not more than seven judges appointed by the President. The judges hold office till the age of 65 Parliament can prescribe a larger number, if necessary, under Article 124 (i). Provision has also been made for the appointment of *ad hoc* and retired judges to sit in the Supreme Court. For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession, or for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession, or in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any authority in India.

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. The procedure for the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge is to be regulated by an Act of Parliament.

## STATE GOVERNMENTS

*Executive*

The executive head of a State enumerated in Part A[1] of the First Schedule to the Constitution is known as the Governor. He is appointed by the President for a term normally of five years and holds office during his pleasure Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office A Governor is debarred from being a member of the Central or any of the State legislatures and cannot hold any other office of profit.

All executive power of the State is vested in the Governor, and he is required to exercise this power either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

*Council of Ministers*

Article 163 provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his func-

1. **Part A States:** Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

tions except in so far as he is by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor. Other Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

### LEGISLATURE

The Constitution provides for a legislature for each State. The States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore have bicameral legislatures. In the rest of the States, the legislatures are unicameral. The upper house is known as the Legislative Council and the lower house as the Legislative Assembly.

*Legislative Assembly*

The total number of members of a Legislative Assembly will not be more than 500 or less than 60. The scale of representation is one member for every 75,000 of population. The normal term of an Assembly is five years, unless it is dissolved earlier.

*Legislative Council*

The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State is not to exceed a quarter of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly of that State. The minimum prescribed is forty. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, half the members of the Legislative Council are elected by an electorate consisting of members of local bodies, graduates of universities and teachers, a third by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly; and the rest nominated by the Governor, and chosen from among those who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, the arts, the co-operative movement and social service. Like their counterpart at the Centre, the Legislative Councils are permanent, a third of their members retiring after every second year.

A person to be eligible for election to a State legislature must be :

(*a*) a citizen of India,

(*b*) in the case of a seat in the Legislative Assembly, not less than twenty-five years of age, and in the case of a seat in the Legislative Council not less than thirty years of age, and

(*c*) in possession of such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

Freedom of speech has been ensured by the Constitution in each State Legislature by Article 194. No member is liable to any proceedings against him in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature. In other respects, the Constitutional provisions are similar to those of Parliament.

### JUDICIARY

The Constitution envisages a High Court for each State. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint. The judges of a High Court are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State, and in the case of appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief

Justice of the High Court concerned. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 years and are removable from office in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

PART B STATES[1]

Subject to certain modifications and omissions specified in Article 238, almost all the provisions applicable to Part A States are applicable to the States enumerated in Part B of the First Schedule. The modifications relate particularly to the office of the head of the State and a few other matters peculiar to this category of units which represent the former princely States.

The Head of the State in these units (except in Jammu and Kashmir) is called the Rajpramukh The Rajpramukh of a State is recognised by the President as such and is "entitled to such allowances and privileges as the President may, by general or special order, determine." As the executive head of the State, a Rajpramukh enjoys powers similar to those of a Governor of a Part A State.

PART C STATES[2]

The States specified in Part C of the First Schedule to the Constitution are administered by the President through a Chief Commissioner or a Lieut.-Governor appointed by him These States can also be administered through the Government of a neighbouring State. Parliament is authorised to create local legislatures or councils of advisers or ministers for these States with a view to securing a larger measure of autonomy for them Accordingly, elected legislatures and councils of ministers have been set up in six Part C States.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATES

*Legislative Relations*

Parliament can legislate for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and the legislature of a State for the whole or any part of the State. No law made by Parliament can, however, be considered invalid on the ground of extra-territorial operation.

Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters in the Union List and has concurrent powers along with State legislatures for all subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List.

A State legislature has exclusive powers to make laws for the State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List. The residuary powers of legislation have been vested in Parliament (Article 248).

*Administrative Relations*

The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such direction to the State as may appear to be necessary for that purpose (Article 256). State Governments are required so to exercise their powers as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union.

1. Part B States: Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin.
2. Part C States: Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh.

The Union executive has been empowered to give directions to a State regarding the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared to be of national or military importance. Further, Parliament can declare certain highways or waterways to be national highways or waterways. The Union executive can also construct and maintain means of communication required in connection with naval, military and air force works. It can also take necessary measures for the protection of the railways within the State. At the same time, Article 258 provides that the President may, with the consent of the Government of a State, entrust, either conditionally or unconditionally, to that Government or to its officers, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.

Provision also exists for the formation of an inter-State Council in public interest in order to:

(a) inquire into and advise upon disputes which may have arisen between the States ;

(b) investigate and discuss subjects in which some or all the States or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest ; or

(c) make recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject.

Such a Council can be established by an order of the President

*Union List*

The Union List consists of 97 entries and includes such subjects as defence, atomic energy, foreign affairs, citizenship and extradition, railways and national highways, maritime shipping, navigation and national waterways, air navigation and airways, posts and telegraphs, currency and coinage, banking and insurance, foreign exchange, trade and commerce with foreign countries, trade marks, patents, inventions, designs and copyrights, customs duties, taxes on incomes other than agricultural income, corporation tax, etc.

*State List*

The State List consists of 66 entries and includes subjects, such as public order, police, administration of justice, prisons and reformatories, local government, public health and sanitation, education, lands, forests and fisheries, tolls and taxes on agricultural incomes, professions, trades, callings, luxuries, entertainments, betting and gambling, etc.

*Concurrent List*

The Concurrent List consists of 47 entries and includes subjects, such as criminal law and procedure, marriage and divorce, contracts, adulteration of foodstuffs, trade unions, welfare of labour, social security and social insurance, economic and social planning, price control, factories, electricity, newspapers, books and printing presses, etc.

If any provision of a law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then the law made by Parliament shall prevail and the law made by the legislature of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. Again, if the Rajya Sabha declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament

should make laws with respect to any matters contained in the State List, Parliament can make laws on that subject also.

*Emergency Provisions*

In times of grave emergency created by war or internal disturbance, the President can by proclamation (a) give direction to the constituent States as to how their authority is to be exercised, and (b) suspend from operation several Articles of the Constitution under which it is obligatory on the part of the Union Government to make certain financial contributions to the States. During the period of such an emergency, Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

ELECTION COMMISSION

The superintendence, direction and control of all elections to Parliament and to the legislatures of the States and of the President and Vice-President of the Union shall vest in an Election Commission to be appointed by the President. The Chief Election Commissioner enjoys conditions of tenure and service similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS

Provision has been made in the Constitution for the setting up of a Finance Commission to make recommendations to the President as to the distribution between the Centre and the States of net proceeds of certain taxes (like the income-tax, excise duties, some export duties etc ) and the allocation between the States of such proceeds Accordingly, a Finance Commission was set up in November 1951, with Sri K C. Neogy as Chairman, and it submitted its report to the Central Government in February 1953.

*Consolidated and Contingency Funds*

In accordance with Article 266 of the Constitution, the Central and State Governments are required to set up "the Consolidated Fund of India" and "the Consolidated Funds of the States" respectively. All revenues received by the Government of India and the Government of a State are to be credited to their respective consolidated funds No money is to be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State except in accordance with an Appropriation Act, passed by Parliament or the legislature of the State concerned. Provision has also been made for the establishment of a Contingency Fund of India and a Contingency Fund for each State to meet unforeseen expenditure pending proper authorisation by the appropriate legislature.

*Authority for Audit*

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the finances and accounts of the Union and the States It is his responsibility to see that the expenses voted by Parliament or the legislature of a State and laid down in the Appropriation Act are not exceeded or varied.

*Trade and Commerce*

The Constitution embodies the broad principles of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India. Parliament and the State legislatures are, however, authorised to prescribe limitations when there is scarcity of any particular commodity or on any other consideration of national or public interest. But no legislature, whether Parliament or a State legislature, has power to make a law giving any preference to one State over another or discriminating between different

States in respect of items relating to trade and commerce in the lists of the Seventh Schedule. Only certain Part B States are exempt from this provision for a period of ten years. This privilege was given to them because they enjoyed it before the commencement of the Constitution and had entered into an agreement with the Government of India.

### OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Article 343 provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script, and the form of numerals for official purpose shall be the international form of Indian numerals. The English language will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution. During this period the President is authorised to constitute a special commission to examine the growth and development of Hindi and progressively extend its use for all possible purposes with a view to replacing English completely at the end of the stipulated period.

The Constitution lays down that the legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages[1] in use in the State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes. For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used. The need for the use of the English language in proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in bills, enactments and other laws has been recognised and Article 348 makes special provisions on the subject.

### AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 368 provides that an amendment of the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the bill is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent, and upon such assent being given to the bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the bill. The only provisions, for the amendment of which ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has also been prescribed, relate to the Supreme Court and High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

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1. Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognises the following fourteen as the languages of India:
Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

# CHAPTER IV

## NATIONAL SYMBOLS

### NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is a replica of the capital of Asoka's pillar at Sarnath. In the original stone capital, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus. In the Emblem—as it appears in print—however, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The *Dharma Chakra* appears in relief in the centre of the abacus. On the right of the *Chakra* stands the figure of a bull and on the left that of a horse. The edge of the *Dharma Chakra* is visible both on the extreme right and left. The words, "*Satyameva Jayate*," from the *Mundaka Upanishad*, meaning "Truth alone triumphs," are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

The lion capital was adopted as the National Emblem by the Government of India on January 26, 1950. The original lion capital, designed between 242-232 B C , was erected by Emperor Asoka to mark the hallowed spot where the Buddha first initiated his disciples in the eight-fold path of salvation. This fact invests the Emblem with historical and spiritual significance Carved out of a single block of sandstone, the original capital was surmounted by a wheel (*chakra*)

### NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a tricolour with equal horizontal stripes—saffron (*kesari*) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom. The ratio of the width of the Flag to its length is two to three. The emblem on the Flag is an exact reproduction of the *Dharma Chakra* on the capital of Asoka's pillar at Sarnath. The *Chakra* is superimposed on the central band, and is as broad as the white strip. It is dark blue and has 24 spokes.

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

*Use of the Flag*

The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Defence Forces Headquarters have drawn up regulations to ensure the proper use of the Flag. The regulations prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing. The regimental colour, the State flag, the organisational or institutional flag will be used for this purpose when necessary.

No other flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, then the National Flag must be the highest.

When other flags are flown along with the National Flag on the same halyard, the latter should be at the peak. The Flag should not be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free. When carried in a procession it must be borne high on the right shoulder of the standard-bearer and carried in front of the procession.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff, projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill, or a balcony, or the front of a building, the saffron end should be at the top.

*Display on Buildings*

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of district boards and municipalities. The frontier areas may, however, fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic, the Governors and Rajpramukhs have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and any other days of national rejoicing.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950 It was concurrently decided that *Vande Mataram*, which has played a historic part in India's struggle for freedom shall have an equal status.

*Jana-gana-mana*

Rabindranath Tagore's *Jana-gana-mana* was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Congress session at Calcutta. The song was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore was himself the Editor. The poet translated it into English in 1919, under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows.—

Jana-gana-mana-adhināyaka jaya he
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā.
Punjāba-Sindhu-Gujarāṭa-Marāṭhā-
 Drāvida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himāchala-Yamunā-Gangā-
 Uchchala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha nāme jāge
Tava subha āsisa māge
Gāhe tava jaya-gāthā.
 Jana-gana-mangal-dāyaka, jaya he
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā
 Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

The following is an English rendering of the stanza quoted above:

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
 Gujarat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
 Mingles in the music of Jumna and Ganges,
 and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.
They pray for thy blessing and sing thy praise,
 Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
 Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee.

JANA-GANA-MANA

*Vande Mātaram*

*Vande Mātaram* is an older song than *Jana-gana-mana* and occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math* published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza:

Vande Mātaram !<br>
Sujlām, suphalām, malayaja, shitalām,<br>
Shasyashyāmalām, Mātaram !<br>
Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayāminim,<br>
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,<br>
Suhāsinim, sumadhura-bhāshinim,<br>
Sukhadām, Varadām, Mātaram !

The following English translation of this stanza is by Sri Aurobindo:

I bow to thee, Mother,<br>
Richly watered, richly fruited,<br>
Cool with the winds of the South,<br>
Dark with the crops of the harvests,<br>
The Mother !<br>
Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the moonlight,<br>
Her lands clothed beautifully with her trees in<br>
Flowering bloom, sweet of laughter, sweet of speech,<br>
The Mother, giver of boons, giver of bliss !

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4. Do : *Our National Songs*.

# CHAPTER V

## UNION GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT[1]

### GOVERNMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| *President* | Rajendra Prasad |
| *Vice-President* | S. Radhakrishnan |

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

| *Cabinet Ministers* | | | *Date of assumption of Office* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs | Jawaharlal Nehru | May 13, 1952 |
| 2. | Education, and Natural Resources and Scientific Research | Abul Kalam Azad | " |
| 3. | Home Affairs | Govind Ballabh Pant[2] | Jan. 10, 1955 |
| 4. | Communications | Jagjivan Ram | May 13, 1952 |
| 5. | Health | Rajkumari Amrit Kaur | " |
| 6 | Finance | C D Deshmukh | " |
| 7 | Planning, and Irrigation and Power | Gulzarilal Nanda | " |
| 8. | Defence | Kailas Nath Katju[3] | Jan 10, 1955 |
| 9 | Commerce and Industry | T T Krishnamachari | May 13, 1952 |
| 10 | Law and Minority Affairs | C C Biswas | " |
| 11 | Railways and Transport | Lal Bahadur Shastri | " |
| 12. | Works, Housing and Supply | Swaran Singh | " |
| 13. | Production | K C Reddy | " |
| 14. | Food and Agriculture | Ajit Prasad Jain[4] | Nov. 25, 1954 |
| 15. | Labour | Khandubhai K. Desai | Sept. 10, 1954 |
| *Ministers of Cabinet rank (but not members of the Cabinet)* | | | |
| 16 | Parliamentary Affairs | Satya Narayan Sinha | May 13, 1952 |
| 17 | Defence Organization | Mahavir Tyagi[5] | March 16, 1953 |
| 18 | Information and Broadcasting | B V. Keskar | May 13, 1952 |
| 19 | Commerce | D P Karmarkar | Aug 12, 1952 |
| 20 | Agriculture | Panjabrao S Deshmukh | " |
| 21 | External Affairs | Syed Mahmud | Dec 7, 1954 |
| 22 | Law | H V Pataskar | " |
| 23 | Natural Resources | K D Malaviya[6] | " |
| 24 | Revenue and Civil Expenditure | M C Shah[6] | " |
| 25 | Revenue and Defence Expenditure | A C Guha[6] | " |
| 26 | Rehabilitation | M C Khanna | " |

1 As on January 10, 1955
2 Govind Ballabh Pant was sworn in as Minister without Portfolio on January 3, 1955
3. Kailas Nath Katju was Minister for Home Affairs and States from May 13, 1952 to January 9, 1955
4 Ajit Prasad Jain was Minister of State for Rehabilitation from May 13, 1952, and assumed charge as a Cabinet Minister on August 11, 1954.
5 Mahavir Tyagi was Minister of State for Revenue and Expenditure from May 13, 1952 to March 15, 1953.
6. Deputy Minister before assuming office as Minister of State on December 7, 1954

*Deputy Ministers*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27. | Communications | Raj Bahadur | June 4, 1952 |
| 28. | Defence | Surjit Singh Majithia | Aug. 12, 1952 |
| 29. | Home Affairs | B N. Datar | ” |
| 30 | Labour | Abid Ali | ” |
| 31. | Rehabilitation | J.K. Bhonsle | ” |
| 32. | Railways and Transport | O.V. Alagesan | ” |
| 33. | Health | Srimati M. Chandrasekhar | ” |
| 34 | External Affairs | A K Chanda | ” |
| 35 | Food and Agriculture | M V Krishnappa | ” |
| 36 | Irrigation and Power | Jai Sukh Lal Hathi | Sept. 12, 1952 |
| 37. | Defence | Satish Chandra | Nov. 27, 1952 |
| 38. | Planning | Shyam Nandan Mishra | Sept. 10, 1954 |
| 39. | Commerce and Industry | Nityanand Kanungo | Sept 28, 1954 |

*Parliamentary Secretaries*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | External Affairs | Srimati Lakshmi N. Menon |
| 2. | Railways and Transport | Shahnwaz Khan |
| 3. | External Affairs | J N Hazarika |
| 4 | Finance | B R Bhagat |
| 5. | Production | R G Dubey |
| 6. | External Affairs | Sadath Ali Khan |
| 7. | Information and Broadcasting | G Rajagopalan |
| 8. | Education | K L Shrimali |
| 9. | Education | Mono Mohon Das |

* * *

MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM
GOVERNMENT FORMED ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1946

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vice-President, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 2 | Home and Information and Broadcasting | Vallabhbhai Patel |
| 3 | Defence | Baldev Singh |
| 4. | Finance | John Mathai |
| 5 | Communications, War Transport and Railways | M Asaf Ali |
| 6 | Agriculture and Food | Rajendra Prasad |
| 7 | Labour | Jagjivan Ram |
| 8 | Health, Education and Arts | Shafaat Ahmad Khan |
| 9 | Legislative and Posts and Air | Ali Zaheer |
| 10 | Industries and Supplies | C Rajagopalachari |
| 11. | Works Mines and Power | Sarat Chandra Bose |
| 12 | Commerce | C H Bhabha |

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT
WHICH TOOK OVER POWER ON AUGUST 15, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations and Scientific Research | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 2 | Home States and Information and Broadcasting | Vallabhbhai Patel |
| 3. | Food and Agriculture | Rajendra Prasad |
| 4 | Education | Abul Kalam Azad |
| 5 | Railways and Transport | John Mathai |
| 6 | Defence | Baldev Singh |
| 7 | Labour | Jagjivan Ram |
| 8 | Commerce | C H Bhabha |
| 9 | Communications | Rafi Ahmed Kidwai |
| 10 | Health | Rajkumari Amrit Kaur |
| 11. | Law | B R Ambedkar |
| 12 | Finance | R K. Shanmukham Chetty |
| 13 | Industries and Supplies | Syama Prosad Mookerjee |
| 14. | Works, Mines and Power | N V. Gadgil |

* * *

# PARLIAMENT

## LOK SABHA (HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE)

| | |
|---|---|
| *Speaker* | G. V. Mavalankar |
| *Deputy Speaker* | M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar |

### STRENGTH OF POLITICAL PARTIES

| Party | Strength |
|---|---|
| Indian National Congress | 363 |
| Praja Socialist Party | 26 |
| Communist Party of India | 17 |
| People's Democratic Front | 7 |
| Gantantra Parishad (Orissa) | 5 |
| Tamilnad Toilers' Party | 4 |
| Hindu Mahasabha | 4 |
| Akali Party (Punjab and PEPSU) | 3 |
| Other Parties | 22 |
| Independents and others | 41 |
| Vacant (By-elections pending) | 7 |
| | 499 |

| S No. | Name of the Member | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 [1] |
| 1 | Abdullabhai, Mulla Taherali | Chanda (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 2 | Abdus Sattar | Kalna-Katwa (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 3. | Achal Singh | Agra West (U P ) | Cong. |
| 4. | Achalu, Sunkam | Nalgonda, R S C (Hyderabad) | P D F. |
| 5. | Achint Ram | Hissar (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 6 | Achuthan K T. | Cranganur (Travancore-Cochin) | Cong. |
| 7. | Agarwal, Sriman Narayan | Wardha (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 8 | Agarwal, Hotu Lal | Jalaun-cum-Etawah West-cum-Jhansi North (U P ) | Cong |
| 9. | Agarwal Mukund Lal | Pilibhit-cum-Bareilly East (U.P ) | Cong |
| 10 | Ahmed, Mohiuddin | Hyderabad City (Hyderabad) | Cong |
| 11 | Ajit Singh | Kapurthala-Bhatinda-R S C (PEPSU ) | Cong. |
| 12 | Ajit Singhji | Sirohi-Pali Rajasthan) | Ind |
| 13 | Akarpuri, Teja Singh | Gurdaspur (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 14 | Alagesan, O V | Chingleput (Madras) | Cong. |
| 15. | Altekar, Ganesh Sadashiv | North Satara (Bombay) | Cong |
| 16. | Alva, Joachim | Kanara (Bombay) | Cong |

1 *List of Abbreviations* Cong (Congress) , C P I (Communist Party of India) , P.S P. (Praja Socialist Party) ; Ind (Independent) , C N S P J P (Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas Janata Party) , L S S (Lok Sewak Sangh) , P W P (Peasants and Workers Party) , S C F (Scheduled Castes' Federation) , F B (Forward Bloc) , T.T P (Tamilnad Toilers' Party) , C.W P (Commonweal Party) , M L (Muslim League) , G P (Gantantra Parishad) , H M.S. (Hindu Maha Sabha) ; R S P. (Revolutionary Socialist Party) ; J S (Jan Sangh) , P D F (People s Democratic Front) ; K L P. (Krishikar Lok Party) , R R P (Ram Rajya Parishad) , T T C. (Travancore-Tamilnad Congress) , R S T (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) , R S.C (Reserved for Scheduled Castes) , U O B (United Opposition Bloc), U P (Uttar Pradesh) , PEPSU (Patiala and East Panjab States Union).

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17. | Amin, Indubhai B. | Baroda West (Bombay) | Ind. |
| 18. | Amjad Ali | Goalpara Garo Hills (Assam) | P.S.P. |
| 19. | Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari | Mandi-Mahasu (Himachal Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 20. | Anandchand | Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh) | Ind. |
| 21. | Ansari, Shaukatullah Shah | Bidar (Hyderabad) | Cong |
| 22. | Anthony, Frank | Anglo-Indian | Nominated |
| 23. | Asthana, Sita Ram | Azamgarh West (U P ) | Cong. |
| 24. | Ayyangar, M Ananthasayanam | Tirupati (Andhra) | Cong. |
| 25. | Azad, Abul Kalam | Rampur-cum-Bareilly West (U P ) | Cong. |
| 26. | Azad, Bhagwat Jha | Purnea-cum-Santal Parganas (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 27. | Babunath Singh | Surguja-Raigarh, R S.T. (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 28 | Badan Singh | Badaun West (U P ) | Cong. |
| 29. | Bagdi, Maganlal | Mahasamund (Madhya Pradesh) | P.S P. |
| 30 | Bahadur Singh | Ferozepur-Ludhiana, R S C. (Punjab) | Akali |
| 31. | Balakrishnan, S C | Erode, R S C (Madras) | Cong |
| 32. | Balasubramaniam, S. | Madurai (Madras) | Cong. |
| 33. | Baldev Singh | Nawan Shahr (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 34. | Balmiki, Kanhaiya Lal | Bulandshahr, R S.C. (U P ) | Cong. |
| 35. | Banerjee, Durga Charan | Midnapore-Jhargram (West Bengal) | J S. |
| 36. | Bansal, Ghamandi Lal | Jhajjar-Rewari (Punjab) | Cong |
| 37. | Barman, Upendranath | North-Bengal, R S C (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 38 | Barrow, A E T. | Anglo-Indian | Nominated |
| 39. | Barupal, Panna Lall | Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu, R S C. (Rajasthan) | Cong. |
| 40. | Basappa, C R. | Tumkur (Mysore) | Cong. |
| 41. | Basu, A K. | North Bengal (West Bengal) | Cong |
| 42 | Basu, Kamal Kumar | Diamond Harbour (West Bengal) | C P I |
| 43. | Bhagat, B R. | Patna-cum-Shahabad (Bihar) | Cong |
| 44 | Bhakt Darshan | Garhwal East-cum-Moradabad North-East (U P ) | Cong |
| 45 | Bhandari, Daulat Mal | Jaipur (Rajasthan) | Cong |
| 46 | Bharati, G S | Yeotmal (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 47. | Bhargava, Mukat Beharilal | Ajmer South (Ajmer) | Cong. |
| 48. | Bhargava, Thakur Das | Gurgaon (Punjab) | Cong |
| 49. | Bhartiya, Shaligram R. | West Khandesh (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 50. | Bhatkar, Laxman Shrawan | Buldana-Akola, R S C (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 51. | Bhatt, Chandrashanker | Broach (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 52. | Bhawani Singh | Barmer-Jalore (Rajasthan) | Ind. |
| 53 | Bheekha Bhai | Banswara-Dungarpur, R.S T , (Rajasthan) | Cong |
| 54. | Bhoi, Girdhari | Kalahandi-Bolangir, R S.T. (Orissa) | G.P. |
| 55. | Bhonsle, J K. | Ratnagiri North (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 56 | Bidari, Ramappa Balappa | Bijapur South (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 57. | Birbal Singh | Jaunpur East (U.P ) | Cong. |
| 58. | Bogawat, U R. | Ahmednagar South (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 59. | Boovaraghasamy, V. | Perambalur (Madras) | T.T.P. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60. | **Borkar, Nama Arjun**[1] | **Bhandara, R.S C.(Madhya Pradesh)** | Cong. |
| 61. | **Borooah, Dev Kanta** | Nowgong (Assam) | Cong |
| 62. | **Bose, P.C.** | Manbhum North (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 63. | **Brajeshwar Prasad** | Gaya East (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 64. | Brohmo-Chaudhury, Sitanath | Goalpara, Garo Hills, R.S T (Assam) | Cong. |
| 65. | Buchhikotaiah, Sanaka | Masulipatnam (Andhra) | C P I. |
| 66 | Chakravartty, Srimati Renu | Basirhat (West Bengal) | C P.I. |
| 67. | Chaliha, Bimlaprosad | Sibsagar-North Lakhimpur (Assam) | Cong |
| 68. | Chanda, Anil Kumar | Birbhum (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 69. | Chandak, B L | Betul (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 70. | Chandrasekhar, Srimati M. | Tiruvallur, R S C (Madras) | Cong. |
| 71. | Charak, Lakshman Singh | Jammu and Kashmir | Cong. |
| 72. | Chatterjea, Tushar | Serampore (West Bengal) | C.P I. |
| 73. | Chatterjee, Susilranjan | West Dinajpur (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 74. | Chatterjee, N C. | Hooghly (West Bengal) | H M S. |
| 75 | Chattopadhyaya, Harindranath | Vijayawada (Andhra) | Ind. |
| 76 | Chaturvedi, Rohanlal | Etah Central (U P ) | Cong |
| 77. | Chaudhary, Ganeshi Lal | Shahjahanpur North-cum-Kheri East, R S C (U P ) | Cong. |
| 78 | Chaudhuri, Ranbir Singh | Rohtak (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 79 | Chaudhuri, Rohini Kumar | Gauhati (Assam) | Cong |
| 80 | Chaudhuri, Tridib Kumar | Berhampore (West Bengal) | R S P |
| 81. | Chavda, Akbar | Banaskantha (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 82 | Chettiar, T S Avinashilingam | Tiruppur (Madras) | Cong |
| 83 | Chettiar, V VR N AR Nagappa | Ramanathapuram (Madras) | Cong |
| 84. | Chinaria, Hira Singh | Mohindergarh (PEPSU) | Cong |
| 85 | Choudhuri, Muhammed Shaffee | Jammu and Kashmir | Cong |
| 86 | Chowdary, C R | Narasaraopet (Andhra) | Ind. |
| 87 | Chowdhury, Nikunja Behari | Ghatal (West Bengal) | C P I. |
| 88. | Dabhi, Fulsinhji B | Kaira North (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 89 | Damar, Amar Singh | Jhabua, R S T (Madhya Bharat) | Cong |
| 90 | Damodaran, G R | Pollachi (Madras) | Cong |
| 91 | Damodaran, Nettur P. | Tellicherry (Madras) | P S P |
| 92. | Das, B. | Jajpur-Keonjhar (Orissa) | Cong |
| 93. | Das, Basanta Kumar | Contai (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 94. | Das, Beli Ram | Barpeta (Assam) | Cong |
| 95. | Das, Bijoy Chandra | Ganjam South (Orissa) | C P I |
| 96. | Das, Kamal Krishna | Birbhum, R S C (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 97. | Das, Mono Mohan | Burdwan, R S C. (West Bengal) | Cong |
| 98 | Das, Nayan Tara | Monghyr Sadr-cum-Jamui, R S C (Bihar) | Cong |
| 99. | Das, Shree Narayan | Darbhanga Central (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 100. | Das, Ramananda | Barrackpore (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 101. | Das, Ram Dhani | Gaya East, R S C. (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 102. | Das, Sarangadhar | Dhenkanal-West Cuttack (Orissa) | P.S.P. |
| 103. | Datar, Balwant Nagesh | Belgaum North (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 104. | Deb, Dasaratha | Tripura East, (Tripura) | C P I. |

[1] Since died in an air crash on February 2, 1955.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105. | Deb, S C. | Cachar-Lushai Hills (Assam) | Cong. |
| 106. | Deo, Rajendra Narayan Singh | Kalahandi-Bolangir (Orissa) | G.P. |
| 107. | Deo, Chandrikeshwar Sharan Singh | Surguja-Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh) | Ind. |
| 108. | Deogam, Kanhu Ram | Chaibassa, R.S T (Bihar) | Jharkhand |
| 109. | Desai, Kanayalal Nanabhai | Surat (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 110. | Desai, Khandubhai K | Halar (Saurashtra) | Cong |
| 111. | Deshmukh, Panjabrao S. | Amravati East (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 112. | Deshmukh C D | Kolaba (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 113 | Deshmukh, K G | Amravati West (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 114. | Deshpande, Govind Hari | Nasik-Central (Bombay) | Cong |
| 115. | Deshpande, Vishnu Ghanashyam | Guna (Madhya Bharat) | H M.S. |
| 116. | Dholakia, G A | Kutch East (Kutch) | Cong. |
| 117 | Dhulekar, R.V. | Jhansi South (U P ) | Cong |
| 118 | Dhusiya, Sohan La | Basti Central-East-cum-Gorakhpur West, R S C (U P ) | Cong. |
| 119 | Digambar Singh | Etah West-cum-Mainpuri West-cum-Mathura East (U P.) | Cong |
| 120. | Digvijava Narain Singh | Muzaffarpur North-East (Bihar) | Cong |
| 121 | Diwan, R S | Osmanabad (Hyderabad) | Cong. |
| 122 | Dube, Mulchand | Farrukhabad North (U P ) | Cong |
| 123 | Dube, Udai Shanker | Basti North (U P ) | Cong. |
| 124. | Dubey, Rajaram Giridharilal | Bijapur North (Bombay) | Cong |
| 125. | Dutt, Asim Krishna | Calcutta South-West (West Bengal) | Cong |
| 126 | Dutt, Biren | Tripura West (Tripura) | C P I |
| 127 | Dutta, Santosh Kumar | Howrah (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 128 | Dwivedi, Dashrath Prasad | Gorakpur Central (U P ) | Cong |
| 129 | Dwivedi, M L | Hamirpur (U P ) | Cong |
| 130 | Eacharan I | Ponnani, R S C (Madras) | Cong. |
| 131 | Ebenezer S A | Vikarabad (Hyderabad) | Cong |
| 132 | Elayaperumal, L | Cuddalore, R S C (Madras) | Cong. |
| 133 | Fotedar, Sheo Narayan | Jammu and Kashmir | Cong |
| 134 | Gadgil, Narhar Vishnu | Poona Central (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 135 | Gadilingana Gowd Y | Kurnool (Andhra) | P S P |
| 136. | Ganpati Ram | Jaunpur East, R S C (U P ) | Cong. |
| 137 | Gandhi, Feroze | Pratapgarh West-cum-Rae Bareli East (U P ) | Cong |
| 138 | Gandhi, Maneklal Maganlal | Panch Mahals-cum-Baroda East (Bombay) | Cong |
| 139 | Gandhi, V B. | Bombay City-North (Bombay) | Cong |
| 140 | Ganga Devi, Srimati | Lucknow cum-Bara Banki West-R S C (U P ) | Cong |
| 141 | Garg, Ram Pratap | Patiala (PEPSU) | Cong. |
| 142 | Gautam, C.D | Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 143 | Ghose, Surendra Mohan | Malda (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 144 | Ghosh, Atulya | Burdwan (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 145. | Ghulam Qadar, Kh | Jammu and Kashmir | Cong. |
| 146 | Gidwani, Choithram Partabrai | Thana (Bombay) | P.S.P. |
| 147 | Giri, V.V | Pathapatnam (Andhra) | Cong. |
| 148 | Girraj Saran Singh | Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) | Ind |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 149. | Gohain, Chowkhamoon | Nominated-Part B Tribal Areas (Assam) | Cong. |
| 150. | Gopalan, A.K. | Cannanore (Madras) | C P I. |
| 151. | Gopi Ram | Mandi-Mahasu, R.S C. (Himachal Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 152. | Gounder, K. Periaswami | Erode (Madras) | Cong. |
| 153. | Gounder, K. Sakthivadivel | Periyakulam (Madras) | Cong. |
| 154. | Govind Das | Mandla-Jabalpur South (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 155. | Gowda, T. Madiah | Bangalore South (Mysore) | Cong. |
| 156. | Guha, Arun Chandra | Santipur (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 157. | Gupta, Badshah | Mainpuri East (U P ) | Cong. |
| 158. | Gupta, Sadhan Chandra | Calcutta South-East (West Bengal) | C P I. |
| 159. | Gurupadaswamy, M.S | Mysore (Mysore) | P S P. |
| 160. | Har Prasad Singh | Ghazipur West (U P ) | Cong. |
| 161. | Hari Mohan | Manbhum North, R S C. (Bihar) | Cong |
| 162 | Hasda, S. | Midnapore-Jhargram, R S T (West Bengal) | Cong |
| 163. | Hazarika, J N | Dibrugarh (Assam) | Cong |
| 164. | Heda, H C | Nizamabad (Hyderabad) | Cong |
| 165 | Hembrom, Lal | Santal Parganas-cum-Hazaribagh, R S 1 (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 166 | Hem Raj | Kangra (Punjab) | Cong |
| 167. | Hifzur Rahman | Moradabad Central (U P ) | Cong |
| 168. | Hukam Singh | Kapurthala-Bhatinda (PEPSU) | Akali |
| 169 | Hyder Husein | Gonda North (U P ) | Cong |
| 170 | Ibrahim A | Ranchi North-East (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 171 | Iqbal Singh | Fazilka-Sirsa (Punjab) | Cong |
| 172 | Iyyunni, C R. | Trichur (Travancore-Cochin) | Cong. |
| 173. | Jagjivan Ram | Shahabad South, R S C (Bihar) | Cong |
| 174. | Jain, Ajit Prasad | Saharanpur West-cum-Muzaffarnagar North (U P ) | Cong |
| 175 | Jain, Nemi Saran | Bijnor South (U P ) | Cong |
| 176. | Jaipal Singh | Ranchi West, R S T (Bihar) | Jharkhand |
| 177. | Jaisoorya, N M | Medak (Hyderabad) | P D F |
| 178. | Jajware, Ramraj | Santal Parganas-cum-Hazaribagh (Bihar) | Cong |
| 179 | Jangde, Resham Lal | Bilaspur, R S C (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 180. | Jatav-vir, Manik Chand | Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur, R S C (Rajasthan) | K.L P. |
| 181 | Jayaraman, A | Tindivanam, R S C. (Madras) | T T.P. |
| 182. | Jena, Kanhu Charan | Balasore, R S C (Orissa) | Cong |
| 183. | Jena Lakshmidhar | Jajpur-Keonjhar, R S C. (Orissa) | G P. |
| 184. | Jena, Niranjan | Dhenkanal-West Cuttack, R S C (Orissa) | Cong |
| 185. | Jethan, Kherwar | Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh-cum-Ranchi, R S.T (Bihar) | Cong |
| 186. | Jhunjhunwala, B.P | Bhagalpur Central (Bihar) | Cong |
| 187. | Jogendra Singh | Bahraich West (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 188. | Joshi, J.H. | Madhya Saurashtra (Saurashtra) | Cong |
| 189. | Joshi, Krishnacharya | Yadgir (Hyderabad) | Cong |
| 190. | Joshi, Liladhar | Shajapur-Rajgarh (Madhya Bharat) | Cong. |
| 191. | Joshi, M.D. | Ratnagiri South (Bombay) | Cong. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 192. | Joshi, Nandlal | Indore (Madhya Bharat) | Cong. |
| 193. | Joshi, Srimati Subhadra | Karnal (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 194. | Jwala Prasad | Ajmer North (Ajmer) | Cong. |
| 195. | Kachiroyar, N.D. Govindaswami | Cuddalore (Madras) | T.T.P. |
| 196. | Kajrolkar, Narayan Sadoba | Bombay City-North, R.S.C (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 197. | Kakkan, P. | Madurai, R.S.C. (Madras) | Cong. |
| 198. | Kale, Srimati Anasuyabai | Nagpur (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 199. | Kamal Singh | Shahabad North-West (Bihar) | Ind. |
| 200 | Kamble, D N P. | Nanded, R S C (Hyderabad) | Cong. |
| 201. | Kandasamy, S K Babie | Tiruchengode (Madras) | Ind. |
| 202. | Kanungo, Nityanand | Kendrapara (Orissa) | Cong. |
| 203 | Karmarkar, D.P | Dharwar North (Bombay) | Cong |
| 204 | Karni Singhji | Bikaner-Churu (Rajasthan) | Ind |
| 205 | Kasliwal, Nemi Chandra | Kotah-Jhalawar (Rajasthan) | Cong. |
| 206. | Katham, Birendranath | North Bengal, R S T (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 207. | Katju, Kailas Nath | Mandasaur (Madhya Bharat) | Cong |
| 208. | Kazmi, Mohammad Ahmad | Sultanpur North-cum-Faizabad South-West (U P) | Cong |
| 209. | Kelappan, K | Ponnani (Madras) | P S P. |
| 210. | Keshavaiengar, N | Bangalore North (Mysore) | Cong |
| 211. | Keskar, B V | Sultanpur South (U P) | Cong |
| 212. | Khan, Sadath Ali | Ibrahimpatnam (Hyderabad) | Cong |
| 213. | Khan, Shahnawaz | Meerut North-East (U P) | Cong. |
| 214. | Khardekar, B H | Kolhapur-cum-Satara (Bombay) | Ind |
| 215 | Khare, N B | Gwalior (Madhya Bharat) | H M S |
| 216 | Khedkar, Gopalrao Bajirao | Buldana-Akola (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 217. | Khimji, Bhawanji A | Kutch West (Kutch) | Cong |
| 218. | Khongmen, Srimati, B | Autonomous Districts, R S T (Assam) | Cong |
| 219. | Kirolikar, Wasudeo S | Durg (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 220 | Kolay, Jagannath | Bankura (West Bengal) | Cong |
| 221 | Kosa, Muchaki | Bastar, R S T (Madhya Pradesh) | Ind |
| 222. | Kottukapally, George I | Meenachil (Travancore-Cochin) | Cong |
| 223. | Kripalani, J B. | Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea (Bihar) | P.S P |
| 224. | Kripalani, Srimati Sucheta | New Delhi (Delhi) | P S P |
| 225. | Krishna, M R | Karimnagar, R S C (Hyderabad) | Cong. |
| 226 | Krishna Chandra | Mathura West (U P) | Cong |
| 227. | Krishnamachari, T T. | Madras (Madras) | Cong |
| 228. | Krishnappa, M.V | Kolar (Mysore) | Cong |
| 229. | Krishnaswami, A | Kancheepuram (Madras) | C W P. |
| 230. | Kureel, Baij Nath | Pratapgarh West-cum-Rae Bareli East, R S.C (U P) | Cong. |
| 231. | Lakshmayya, Paidi | Anantapur (Andhra) | Cong. |
| 232. | Lallanji | Faizabad North-West (U P) | Cong. |
| 233. | Lal Singh | Ferozepore-Ludhiana (Punjab) | Akali |
| 234. | Lanka Sundaram | Visakapatnam (Andhra) | Ind. |
| 235. | Laskar, Nibaran Chandra | Cachar-Lushai Hills, R S C. (Assam) | Cong. |
| 236. | Laisram, Jogeswar Singh | Inner Manipur (Manipur) | Cong. |
| 237 | Lingam, N.M. | Coimbatore (Madras) | Cong. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| 238. | Lotan Ram | Jalaun-cum-Etawah West-cum Jhansi North, R S.C. (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 239. | Mahapatra, Sibnarayan Singh | Sundargarh, R.S.T. (Orissa) | Cong. |
| 240. | Mahata, Bhajahari | Manbhum South-cum-Dhalbhum (Bihar) | L.S.S. |
| 241. | Mahendra Nath Singh | Saran Central (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 242. | Mahodaya, Vaijanath | Nimar (Madhya Bharat) | Cong. |
| 243. | Mahtab, Harekrushna(*a*) | Cuttack (Orissa) | Cong. |
| 244. | Majhi, Chaitan | Manbhum South-cum-Dhalbhum, R S T. (Bihar) | L.S.S. |
| 245. | Majhi, Ram Chandara | Mayurbhanj, R.S T (Orissa) | Cong. |
| 246. | Majithia, Surjit Singh | Taran Taran (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 247. | Malliah, U Srinivasa | South Kanara-North (Madras) | Cong. |
| 248. | Malludora, Gam | Visakapatnam, R.S.T. (Andhra) | Ind. |
| 249. | Malvia, Bhagu Nandu | Shajapur-Rajgarh, R S C. (Madhya Bharat) | Cong. |
| 250. | Malviya, Motilal | Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh, R S C (Vindhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 251 | Malviya, Chatur Narain | Raisen (Bhopal) | Cong. |
| 252. | Malaviya, Keshava Deva | Gonda East-cum Basti West (U P.) | Cong. |
| 253 | Mandal, Pashupati | Bankura, R S C (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 254 | Mascarene, Kumari Annie | Trivandrum (Travancore-Cochin) | Ind. |
| 255. | Masuriya Din | Allahabad East-cum-Jaunpur West, R S C (U P) | Cong |
| 256. | Mathew, C.P | Kottayam (Travancore-Cochin) | Cong. |
| 257 | Mathuram, Edward Paul | Tiruchirapalli (Madras) | Ind. |
| 258 | Matthen, C P | Thiruvellah (Travancore-Cochin) | Cong. |
| 259. | Mavalankar, G V | Ahmedabad (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 260. | Maydeo, Srimati Indira A. | Poona South (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 261 | Mehta, Asoka | Bhandara (Madhya Pradesh) | P.S.P. |
| 262 | Mehta, Balvantray Gopaljee | Gohilwad (Saurashtra) | Cong. |
| 263. | Mehta, Balwant Sinha | Udaipur (Rajasthan) | Cong. |
| 264. | Mehta, Jaswantrai | Jodhpur (Rajasthan) | Ind |
| 265 | Menon, K A Damodara | Kozhikode (Madras) | P S P. |
| 266 | Minimata, Srimati | Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur, R S C. (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 267. | Mishra, Suresh Chandra | Monghvr North-East (Bihar) | P S P. |
| 268 | Mishra, Bibhuti | Saran-cum-Champaran (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 269. | Mishra, Lalit Narayan | Darbhanga-cum-Bhagalpur (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 270. | Mishra, Lokenath | Puri (Orissa) | Cong. |
| 271. | Mishra, Mathura Prasad | Monghvr North-West (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 272. | Mishra, Shyam Nandan | Darbhanga North (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 273. | Misra, Raghubar Dayal | Bulandshahr (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 274. | Misra, Sarju Prasad | Deoria South (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 275. | Misra, Lingaraj | Khurda (Orissa) | Cong. |
| 276. | Misra, Bhupendra Nath | Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 277. | Missir, Vijneshwar | Gaya North (Bihar) | P.S.P. |
| 278. | Mohammad Saeed Masuodi | Jammu and Kashmir | Cong. |
| 279. | Mohd Akber, Sofi | Jammu and Kashmir | Cong |
| 280. | Morarka, R.R. | Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan) | Cong. |

(*a*) Since resigned and took over as Governor of Bombay on March 1, 1955.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 281. | More, K.L. | Kolhapur-cum-Satara, R.S C. (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 282. | More, Shankar Shantaram | Sholapur (Bombay) | P.W.P. |
| 283. | Mudaliar, C. Ramaswamy | Kumbakonam (Madras) | Cong. |
| 284. | Muhammad Islamuddin | Purnea North-East (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 285. | Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh | Murshidabad (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 286. | Mukerjee, Hirendra Nath | Calcutta North-East (West Bengal) | C.P.I. |
| 287. | Mukne, Yeshwantrao M. | Thana,R S.T. (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 288. | Murli Manohar | Ballia East (U P.) | Ind. |
| 289. | Muniswamy, N.R. | Wandiwash (Madras) | C.W.P. |
| 290. | Murthy, B S | Eluru (Andhra) | P.S.P. |
| 291. | Musafir, Gurmukh Singh | Amritsar (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 292. | Mushar, Kirai | Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea, R S C (Bihar) | P S P. |
| 293. | Muthukrishnan, M. | Vellore, R.S C. (Madras) | Cong. |
| 294. | Naidu, Nalla Reddi | Rajahmundry (Andhra) | P.S P. |
| 295. | Nair, C. Krishnan | Outer Delhi (Delhi) | Cong. |
| 296. | Nair, N. Sreekantan | Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara (Travancore-Cochin) | R S P. |
| 297. | Nambiar, K. Ananda | Mayuram (Madras) | C P I. |
| 298. | Nanadas, Mangalagiri | Ongole, R.S C (Andhra) | Ind. |
| 299. | Nanda, Gulzarilal | Sabarkantha (Bombay) | Cong |
| 300. | Narasimham, S.V.L. | Guntur (Andhra) | Ind. |
| 301. | Narasimhan, C.R. | Krishnagiri (Madras) | Cong. |
| 302 | Naskar, Purnendu Sekhar | Diamond Harbour, R S.C (West Bengal) | Cong |
| 303. | Natawadkar, Jayantrao G. | West Khandesh, R S T (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 304. | Natesan, P. | Tiruvallur (Madras) | Cong. |
| 305. | Nathany, Hari Ram | Bhilwara (Rajasthan) | R R P. |
| 306. | Nathwani, Narendra P | Sorath (Saurashtra) | Cong. |
| 307 | Nayar, Srimati Shakuntala | Gonda West (U.P ) | H.M S. |
| 308 | Nayar, V P. | Chirayinkil (Travancore-Cochin) | Ind. |
| 309. | Nehru, Jawaharlal | Allahabad East-cum-Jaunpur West (U.P ) | Cong |
| 310. | Nehru, Srimati Uma | Sitapur-cum-Kheri West (U P ) | Cong. |
| 311. | Nesamony, A. | Nagercoil (Travancore-Cochin) | T.T.C. |
| 312. | Neswi, T.R. | Dharwar South (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 313. | Nevatia, R P. | Shahjahanpur North-cum-Kheri East (U P ) | Cong. |
| 314. | Nijalingappa, S. | Chittaldrug (Mysore) | Cong. |
| 315 | Palchoudhuri, Srimati Ila | Nabadwip (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 316. | Pande, C D | Naini Tal-cum-Almora South-West cum-Bareilly North (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 317. | Pandey, Natabar | Sambalpur (Orissa) | G.P. |
| 318. | Panna Lal | Faizabad North-West, R S.C. (U.P ) | Cong. |
| 319. | Pant, Devi Datt | Almora North-East (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 320. | Paragi Lal | Sitapur-cum-Kheri West, R.S.C. (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 321. | Paranjpe, R.G. | Bhir (Hyderabad) | P.D F. |
| 322. | Parekh, J.N. | Zalawad (Saurashtra) | Cong. |
| 323. | Parikh, Shantilal G. | Mehsana East (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 324. | Parmar, Rupaji Bhavji | Panch Mahals-cum-Baroda East, R.S.T. (Bombay) | Cong. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 325. | Pataskar, Hari Vinayak* | Jalgaon (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 326. | Patel, Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai | Surat, R S.T. (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 327. | Patel, Srimati Maniben V. | Kaira South (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 328. | Patel, Rajeshwar | Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 329. | Pateria, Sushil Kumar | Jabalpur North (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 330. | Patil, P R Kanavade | Ahmednagar North (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 331. | Patil, S.K. | Bombay City-South (Bombay) | Cong |
| 332 | Patil, S V | Belgaum South (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 333 | Patnaik, Uma Charan | Ghumsur (Orissa) | Ind |
| 334 | Pawar, Vyankatrao P. | South Satara (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 335 | Pillai, P T Thanu | Tirunelveli (Madras) | Cong. |
| 336. | Pocker, B | Malappuram (Madras) | M L |
| 337. | Prabhaker, Naval | Outer-Delhi, R S C (Delhi) | Cong |
| 338 | Punnoose, P T | Alleppey (Travancore-Cochin) | Ind |
| 339. | Rachiah, N | Mysore, R S C (Mysore) | Cong. |
| 340. | Radha Raman | Delhi City (Delhi) | Cong. |
| 341. | Raghavachari, K S | Penukonda (Andhra) | P S.P. |
| 342 | Raghavaiah, Pisupati Venkata | Ongole (Andhra) | Ind. |
| 343 | Raghubir Singh | Bulandshahr (U P) | Cong |
| 344 | Raghunath Singh | Banaras Central (U P) | Cong |
| 345 | Raghuramaiah, Kotha | Tenali (Andhra) | Cong. |
| 346 | Rajni, Srimati Jayashri | Bombay Suburban (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 347 | Raj Bahadur | Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) | Cong. |
| 348 | Rajabhoj, P N. | Sholapur, R S C (Bombay) | S C.F |
| 349 | Ramchander, D | Vellore (Madras) | C W P. |
| 350 | Ramaseshaiah, N | Parvathipuram (Andhra) | Ind. |
| 351 | Ramasami, M D | Aruppukkottai (Madras) | F.B. |
| 352 | Ramaswamy, P. | Mahbubnagar, R S C (Hyderabad) | Cong. |
| 353 | Ramaswamy, S V. | Salem (Madras) | Cong |
| 354 | Ram Dass | Hoshiarpur, R S C (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 355. | R N Singh | Ghazipur East-cum-Ballia South-West (U P) | P S P. |
| 356. | Ram Narayan Singh | Hazaribagh West (Bihar) | C N S P J P. |
| 357 | Ram Saran | Moradabad West (U P) | Cong. |
| 358. | Ram Shanker Lal | Basti Central-East-cum-Gorakhpur West (U P) | Cong. |
| 359 | Ram Subhag Singh | Shahabad South (Bihar) | Cong |
| 360 | Randaman Singh | Shahdol-Sidhi, R S T. (Vindhya Pradesh) | P.S.P. |
| 361. | Rane, Shivram Rango | Bhusaval (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 362. | Ranjit Singh | Sangrur (PEPSU) | Ind. |
| 363. | Rao, Ch V. Rama | Kakinada (Andhra) | C P.I. |
| 364 | Rao, B Rajagopala | Srikakulam (Andhra) | Ind. |
| 365. | Rao, B Shiva | South Kanara-North (Madras) | Cong. |
| 366. | Rao, Kadiyala Gopala | Gudivada (Andhra) | C P I. |
| 367. | Rao, Kanety Mohana | Rajahmundry, R.S C. (Andhra) | C.P I |
| 368. | Rao, Kondru Subba | Eluru, R.S C (Andhra) | C.P.I. |
| 369. | Rao, Pendyal Raghava | Warangal (Hyderabad) | P.D.F. |
| 370. | Rao, P. Subba | Nowrangpur (Orissa) | G.P. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 371. | Rao, Rayasam Seshagiri | Nandyal (Andhra) | Cong. |
| 372. | Rao, T.B. Vittal | Khammam (Hyderabad) | P.D.F. |
| 373. | Raut, Bhola | Saran-cum-Champaran, R.S.C. (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 374. | Razmi, Saidullah Khan | Sehore (Bhopal) | Ind. |
| 375. | Reddi, B. Ramachandra | Nellore (Andhra) | Ind. |
| 376. | Reddi, C. Madhao | Adilabad (Hyderabad) | P.S.P. |
| 377. | Reddi, Y. Eswara | Cuddapah (Andhra) | C.P.I. |
| 378. | Reddy, Baddam Yella | Karimnagar (Hyderabad) | P.D F. |
| 379. | Reddy, K Janardhan | Mahbubnagar (Hyderabad) | Cong. |
| 380. | Reddy, Ravi Narayan | Nalgonda (Hyderabad) | P.D.F. |
| 381. | Reddy, T.N Viswanatha | Chittoor (Andhra) | Cong. |
| 382. | Richardson, John | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Nominated |
| 383. | Rishang Keishing | Outer Manipur, R S T. (Manipur) | P S.P. |
| 384. | Roy, Satyaban | Uluberia (West Bengal) | Cong. |
| 385 | Roy, Biswa Nath | Deoria West (U P) | Cong. |
| 386. | Roy, Patiram | Basirhat, R S C (West Bengal) | Cong |
| 387 | Rup Narain | Mirzapur-cum-Banaras West, R S C (U P) | Cong. |
| 388. | Saha, Meghnad | Calcutta North-West (West Bengal) | Ind. |
| 389. | Sahai, Raghubir | Etah North-East-cum-Budaun East (U P) | Cong. |
| 390. | Sahaya, Syamanandan | Muzaffarpur Central (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 391 | Sahu, Bhagabat | Balasore (Orissa) | Cong. |
| 392. | Sahu, Rameshwar | Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga, R S C (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 393 | Saigal, Amar Singh | Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 394 | Saksena, Mohanlal | Lucknow-cum-Bara Banki (U.P) | Cong |
| 395. | Samanta, Satis Chandra | Tamluk (West Bengal) | Cong |
| 396. | Sanganna, T. | Ravagada-Phulbani, R S T (Orissa) | Cong. |
| 397 | Sankarapandian, M | Sankaranayinarkovil (Madras) | Cong |
| 398 | Sarmah, Debeswar | Golaghat-Jorhat (Assam) | Cong |
| 399 | Sathianathan, N | Dharamapuri (Madras) | Ind |
| 400. | Satish Chandra | Bareilly South (U P.) | Cong. |
| 401. | Satyawadi, Virendra Kumar | Karnal, R S C. (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 402. | Sen, Srimati Sushama | Bhagalpur South (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 403. | Sen, Phani Gopal | Purnea Central Bihar) | Cong |
| 404 | Sen, Raj Chandra | Kotah Bundi (Rajasthan) | R.R P. |
| 405 | Sewal, A R | Chamba-Sirmur (Himachal Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 406. | Shah, Srimati Kamlendu Mati | Garhwal West-cum-Tehri Garhwal-cum-Bijnor North (U.P.) | Ind. |
| 407 | Shah, Chimanlal Chakubhai | Gohilwad-Sorath (Saurashtra) | Cong. |
| 408. | Shah, Raichand Bhai N | Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 409. | Sharma, Balkrishna | Kanpur South-cum-Etawah East (U P) | Cong. |
| 410. | Sharma, Krishna Chandra | Meerut South (U.P) | Cong. |
| 411 | Sharma, Diwan Chand | Hoshiarpur (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 412. | Sharma, Khushi Ram | Meerut West (U P) | Cong. |
| 413. | Sharma, Nand Lal | Sikar (Rajasthan) | R.R.P. |
| 414 | Sharma, Radha Charan | Morena-Bhind (Madhya Bharat) | Cong. |
| 415. | Shastri, Algu Rai | Azamgarh East-cum-Ballia West (U.P.) | Cong. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| 416. | Shastri, Bhagwandutt | Shahdol-Sidhi (Vindhya Pradesh) | P.S.P. |
| 417. | Shastri, Ramanand | Unnao-cum-Rae Bareli West-cum-Hardoi South-East, R S.C. (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 418. | Shivananjappa, M.K. | Mandya (Mysore) | Cong. |
| 419. | Shobha Ram | Alwar (Rajasthan) | Cong. |
| 420. | Shukla, Bhagwaticharan | Durg-Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 421. | Siddananjappa, H. | Hassan-Chikmagalur (Mysore) | Cong. |
| 422. | Singhal, Shri Chand | Aligarh (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 423. | Sinha, Satyanarain | Saran East (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 424. | Sinha, Anirudha | Darbhanga East (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 425. | Sinha, Awadheshwar Prasad | Muzaffarpur East (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 426 | Sinha, Banarsi Prasad | Monghyr Sadr-cum-Jamui (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 427. | Sinha, Gajendra Prasad | Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh-cum-Ranchi (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 428. | Sinha, Jhulan | Saran North (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 429. | Sinha, Jugal Kishore | Muzaffarpur North-West (Bihar) | P S.P. |
| 430 | Sinha, Kailash Pati | Patna Central (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 431. | Sinha, Nageshwar Prasad | Hazaribagh East (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 432 | Sinha, S | Pataliputra (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 433. | Sinha Satya Narayan | Samastipur East (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 434 | Sinha, Satyendra Narayan | Gaya West (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 435. | Sinha, Srimati Tarkeshwari | Patna East (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 436 | Sinhasan Singh | Gorakhpur South (U P) | Cong. |
| 437. | Siva, M V Gangadhara | Chittoor, R S C (Andhra) | Cong. |
| 438 | Snatak, Nardeo | Aligarh, R S C (U P) | Cong. |
| 439. | Sodhia, Khub Chand | Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong |
| 440. | Somana, N. | Coorg (Coorg) | Cong. |
| 441 | Somani, G D | Nagaur-Pali (Rajasthan) | Ind. |
| 442 | Subrahmanyam, Kandala | Vizianagaram (Andhra) | P.S P. |
| 443 | Subrahmanyam, Tekur | Bellary (Mysore) | Cong. |
| 444 | Sunder Lall | Saharanpur West-cum-Muzaffar-nagar North, R S C. (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 445 | Suresh Chandra | Aurangabad (Hyderabad) | Cong. |
| 446 | Suriya Prashad | Morena-Bhind, R S C. (Madhya Bharat) | Cong. |
| 447. | Swaminathan, Srimati Ammu | Dindigul (Madras) | Cong |
| 448. | Swami, Sivamurthi | Kushtagi (Hyderabad) | Ind. |
| 449 | Syed Mahmud | Champaran East (Bihar) | Cong |
| 450. | Talib, Piare Lall Kureel | Banda-cum-Fatehpur, R S C. (U P) | Cong. |
| 451 | Tandon, Purushottamdas | Allahabad West (U.P) | Cong |
| 452. | Tek Chand | Ambala-Simla (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 453. | Telkikar, Shankar Rao | Nanded (Hyderabad) | Cong. |
| 454. | Tewari, Raj Bhanu Singh | Rewa (Vindhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 455 | Thimmaiah, Dodda | Kolar, R S C (Mysore) | Cong. |
| 456. | Thirani, G.D. | Bargarh (Orissa) | Ind. |
| 457. | Thirukuralar, V M Avl. | Tindivanam (Madras) | T.T.P. |
| 458. | Thomas, A M. | Ernakulam (Travancore-Cochin) | Cong. |
| 459. | Thomas, A V. | Srivaikuntam (Madras) | Cong. |
| 460. | Tirtha, Ramananda | Gulberga (Hyderabad) | Cong. |
| 461. | Tivary, Venkatesh Narayan | Kanpur North-cum-Farrukhabad South (U P) | Cong. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| 462. | Tiwari, B.L. | Nimar (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 463. | Tiwari, Ram Sahai | Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh (Vindhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 464. | Tiwary, Dwarka Nath | Saran South (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 465. | Tribhuan Narayan Singh | Banaras East (U P.) | Cong. |
| 466. | Tripathi, Hira Vallabha | Muzaffarnagar South (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 467. | Tripathi, Kamakhya Prasad | Darrang (Assam) | Cong |
| 468. | Tripathi, Vishwambhar Dayal | Unnao-cum-Rae Bareli West-cum, Hardoi South-East, R S.C. (U P) | Cong |
| 469. | Trivedi, U M. | Chittor (Rajasthan) | J S. |
| 470. | Tulsidas Kilachand | Mehsana West (Bombay) | Ind. |
| 471. | Tyagi, Mahavir | Dehra Dun-cum-Bijnor North-West-cum-Saharanpur West (U P) | Cong. |
| 472. | Uikey, M.G. | Mandla-Jabalpur South, R.S.T. (Madhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 473. | Upadhyay, Munishwar Dutt | Pratapgarh East (U P) | Cong. |
| 474. | Upadhyaya, Shiva Datt | Satna (Vindhya Pradesh) | Cong. |
| 475 | Upadhyay, Shiva Dayal | Banda-cum-Fatehpur (U P) | Cong. |
| 476. | Vaishnav, Hanamantrao G | Ambad (Hyderabad) | Cong |
| 477 | Vaishya, Muldas Bhuderdas | Ahmedabad, R S C (Bombay) | Cong. |
| 478. | Vallatharas, K M. | Pudukkottai (Madras) | P S.P. |
| 479. | Varma, B.B. | Champaran North (Bihar) | Cong. |
| 480. | Varma, Manikya Lal | Tonk (Rajasthan) | Cong. |
| 481 | Veeraswamy, V. | Mayuram, R S C (Madras) | Ind |
| 482. | Velayudhan, R. | Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara, R S C (Travancore-Cochin) | Ind. |
| 483 | Venkataraman, R | Tanjore (Madras) | Cong. |
| 484 | Verma, Bulaqui Ram | Hardoi North-West-cum-Farrukhabad East-cum-Shahjahanpur South (U P) | Cong. |
| 485. | Verma, Ramji | Deoria East (U.P) | Cong. |
| 486 | Vidyalankar, Amarnath | Jullundur (Punjab) | Cong. |
| 487 | Vishwanath Prasad | Azamgarh West, R S C (U.P.) | Cong. |
| 488. | Vyas, Radhelal | Ujjain (Madhya Bharat) | Cong. |
| 489. | Waghmare, Narayan Rao | Parbhani (Hyderabad) | P W P. |
| 490 | Wilson, J N | Mirzapur-cum-Banaras West (U P) | Cong. |
| 491 | Wodeyar, K C | Shimoga (Mysore) | Cong. |
| 492 | Zaidi, B H | Hardoi North-West-cum-Farrukhabad East-cum-Shahjahanpur South (U P) | Cong |
| 493 | Vacant | Purnea-cum-Santhal Parganas, R.S T. (Bihar) | |
| 494 | Vacant | Srivilliputhur (Madras) | |
| 495. | Vacant (a) | Kanpur Central (U.P) | |
| 496. | Vacant (b) | Gorakhpur North (U.P.) | |
| 497. | Vacant (c) | Bahraich East (U P) | |
| 498. | Vacant (d) | Lucknow Central (U P.) | |
| 499. | Vacant | Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh) | |

(a) Raja Ram Shastri (P S P) elected in by-election
(b) Shibban Lal Saxena (Ind.) elected in by-election.
(c) Dinesh Pratap Singh (Cong) elected in by-election.
(d) Srimati Sheorajvati Nehru (Cong) elected in by-election.

## RAJYA SABHA (COUNCIL OF STATES)

*Chairman:* S. Radhakrishnan

*Deputy Chairman:* S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

| S. No. | Name of the Member | State | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Abdul Razak, A. | Travancore-Cochin | T.T.C. |
| 2. | Abid Ali | Bombay | Cong. |
| 3. | Adityendra | Rajasthan | Cong. |
| 4. | Agarwal, Beni Prasad | West Bengal | Cong. |
| 5 | Agarwal Amar Nath | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 6. | Agarwal, Jagannath Prasad | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 7. | Agarwala, R.G. | Bihar | Cong. |
| 8. | Agnibhoj, Rameshwar Umrao | Madhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 9. | Ahmed Hussain | Bihar | Cong. |
| 10 | Ahmed, Fakhruddin Ali | Assam | Cong. |
| 11. | Ahmed, Gulsher | Vindhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 12 | Aizaz Rasul, Begum | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 13 | Akhtar Hussain | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 14. | Alva, Srimati Violet | Bombay | Cong. |
| 15 | Ambedkar, B R | Bombay | S C F. |
| 16. | Amolakh Chand | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 17. | Anup Singh | Punjab | Cong. |
| 18 | Banerjee, Satyapriya | West Bengal | F.B. |
| 19. | Barlingay, Waman Sheodas | Madhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 20 | Basavapunnaiah, Makkinem | Andhra | C.P.I. |
| 21 | Beed, Indra Bhushan | West Bengal | Cong. |
| 22. | Bhanj Deo, Prafulla Chandra | Orissa | G.P. |
| 23. | Bharati, Srimati K. | Travancore-Cochin | Cong. |
| 24 | Bhatt, Nanabhai | Saurashtra | Cong. |
| 25 | Bisht, Jasaud Singh | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 26 | Biswas, C C | West Bengal | Cong. |
| 27 | Biswasroy, Radhakrishna | Orissa | |
| 28 | Bodra, Theodore | Bihar | Jharkhand |
| 29. | Bose, Satyendranath | Nominated by President | Ind. |
| 30. | Budh Singh | Jammu and Kashmir | Cong. |
| 31 | Buragohain, Srimati Bedavati | Assam | Cong. |
| 32. | Chaman Lall | Punjab | Cong. |
| 33. | Chandravati Lakhanpal, Srimati | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 34 | Chaturvedi, Benarsi Das | Vindhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 35. | Chauhan, Nawab Singh | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 36. | Daga, Narayandas | Hyderabad | Cong. |
| 37. | Dangre, R. Vithalrao | Madhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 38. | Das, Biswanath | Orissa | Cong. |
| 39. | Das, Jagannath | Orissa | Cong. |
| 40. | Dassappa, H C. | Mysore | Cong. |
| 41. | Dutt, Trilochan | Jammu and Kashmir | — |
| 42. | Dave, Somnath P. | Bombay | Cong. |
| 43. | Deogirikar, T.R. | Bombay | Cong. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44. | Deshmukh, Narsingrao B. | Hyderabad | P.W.P. |
| 45. | Deshmukh, Ramrao Madhaorao | Madhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 46. | Dhage, Venkat Krishna | Hyderabad | P.D.F. |
| 47. | Dharam Das, A. | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 48. | Dhillon, Guraj Singh | Punjab | Akali |
| 49. | Dinkar, R.D. Sinha | Bihar | Cong. |
| 50. | Doogar, Rajpat Singh | West Bengal | Cong. |
| 51 | Doshi, Lalchand Hirachand | Bombay | Cong. |
| 52. | Dube, Bodh Ram | Orissa | Cong. |
| 53. | Dube, R P. | Madhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 54. | Dutt, Nalinaksha | West Bengal | Cong. |
| 55. | Dwivedy, Surendranath | Orissa | P.S.P. |
| 56. | Faruqi, Mohammad | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 57. | Galib, Shaik | Andhra | Cong. |
| 58. | Ghose, Bimal Comar | West Bengal | P.S.P. |
| 59. | Gilder, M D D. | Bombay | Cong. |
| 60. | Gopal, B G. | Bihar | Cong. |
| 61. | Gour, Raj Bahadur | Hyderabad | P.D F. |
| 62 | Gupta, Bhupesh | West Bengal | C.P.I. |
| 63 | Gupta, R C. | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 64. | Gupte, Bhalchandra M. | Bombay | Cong. |
| 65. | Gurumurthy, B V. | Hyderabad | Cong. |
| 66. | Hans Raj | Punjab | Cong. |
| 67. | Hardiker, N S | Bombay | Cong. |
| 68. | Hathi, Jai Sukh Lal | Saurashtra | Cong. |
| 69. | Hegde, K S. | Madras | Cong. |
| 70. | Hemrom, Sundar Mohun | Orissa | Cong. |
| 71 | Hensman, Srimati Mona | Madras | Cong. |
| 72 | Indra Vidyavachaspati | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 73 | Ismail, M Muhammad | Madras | M.L. |
| 74 | Italia, Dinshaw D | Hyderabad | Cong. |
| 75 | Jafar Imam | Bihar | Cong. |
| 76. | Jain, Shriyans Prasad | Bombay | Cong. |
| 77. | Jalali, Aga Syed Mohammad | Jammu and Kashmir | Cong. |
| 78 | Kalelkar, Kakasaheb | Nominated by President | Cong |
| 79 | Kamalaswamy, I V | Madras | Ind. |
| 80. | Kane, P V | Nominated by President | Ind. |
| 81 | Kapoor, Jaspat Roy | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 82. | Kapoor, Prithviraj | Nominated by President | Ind. |
| 83. | Karayalar, S Chattanatha | Travancore-Cochin | Cong. |
| 84. | Karimuddin | Madhya Pradesh | P.S.P. |
| 85. | Karumbaya, K C | Ajmer and Coorg | Cong. |
| 86. | Kaushal, Jagan Nath | PEPSU | Cong. |
| 87. | Keshvanand | Rajasthan | Cong. |
| 88. | Khan, Abdur Rezzak | West Bengal | — |
| 89 | Khan, Ahmad Said | Uttar Pradesh | Cong |
| 90. | Khan, Akbar Ali | Hyderabad | Cong. |
| 91. | Khan, Barkat Ullah | Rajasthan | Cong. |
| 92. | Khan, Pir Mohammad | Jammu and Kashmir | Cong. |
| 93. | Kishen Chand | Hyderabad | P.S.P. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94. | Kishori Ram | Bihar | Cong. |
| 95. | Krishnan, Srimati Parvathi | Madras | Ind. |
| 96. | Krishna Kumari, Srimati | Vindhya Pradesh | Cong |
| 97. | Kunzru, Hriday Nath | Uttar Pradesh | Ind. |
| 98. | Lakhamshi, Lavji | Kutch | Cong. |
| 99. | Lakhshman Singhji | Rajasthan | Ind. |
| 100. | Lakshmi N Menon, Srimati | Bihar | Cong |
| 101. | Lall, Kailash Bihari | Bihar | Cong. |
| 102. | Leuva, Premji Thobhanbhai | Bombay | Cong. |
| 103. | Lilavati Munshi, Srimati | Bombay | Cong |
| 104. | Madhavan Nair, K P. | Travancore-Cochin | Cong |
| 105. | Mahanty, Surendra | Orissa | G.P. |
| 106. | Mahesh Saran | Bihar | Cong. |
| 107 | Mahtha, Sri Narayan | Bihar | Cong. |
| 108 | Maithilisharan Gupta | Nominated by President | Ind |
| 109. | Malkani, Naraindas Rattanmal | Nominated by President | Cong. |
| 110 | Malviya, Ratanlal Kishorilal | Madhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 111. | Mann, Joginder Singh | PEPSU | United Front |
| 112 | Mathur, Harishchandra | Rajasthan | Ind. |
| 113. | Maya Devi Chettry, Srimati | West Bengal | Cong. |
| 114 | Mazhar Imam | Bihar | Cong. |
| 115 | Mazumdar, Satyendra Narayan | West Bengal | C P I. |
| 116 | Menon, K Madhava | Madras | Cong. |
| 117 | Menon, V K Krishna | Madras | Cong. |
| 118. | Misra, Shyam Dhar | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 119 | Mitra, Purna Chandra | Bihar | Cong. |
| 120. | Mohta, Gopaldas Bulakidas | Madhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 121 | Mookerji, Radha Kumud | Nominated by President | Cong. |
| 122. | Mudaliar, A Ramaswami | Madras | Ind. |
| 123 | Majumdar, M R. | Madhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 124. | Majumdar, Sures Chandra | West Bengal | Cong. |
| 125 | Mukerjee, B K | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 126 | Murari Lal | Uttar Pradesh | Cong |
| 127 | Nagoke, Udham Singh | Punjab • | Cong |
| 128. | Naidu, P S Rajagopal | Madras | Ind. |
| 129. | Narasimham, K L | Madras | C P I. |
| 130. | Narayan, Deokinandan | Bombay | Cong. |
| 131 | Narendra Deva | Uttar Pradesh | P S P. |
| 132 | Nausher Ali | West Bengal | Cong. |
| 133. | Nihal Singh, M H S | Punjab | Cong. |
| 134. | Obaidullah, V M. | Madras | Cong. |
| 135. | Onkar Nath | Delhi | Cong. |
| 136 | Panjhazari, Raghbir Singh | PEPSU | Cong. |
| 137 | Pande, Tarkeswar | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 138 | Panigrahi, Swapnananda | Orissa | Cong. |
| 139 | Parikh, Chandulal P. | Bombay | Cong. |
| 140. | Parmanand, Srimati Seeta | Madhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 141. | Pattabiraman, T S | Madras | Cong. |
| 142. | Pawar, Dhairyashilrao Y | Bombay | Cong. |
| 143. | Pheruman, Darshan Singh | Punjab | Cong. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 144. | Pillai, C. Narayana | Travancore-Cochin | Cong. |
| 145. | Prasad, Bheron | Bhopal | Cong. |
| 146. | Prasadarao, N.D.M. | Andhra | — |
| 147. | Pushpalata Das, Srimati | Assam | Cong. |
| 148. | Pustake, Trimba Damodar | Madhya Bharat | Cong. |
| 149. | Raghu Vira | Madhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 150. | Raghubir Singh | Madhya Bharat | Cong. |
| 151. | Rajagopalan, G. | Madras | Cong. |
| 152. | Rajah, H D | Madras | Ind. |
| 153. | Raju, Alluri Satyanarayana | Andhra | Cong. |
| 154. | Ranga, G. | Andhra | K.L.P. |
| 155. | Rao, Raghavendra | Hyderabad | Cong. |
| 156. | Rao, S.V. Krishnamoorthy | Mysore | Cong. |
| 157. | Rao, T. Bhaskara | Madras | Ind. |
| 158. | Rao, V. Prasad | Hyderabad | S C.F. |
| 159 | Raut, Rajaram Balkrishna | Bombay | P.W P. |
| 160 | Ray, Styendra Prosad | West Bengal | Cong. |
| 161. | Reddy, A Balarami | Andhra | Cong |
| 162. | Reddy, M Govinda | Mysore | Cong. |
| 163 | Reddy, S. Channa | Hyderabad | Cong |
| 164. | Reddy, K C. | Mysore | Cong |
| 165. | Raoufique, Mohammad | Assam | U O B |
| 166. | Rukmini Devi A, Srimati | Nominated by President | Ind |
| 167. | Saksena, Har Prasad | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 168. | Sambhu Prasad, S | Andhra | Cong |
| 169. | Sarwate, V S. | Madhya Bharat | Cong |
| 170. | Satyanaryana, M | Nominated by President | Cong. |
| 171. | Savitry Devi Nigam, Srimati | Uttar Pradesh | Cong |
| 172 | Sekhar, N C | Travancore-Cochin | U F L |
| 173 | Shah, Bhogilal Maganlal | Saurashtra | Cong |
| 174. | Shah, Manilal Chaturbhai | Bombay | Cong |
| 175 | Sharda Bhargava, Srimati | Rajasthan | Cong. |
| 176 | Sharma, Braj Bihari | Uttar Pradesh | Cong |
| 177 | Shastri, Lal Bahadur | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 178. | Shetty, B P Basappa | Mysore | Cong. |
| 179. | Shrimali, K L. | Rajasthan | Cong. |
| 180 | Singh, Awadhesh Pratap | Vindhya Pradesh | Cong. |
| 181. | Singh, Bhanu Pratap | Madhya Pradesh | Cong |
| 182. | Singh, Gopinath | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 183 | Singh, Kameshwara | Bihar | Ind. |
| 184. | Singh, N. Tompok | Manipur and Tripura | Cong |
| 185. | Singh, Ram Kripal | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 186 | Singh, Sardar | Rajasthan | Sanyukta Dal |
| 187 | Singh, Swaran | Punjab | Cong. |
| 188 | Singh, Vijay | Rajasthan | Cong. |
| 189. | Sinha, Braja Kishore Prasad | Bihar | Cong. |
| 190 | Sinha, Mahesvar Prasad Narain | Bihar | P.S.P. |
| 191. | Sinha, Rajendra Pratap | Bihar | Ind. |
| 192. | Sinha, Rajeshvar Prasad Narain | Bihar | Cong. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 193. | Sinha, Rama Bahadur | Bihar | Cong. |
| 194. | Sokhey, Sahib Singh | Nominated by President | Ind. |
| 195. | Subbarayan, P. | Madras | Cong. |
| 196. | Sumat Prasad | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 197. | Sundarayya, P. (*a*) | Andhra | C.P.I. |
| 198. | Surendra Ram, V.M. | Madras | Cong. |
| 199. | Suryanarayana, Kommareddi | Andhra | P S P. |
| 200. | Tajamul Husain | Bihar | Cong |
| 201. | Tamta, Ram Prasad | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 202. | Tankha, Sham Sunder Narain | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 203. | Tayyebulla, M. | Assam | Cong. |
| 204. | Thakur Das | Uttar Pradesh | Cong. |
| 205. | Thanlira, R. | Assam | Cong. |
| 206. | Vaidya, Kanhaiyalal D. | Madhya Bharat | Cong. |
| 207. | Vallabharao, J.V.K. | Andhra | — |
| 208. | Valiulla, Mohammed | Mysore | Cong. |
| 209 | Variava, D M. | Saurashtra | Cong. |
| 210 | Varma, C.L. | Himachal Pradesh | Cong. |
| 211 | Venkata Narayana, Pydeh | Andhra | P S P. |
| 212. | Venkataraman, S. | Madras | Cong. |
| 213. | Venkataraman, V | Andhra | — |
| 214. | Vijaivargiya, Gopi Krishna | Madhya Bharat | Cong. |
| 215. | Vijaya Raje, Kunwarani | Bihar | Janta Party |
| 216 | Vyas, Krishnakant | Madhya Bharat | Cong. |
| 217 | Wadia, A R. | Nominated by President | Ind. |
| 218. | Zakir Hussain | Nominated by President | Ind. |
| 219 | Vacant (*b*) | Uttar Pradesh | — |

(*a*) Resigned after election to Andhra Assembly.

(*b*) Govind Ballabh Pant (Cong ) elected in by-election.

## CHAPTER VI

## JUDICIARY

The inauguration of the new Constitution of India on January 26, 1950, did not disturb the continuity of the judicial system prevailing in the country. Article 372 of the Constitution provides that all laws which were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, with the exception of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, shall continue to be in force until altered, repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority. In order to bring the provisions of any existing law into accord with those of the Constitution, the President of India is empowered to order the necessary adaptations and modifications in such law. Further, Article 375 provides that "all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions," subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

It will thus be seen that the position in regard to the application and administration of laws remains substantially unchanged. In other words, in matters such as marriage, adoption, inheritance and succession, the different communities are governed by their respective personal laws, whereas in regard to other matters, *viz.*, torts and crimes, contracts, the sale of goods and the transfer of property and trusts, they are governed by a body of statute laws enacted from time to time

### SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Article 124 of the Constitution provides that "there shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other judges." The Court as constituted at present has its full strength. The members of the Court are:

| *Chief Justice* | *Date of appointment* |
|---|---|
| Bijan Kumar Mukherjea | December 23, 1954 |
| *Judges* | |
| 1 Sudhi Ranjan Das | January 20, 1950 |
| 2 Vivian Bose | March 3, 1951 |
| 3. N H Bhagwati | September 8, 1952 |
| 4. B Jagannadhadas | March 9, 1953 |
| 5. T L. Venkatarama Ayyar | January 4, 1954 |
| 6. B P Sinha | December 3, 1954 |
| 7 Saiyid Jafar Imam | January 7, 1955 |

*Jurisdiction*

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to all cases from the

High Courts involving questions of law concerning the interpretation of the Constitution. In regard to appeals in civil and criminal cases of a specified nature, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court corresponds to that exercised by the Privy Council before the commencement of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. Besides a very wide revisory jurisdiction over all courts in India, the Supreme Court is vested with special jurisdiction in regard to the enforcement of the fundamental rights conferred on the citizens by the Constitution. In addition, the Court has a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President.

Under the Act of 1935, an appeal on a constitutional question could be taken to the Federal Court only if the High Court which decided the case certified that it involved a substantial question of law relating to the interpretation of the Constitution. The new Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to admit such an appeal by special leave, even if the High Court refuses a certificate. In cases of ordinary civil appeals, the pecuniary value of the subject matter in dispute should be Rs. 20,000 and above instead of the minimum of Rs 10,000 formerly fixed for appeals to the Privy Council

In criminal cases, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; or (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court" (Article 134) By another general provision Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

*Other Powers*

The Supreme Court is also vested with powers (Article 32) to issue directions or orders, which are in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari* or any of them, for the enforcement of fundamental rights. This jurisdiction, however, is not exclusive. The High Courts enjoy a concurrent jurisdiction in regard to the issue of these orders

The Constitution provides that "the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India." In the exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court may pass such decree or order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it All such decrees and orders shall be enforceable throughout the country. Article 142 (2) empowers the Supreme Court to make any order to ensure the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself. The Constitution (Article 144) specifically enjoins on all authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India, to enforce the orders of the Supreme Court.

Article 145 empowers the Supreme Court to frame its own rules of procedure, subject only to the proviso that all constitutional cases shall be heard by a Division Bench consisting of not less than five judges. If the judges differ in their findings, the decision of the majority prevails, the dissenting judges giving their reasons for their differing conclusions.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Among the judgments which the Supreme Court pronounced on constitutional issues during the period under review, the more important ones related to the interpretation of Article 14 (equality before law), Article 19 (right to freedom of the individual), and Article 31 (dealing with compulsory acquisition of property for public purposes).

The first case *Harnam Singh and others vs. Regional Transport Authority, Calcutta and others*,[1] which came up before the Supreme Court in the form of a civil appeal, related to the issuing of permits to the small taxis and fixing lower tariff for them. The point at issue was whether this infringed the fundamental right of existing permit holders to carry on occupation or to equal protection of the laws guaranteed by Articles 19 and 14 of the Constitution. The Court held: (*i*) the introduction of small taxis and the fixing of a lower tariff for them was based on a rational classification and there was no contravention of Article 19 of the Constitution; (*ii*) as the permit holders of bigger taxis were not prevented from carrying on their occupation and plying their taxis, there was no infringement of Article 19(1) (g) of the Constitution.

*Equality before Law*

Justice M.C. Mahajan who delivered the judgment observed: "It has been repeatedly pointed out by this Court that in construing Article 14, the Courts should not adopt a doctrinaire approach which might well choke all beneficial legislation and that legislation which is based on a rational classification is permissible. A law applying to a class is constitutional if there is sufficient basis or reason for it. In other words, a statutory discrimination cannot be set aside as the denial of equal protection of the laws if any states of facts may reasonably conceive to justify it."

*Freedom of Occupation*

Dealing with the contention that the introduction of small taxis would bring about a total stoppage of the existing motor taxi cab business of large taxi owners in a commercial sense and would thus be an infringement of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (g), Justice Mahajan observed: "Article 19 (1) (g) declares that all citizens have the right to practise any profession, carry on any occupation, trade or business. Nobody has denied to the appellants the right to carry on their own occupation and to ply their taxis. This Article does not guarantee a monopoly to a particular individual or association to carry on any occupation and if other persons are also allowed the right to carry on the same occupation and an element of competition is introduced in the business, that does not, in the absence of any bad faith on the part of the authorities, amount to a violation of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution."

*Nationalisation of Road Transport*

On October 19, 1954, the Supreme Court by a unanimous judgment held the U.P. Road Transport Act of 1951, which sought to give the State Government the exclusive right to operate road transport services within its territory, *ultra vires* of the Constitution as it infringed the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (g) and Article 31 (2) of the Constitution.

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[1] See Supreme Court Reports 1954, Vol. V, Part IV, pp. 371-78.

In the judgment Justice B. K. Mukherjea observed: "Hundreds of citizens are earning their livelihood by carrying on this business on various routes within the State of Uttar Pradesh. Although they carry on the business only with the aid of permits, which are granted to them by the authorities under the Motor Vehicles Act, no compensation has been allowed to them under the statute. It goes without saying that as a result of the Act they will all be deprived of the means of supporting themselves and their families and they will be left with their buses which will be of no further use to them and which they may not be able to dispose of easily or at a reasonable price."

The judgment, however, said that if the present statute was passed after the coming into force of the new clause[1] in Article 19 (6) of the Constitution, namely, that a State could create a monopoly in its own favour in respect of any trade or business, "the question of reasonableness would not have arisen at all and the appellant's case on this point, at any rate, would have been unarguable."

The amendment of the Constitution, which came later, the judgment said, "cannot be invoked to validate an earlier legislation which must be regarded as unconstitutional when it was passed."

*Minimum Wages Act*

Another important ruling which the Court gave in interpreting Article 19 (1) (g) arose out of an appeal challenging the validity of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which provided for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employments The petitioners had contended that the Minimum Wages Act put unreasonable restrictions upon the rights of the employer in the sense that he was prevented from carrying on trade or business unless he was prepared to pay minimum wages The employer's rights were also restricted, inasmuch as he was disabled from working in any trade or industry on the terms agreed to between him and his employees. This, the petitioners contended, infringed their fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (g).

The unanimous judgment delivered by Justice B.K Mukherjea said that though the restrictions imposed by the Act interfered to some extent with the freedom of trade or business guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (g), they were "reasonable, and, being imposed in the interest of the general public " They are protected by the terms of clause (7) of Article 19 of the Constitution.

*Protection Against Exploitation*

The judgment further observed · "It can scarcely be disputed that securing of living wages to labourers which ensure not only bare physical subsistence but also the maintenance of health and decency is conducive to the general interest of the public. This is one of the directive principles of State policy embodied in Article 43 of our Constitution. If the labourers are to be secured in the enjoyment of minimum wages and they are to be protected against exploitation by their employers, it is absolutely necessary that restraints should be imposed upon their freedom of contract and such restrictions cannot in any sense be said to be unreasonable. On the other hand, the employers cannot be heard to complain if they are compelled to pay minimum wages to their labourers even though the labourers, on account of their poverty and helplessness, are willing to work on lesser wages."

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[1] Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951.

*Citizens' Right to Property*

Two other cases which brought forth important rulings on the scope of and co-relation between Article 19 (1) (f) and Article 31, Clauses (1) and (2), of the Constitution were : (1) *The State of West Bengal vs. Subodh Gopal Bose and others*; and (2) *Dwarka Das Srinivasa of Bombay vs. The Sholapur Weaving* and *Spinning Co. Ltd. and others.*[1]

Defining the scope of Article 19 (1) (f), Chief Justice Patanjali Sastri held that the word "hold" in this Article means "own" and sub-clause (f) gives the citizens of India the abstract right to acquire, own and dispose of property. The Chief Justice further held that this Article does not deal with the concrete rights of the citizens of India in respect of property so acquired and owned by him These concrete rights, he observed, were dealt with in Article 31 of the Constitution which protects the citizens' right of property by defining the limitations on the power of the State to take away property without the consent of the owner Clauses (1) and (2) of Article 31 are not mutually exclusive in scope and content, but should be read with and understood as dealing with the same subject.

According to Justice S.R. Das, the co-relation between Article 19 (1) (f) and Article 31 is that if a person loses his property by reason of its having been compulsorily acquired under Article 31, he loses his right to hold the property and cannot complain that his fundamental right under Article 19 (1) (f) has been infringed. The rights enumerated in Article 19 (1) subsist while the citizen has the legal capacity to exercise them Elaborating the idea further, Justice Das observed that the true scope and effect of Clauses (1) and (2) of Article 31 is that Clause (1) deals with the deprivation of property in exercise of 'police power' and enunciates the restrictions which the framers of the Indian Constitution thought necessary or sufficient to be placed on the exercise of that power and that Clause (2) deals with the exercise of the power of 'eminent domain' and places limitations on the exercise of that power. These limitations constitute the citizens' fundamental right against the State's power of eminent domain.

*The Sholapur Case*

The Sholapur Mills case reopened the discussion on Article 31 (2) of the Constitution. In this case the Supreme Court reversed an earlier decision of the Bombay High Court. The main issues for the consideration of the Court were whether the provisions of the ordinance under which the Bombay Government had taken over the management of the Sholapur Mills contravened the provisions of Article 31 (2), and whether the ordinance as a whole or any of its provisions infringed Article 14 or Article 19 of the Constitution. The contention of the Attorney-General that in promulgating the ordinance, the Government had merely taken over the superintendence of the affairs of the company was rejected. In Justice Mahajan's view, with whom the other judges concurred, the impugned act has "overstepped the limits of legitimate social control legislation and has infringed the fundamental rights of the company guaranteed under Article 31 (2) of the Constitution."

In the view of Justice S.R. Das, the act has "far overstepped the limits of 'police power' and is in substance nothing short of expropriation by way of the exercise of the power of 'eminent domain' and as the law has not provided for any compensation, it must be held to offend the provisions of Article 31 (2)."

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[1] For details and facts of the cases see Supreme Court Reports, 1954, Vol V, Parts VI and VII, June and July, 1954.

*Bombay School's Case*

Another important case which came up for hearing before the Court related to Article 29 (2), guaranteeing the right of admission into State-managed educational institutions without any distinction of religion, race, caste or language, etc., and Article 337 making special provisions with respect to educational grants for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community. The Supreme Court dismissed all the three appeals filed by the State of Bombay against the judgment of the Bombay High Court. It held the State Government's circular banning admission of non-Anglo-Indians or pupils of Asian descent to Anglo-Indian schools teaching through the medium of English as "bad" and contravening the above-mentioned Articles of the Constitution.

On the facts of the case, two questions arose for consideration: (1) the right of pupils who were not Anglo-Indians or who were of Asian descent to be admitted to Barnes High School which was a recognised Anglo-Indian School imparting education through the medium of English; and (2) the right of this School to admit non-Anglo-Indian pupils and pupils of Asian descent.

The judgment said that the arguments advanced by the Attorney-General overlooked the distinction between the object or motive underlying the impugned order and the mode and manner adopted therein in achieving the object. "The object or motive attributed by the learned Attorney-General to the impugned order is undoubtedly a laudable one but its validity has to be judged by the method of its operation and its effect on the fundamental right guaranteed by Article 29 (2)."

Justice Das said: "The laudable object of the impugned order does not obviate the prohibition of Article 29 (2) because the effect of the order involves an infringement of this fundamental right, and that effect is brought about by denying admission only on ground of language."

On the right pertaining to the school itself the judgment said: "Where a minority like the Anglo-Indian community which is based, *inter alia*, on religion and language, has the fundamental right to conserve its language, script and culture under Article 29 (1) and has the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice under Article 30 (1), surely then there must be implicit in such fundamental right, the right to impart instruction in their own institutions to the children of their own community in their own language. To hold otherwise will be to deprive Article 29 (1) and Article 30 (1) of the greater part of their contents."

HIGH COURTS

High Courts stand at the head of the judicial administrations in the States. At present there are 18 High Courts in the States enumerated in Part A and B of the First Schedule to the Constitution.

For three quarters of a century, some of these courts were virtually the highest courts in the country. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which exercised an appellate jurisdiction in certain categories of cases, was far away and had no administrative control over the High Courts. Under the new Constitution, however, the power of the High Courts has been affected to the extent that a Supreme Court, with a slightly wider appellate jurisdiction, has now been established within the country. The Constitution does not, however, vest the Supreme Court with any administrative control over the High Courts, although some administrative

TABLE XV

| Name of the High Court | Territorial jurisdiction | Year of establishment |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Allahabad | Uttar Pradesh | 1919 |
| 2. Andhra | Andhra | 1954 |
| 3. Assam | Assam | 1948 |
| 4. Bombay | Bombay | 1861 |
| 5. Calcutta | West Bengal | 1861 |
| 6. Hyderabad | Hyderabad | 1926 |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu and Kashmir | 1928 |
| 8. Madhya Bharat | Madhya Bharat | 1948 |
| 9. Madras | Madras | 1861 |
| 10. Mysore | Mysore and Coorg | 1884 |
| 11. Nagpur | Madhya Pradesh | 1936 |
| 12 Orissa | Orissa | 1948 |
| 13 Patna | Bihar | 1916 |
| 14 PEPSU | PEPSU | 1948 |
| 15. Punjab | Punjab and Delhi | 1947 |
| 16 Rajasthan | Rajasthan | 1949 |
| 17. Saurasthra | Saurashtra | 1948 |
| 18. Travancore-Cochin | Travancore and Cochin | 1949 |

link has been provided by Article 217 which requires the President to consult the Chief Justice of India while appointing judges to the High Courts.

The number of judges in each High Court is fixed by the President according to the needs of the State concerned. The eighteen High Courts, listed above, have a combined strength of more than 140 judges.

*Independence of High Courts*

Ordinarily, a High Court is indentified with the State where it exercises its jurisdiction. The State legislature, however, has no power to alter the constitution or the organisation of the High Court. This power vests in Parliament. Similarly, the power to remove High Court judges also vests in Parliament. The special procedure to be followed in this matter is the same as prescribed for the removal of Supreme Court judges (Article 124, clauses 4 and 5).

*Powers and Functions*

No substantial change in the powers and duties of the High Courts has been made by the Constitution. These are more or less the same as those prescribed in the Royal Letters Patent and the subsequent enactments which vested in them original or appellate jurisdiction in certain specified matters.

The Letters Patent constituting the three Presidency High Courts in 1861 classified their jurisdiction as original and appellate, the original jurisdiction in civil as well as in criminal matters being confined to the city limits. The other High Courts did not ordinarily possess original jurisdiction but had the power to try cases for special reasons. This was a kind of extraordinary original jurisdiction. The High Courts were expressly authorised by the Government of India Act of 1935 to transfer suits to themselves when these involved interpretation of the Constitution Act. Article 228 in the new Constitution makes the transfer obligatory in all such cases.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 225). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

The district judges, who preside over the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction, are appointed by the Governor of a State in consultation with the High Court concerned. Appointments of persons, other than district judges, to the Judicial Service of a State are also made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the appropriate High Court. Control over district and other subordinate courts, and the power of posting, promotion and granting leave to persons belonging to the Judicial Service and holding posts inferior to those of district judges vest in the High Court.

*Structure and Functions*

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate or mofussil courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities. Some of these enjoy unlimited jurisdiction, a few have only appellate jurisdiction, while others are entrusted exclusively with original work. Cases of a comparatively simple character involving modest claims are tried in what are known as the small causes courts. In pursuance of an old practice, disputes between landholders and tenants, though of a civil nature, are tried by revenue courts, subject to dual control by the higher civil courts and the higher revenue authorities for specified purposes.

Besides hearing suits, properly so-called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce and testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are in the first instance dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts. There is a third group of cases affecting civil rights which are tried by administrative or quasi-judicial tribunals, or other

statutory bodies. In such cases, there is no express provision for appeal to civil courts and the parties frequently invoke the intervention of the High Court for writs.

*Criminal Justice*

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is also the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are comparatively independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry. They try such cases only in the presence of a jury or assessors.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a sessions court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In his capacity as the District Collector, the latter is subordinate to the executive administration of the State. It is in this context that the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive becomes relevant. A redeeming feature of the situation, however, is that in respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates—generally retired officers or other responsible citizens—and by benches of magistrates.

*Panchayat Adalats*

One of the directive principles of State policy is that the State shall take steps to organise village *panchayats* and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40) In pursuance of this directive, most of the States have passed the necessary legislation and a network of *panchayats* is already functioning in them

The judicial wing of the *panchayat* organisation is called the *Panchayat Adalat*. The system, as it exists in Uttar Pradesh, requires the *Gaon Sabha*, which consists of the entire population of a village, to elect five trustworthy persons to act on a judicial panel of 25 to 30 persons in a unit of five or six contiguous villages. Every petty case, civil or criminal, arising in the unit is to be referred, in accordance with prescribed rules, to a tribunal of five nominated out of this panel—one or two from the village where the parties reside, and the rest from the neighbouring villages. This tribunal makes inquiries locally and decides the cases on the spot. No appeal is normally allowed against its decision. If gross miscarriage of justice is proved to the satisfaction of a civil judge or a magistrate, he may direct a retrial before another tribunal. According to statistics available up to March 31, 1954, out of a total of over 13 lakh cases disposed of by these tribunals in Uttar Pradesh, revisions were filed in only 3 per cent and were allowed in only about one per cent.

## SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

In pursuance of the directive principle regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50), various State Governments

have taken steps to effect a change. The reform, as it has come into operation in the State of Madras, has been designed within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code and has been implemented by an executive order. Broadly speaking, it divides all the powers and functions of a magistrate under two heads: (i) judicial, and (ii) non-judicial. The officers discharging judicial functions have been placed under the High Court. Another important feature of the scheme is that, for purely judicial work, only those qualified in law are eligible to become magistrates. Similar schemes, with modifications to suit conditions in each particular unit, are being introduced by the other States also.

REFORM OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM

*Law Commission*

On December 3, 1954, the question of setting up a Law Commission was raised in the Lok Sabha in the form of a private member's resolution which read: "This House resolves that a Law Commission be appointed to recommend revision and modernisation of laws, criminal, civil, and revenue, substantive, procedural or otherwise, and, in particular, the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and the Indian Penal Code, to reduce the quantum of case-law and to resolve the conflicts in the decisions of the High Courts on many points, with a view to realising that justice is simple, speedy, cheap, effective and substantial"

Intervening early in the debate, the Prime Minister announced the Government of India's acceptance of the resolution in principle and indicated that the Government would set up the proposed commission in the next few months. The Prime Minister also suggested that the Commission should first study existing laws and suggest modifications At a later stage, the Government might consider the setting up of a permanent or semi-permanent body To speed up action by Parliament on the Commission's recommendations, it might make its recommendations in parts and Parliament could consider them in instalments The resolution was withdrawn after the announcement of the Prime Minister

*Amending Criminal Procedure*

Earlier, on December 22, 1953, the Government of India had published a Bill embodying a number of far-reaching proposals which sought to amend the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) so as to make the system of judicial administration more speedy, less expensive and less cumbersome.

Among the amendments proposed were the abolition of commitment proceedings, the extension of the scope of summons cases, the speeding up of the warrant procedure, the enlargement of the scope of offences for summary trials, the prevention of frequent adjournments, summary trial for perjury, making defamation against public servants a cognisable offence, etc

The Bill was submitted to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament which submitted its report some time in September 1954. The Committee, besides expressing itself against making defamation of public servants a cognisable offence, suggested a number of other changes in the Bill relating to the procedure to be adopted in cases instituted on police report, the appointment of honorary magistrates, disputes in regard to immovable property, the use of statements recorded by the police, and the disposal of warrant cases.

The Bill was under discussion in the winter session of Parliament and might take some time to emerge in its final form.

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR INDIA

The President is empowered to appoint a person who is qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India (Article 76). The Attorney-General advises the Government of India upon such legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may, from time to time, be assigned to him by the President. In the performance of his duties, the Attorney-General has a right of audience in all courts in Indian territory. The present incumbents of the following offices are:

*Attorney-General of India*: M.C. Setalvad

*Solicitor-General of India*: C.K. Daphtary

Every State has an Advocate-General, who is appointed by the Governor of the State. An Advocate-General for the State must have the same qualifications as a judge of the High Court. In relation to the State his duties are the same as those of the Attorney-General to the Union Government.

## LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

The Bar Councils Act of 1926 provides that every High Court should maintain a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction. One of the aims of this Act was to abolish the various grades of practitioners, who were previously divided into barristers-at-law, advocates, *vakils* and attorneys (solicitors), pleaders, *mukhtars* and revenue agents.

Under the existing system, all advocates in the Supreme Court are instructed by agents on the rolls of that Court, and no senior is permitted to appear without a junior. The High Courts admit their own barristers and advocates, who have a right to practise before a particular High Court and in all the courts subordinate to it. Pleaders practising in subordinate courts are governed by the rules framed by their respective High Courts.

### *All India Bar*

With the coming into existence of a unified system of law courts, with the Supreme Court of India at the apex, the need for an all India Bar has been keenly felt. In response to popular demand, the Government of India set up a Bar Committee in December 1951 with Justice S.R. Das of the Supreme Court as chairman. The Committee was asked to examine and report on, among other things, the desirability and feasibility of a unified Bar for the whole of India.

The Committee submitted its report in May 1953. It recommended, among other things, (i) the creation of an All India Bar Council, (ii) the retention of the dual system of counsel and solicitor (or agent) in the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, (iii) the abolition of a similar system in the Supreme Court and (iv) the enforcement of uniform minimum qualifications for advocates seeking enrolment.

According to the recommendations of the Committee, the proposed All India Bar Council should consist of: (i) two judges of the Supreme Court who have been advocates, to be nominated by the Chief Justice of India, (ii) the Attorney-General of India and the Solicitor-General of India as ex-officio members, (iii) delegates from the State Bar Councils and (iv) three members to be elected by the Supreme Court Bar Association.

The All India Bar Council should maintain a common roll of advocates; prescribe qualifications for the admission of advocates and the fees to be paid; consider cases where the State Bar Council is of the opinion that application for admission of any candidate should be refused; prescribe rules of professional conduct and etiquette ; prescribe the procedure for inquiry by State Councils into cases of misconduct and hear appeals; and lay down standards of legal education.

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# CHAPTER VII

## PUBLIC SERVICES

The Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and a similar body for each State. Two or more States may, however, agree to have a Joint Commission. The Union Public Service Commission, with the approval of the President, may also agree to serve a State at the request of the head of that State.

The procedure for the setting up of these commissions is laid down in Article 316 of the Constitution. The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission are appointed, in the case of the Union Public Service Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President, and, in the case of a State Commission, by the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State. One half of the members are required to be persons who at the time of their appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under a State Government. A member of the Commission holds office for a term of six years or until he attains, in the case of the Union Commission, the age of 65 years, and, in the case of a State Commission or a Joint Commission, the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier. On the expiry of his term of office, he is not eligible for re-appointment.

The Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission can be removed from his office only by an order of the President, on grounds of misbehaviour and after an inquiry by the Supreme Court. He is strictly forbidden from taking any interest in any Government contract. If he does so, he is deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour Other circumstances under which he can be removed from office are, if he (i) is adjudged an insolvent; or (ii) engages himself in any paid employment outside the duties of his office, or (iii) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

On ceasing to hold office, the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is debarred (Article 319) from holding any other post either under the Government of India or the Government of a State The Chairman of a State Commission is, however, eligible for appointment as the Chairman or as a member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of any other State Commission. A member other than the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is eligible for appointment as the Chairman of that Commission or a State Commission, but for no other Government employment. Similarly, a member of a State Public Service Commission is eligible for appointment as the Chairman or member of the Union Commission or Chairman of that or any other State Commission.

The Union and the State Commissions conduct examinations for recruitment to the Central and State services. They are empowered to interview candidates for fresh appointments and promotion. The Commissions also advise their respective Governments on disciplinary cases and service matters generally. In fact, it has been made obligatory on the Union and State Governments to consult their respective Commissions on (a) all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts ; (b) the principles to be followed in making appointments,

promotions, and transfers from one service to another including the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers ; (c) all disciplinary matters affecting a government servant ; (d) any claim by or in respect of a person who is serving or has served the Government ; and (e) any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained by a government servant while on duty. All regulations made by the President or the Governor specifying the matters in which it is not necessary to consult the Commission, are to be laid before Parliament or the appropriate State Legislature for its approval.

The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual review of its work to the President. This report together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances in which the advice of the Commission could not be accepted by the Government in certain cases is placed by the President before Parliament. A similar provision exists in regard to the State Commissions.

*Reorganisation of Services*

With the transfer of power in 1947, not only the volume of work but also the functions of the Government increased considerably. To carry out the welfare programmes and to man its diplomatic services, the country required a far larger number of trained persons than it did under the previous regime.

While India's requirements of trained personnel had increased greatly, the administrative services were seriously weakened. On the eve of independence, most of the British officers had retired from service and the majority of the Muslim officers had opted for Pakistan. Thus, nearly 600 members of the Indian Civil Service left India, leaving only about 400 officers to shoulder the burden of responsibilities in the new State. The Indian Police Service, too, suffered a similar depletion in its ranks

The impact of partition on the services gave rise to three major problems. The first was the need to fill the gap The second was to replace the I C S and the I.P S. with new all-India services The third was to reorganise the Central Government machinery and services in consonance with the needs and functions of the new Government and to make the services an efficient instrument for the execution of its policies

*Emergency Recruitment*

The Ministry of Home Affairs promptly set about the task of filling the gaps in the services. A Special Recruitment Board was set up in the middle of 1948. Its task was to survey the available administrative man-power in the country, both in and outside the ranks of the permanent services, and to select men of the requisite standard in order to make good this deficiency.

*All-India Services*

The late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had foreseen the need for replacing the I.C.S. and the I.P.S. with services controlled and manned by Indians. In fact, as early as October 1946, he had secured the agreement of the State Governments to the formation of two all-India services, *viz.*, the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. This laid the foundations of the future administrative structure of the country.

Three years later, almost all the princely States had been integrated and become Part B States of the Union. The I.A.S. and the I.P.S. were

extended to these States also. The only exception was the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The I.A.S. is intended to serve all the purposes formerly served by the I.C.S., except providing officers required for the judiciary. As an all-India service, it is under the ultimate control of the Central Government, but is divided into State cadres, each under the immediate control of a State Government.

*I.A.S. Training School*

Before World War II, I.C.S. probationers were trained for a period of one to two years in a British university. This system was discontinued during the war and a training camp was opened at Dehra Dun. With the transfer of power, the question was considered afresh, and as a permanent arrangement, the Indian Administrative Service Training School was set up at Delhi in 1947. The curriculum prescribed for the School includes criminal law, elements of civil law, Indian languages, the theory and practice of public administration with reference to the changing constitutional structure, history with special reference to the social, cultural and administrative developments in the country, and the basic principles of economics, particularly in so far as they relate to current economic problems.

*Indian Police Service*

In the past, the Indian Police Service was constituted on the model of the Indian Civil Service It was an all-India service to which the European element was recruited in the United Kingdom and the Indian element on a regional basis in India. Officers of the provincial police services with a creditable record of work were promoted to the Indian Police Service.

World War II and the subsequent transfer of power affected the Indian Police in the same way as they did the Indian Civil Service. Large gaps were created in the provincial cadres of the Service at various age and seniority levels. The immediate solution to the problem was found, as in the case of I.C.S. officers, by promoting officers from the provincial police services to senior posts in the States.

The Conference of the State Chief Ministers, which agreed to constitute an Indian Administrative Service had also agreed to a similar plan for the Indian Police. The agreement provided for recruitment by the Central Government on a State-wise basis. The scales of pay were revised to suit the changed circumstances and the strength of the cadres of the different States was fixed in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Besides regular recruitment, the Special Recruitment Board was charged with the duty of selecting officers for the Indian Police Service along with those for the Indian Administrative Service.

*Conditions of Service*

The Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are recognised in the Constitution (Article 312) as all-India services. Parliament is empowered to regulate, by law, the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to these services. Accordingly, the All-India Services Act was passed by Parliament in October 1951.

The Constitution also provides for reasonable security of service and tenure to the members of the services. Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or

**removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.** Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge ; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practicable to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that, from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow opportunities for defence to the offender.

*Recruitment*

Competitive examinations are held every year by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to the following all-India services :

> Indian Administrative Service ; Indian Foreign Service ; Indian Police Service ; Indian Audit and Accounts Service ; Military Accounts Service ; Income-Tax Officers (Class I) Grade II Service ; Indian Railway Accounts Service , Indian Customs and Excise Service ; Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways , Military Lands and Cantonment Service ; Indian Postal Service , Central Engineering Service , Indian Railway Service of Engineers ; and Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department

The services to which recruitment is made by selection are :

> District Medical Officers for State Railways, Leadsmen Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service ; Special Apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power) and Electrical Engineering Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways ; Apprentices for Training in Ordnance Factories in the Army ; Probationary Superintendents in the Northern India Salt Revenue Service, Class II ; Cantonment Executive Officers' Service ; Zoological Survey (Central Service) Class I, and Archaeological Survey of India Class I.

*Age Limits*

To appear at the competitive examinations for most of these services, a candidate must be between the ages of 21 and 24. The upper age limit for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and for certain categories of Government servants has, however, been fixed at 27 years.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Service embraces all the posts in the Central Secretariat from an Assistant up to an Under Secretary, except those which are specifically excluded with the consent of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, it includes posts in the attached offices which the Ministries administratively concerned with such posts as well as the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs agree to include.

The scheme to constitute the Central Secretariat Service was approved by the Cabinet on October 22, 1948. Under this scheme, the services have been reorganised into four grades: Under Secretary, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Assistant. Direct recruitment is provided for in the grades of Assistant Superintendent and Assistant. Twenty-five

per cent of the posts in the grade of Assistant have been reserved for promotion from the cadre of clerks. The rest are to be filled by direct recruitment on the basis of a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission. In the grade of Assistant Superintendent, 50 per cent of the posts are filled by promotion and the rest by direct recruitment on the basis of the combined examination for the I.A.S. and the Central Services Class I. The posts of Superintendent and of Under Secretary have been declared selection posts to be filled by promotion.

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# CHAPTER VIII

## DEFENCE

In August 1947, the Indian Armed Forces had to face a number of complicated problems. The migration of a large number of Muslim officers and other ranks to Pakistan on a territorial-cum-optional basis and the sudden departure of a very large number of British officers to the United Kingdom created unprecedented difficulties. To these was added the task of dealing with a large-scale movement of population on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border Hardly had this stupendous task been completed, when the soldiers and the airmen were called upon to drive back the raiders from Jammu and Kashmir. Closely following in their wake came the police action in Hyderabad.

### ORGANISATION

Even while the Armed Forces were engaged in these multifarious assignments, important changes were taking place in their organisational set-up. First of all, to ensure civilian control over the Armed Forces, these were placed under the charge of a Defence Minister responsible to Parliament for all matters relating to the Defence Forces including appropriation and allotment of funds, correlation of all civil and ministerial activities for purposes of defence, and control and direction of research policy. The next important change was the appointment of separate Commanders-in-Chief for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force With the coming into force of the new Constitution, another important change was introduced by vesting the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces in the President, while the responsiblity for their administrative and operational control still remained with the three Service Headquarters.

*Ministry of Defence*

The overall control of the Service Headquarters is vested in the Ministry of Defence which is responsible for obtaining policy decisions of the Government in regard to all defence matters and for transmitting the same to the former All policy decisions are normally taken by the the Defence Committee of the Cabinet which consists of the Prime Minister as chairman and the Ministers of Defence, Home Affairs, Finance and Transport as members. The three Service Chiefs, the Defence Secretary and the Financial Adviser (Defence) also attend the meetings of the Committee

*Army Headquarters*

The Army Headquarter functions directly under the Chief of Army Staff. Its main branches are. (1) General Staff Branch; (2) Adjutant-General's Branch; (3) Quartermaster-General's Branch; (4) Master-General of Ordnance Branch, (5) Engineer-in-Chief's Branch; and (6) Military Secretary's Branch The sub-division of these branches into various directorates is shown in the accompanying chart.

The Army is organised into three Commands—Southern, Eastern and Western, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are further divided into areas, each under the command of a G.O.C. of the rank of Major-General. The areas are, in turn, sub-divided into sub-areas, each under a Brigadier.

*The Naval and Air Headquarters*

The command of the various naval ships and of the shore establishments vests in the Chief of Naval Staff. He functions through four operational and administrative authorities—one afloat and three ashore.

Similarly, the Air Force units and establishments are under the Chief of Air Staff. In 1949, as a result of reorganisation, all the frontline units were grouped under the Operational Command, while the training institutions were brought under the Training Command. A third Command known as the Maintenance Command was formed on January 26, 1955.

*Inter-Services Co-ordination*

In order to ensure effective co-ordination among the three Services a network of committees has been established at different levels. At the top is the Defence Minister's Committee which consists of the Defence Minister, the three Service Chiefs, the Defence Secretary and the Financial Adviser. This Committee gives decision on all important matters which jointly concern any two or all three Services, and submits to the Cabinet such planning papers on which it cannot itself take action.

*Nationalisation*

Nationalisation of India's Armed Forces was greatly accelerated after the attainment of independence. Today, there are only a handful of British officers in the Indian Army, and almost all of them are specialists working as advisers

The policy of nationalisation is being implemented in the Navy and the Air Force as speedily as circumstances permit. Several senior appointments in the Navy are now held by Indians, and the appointment of Captain R D. Katari as Deputy Chief of Staff, Indian Navy, and Chief of Staff at the Naval Headquarters and of Captains A. Chakravarti and B S. Soman as Commodores-in-Charge, Bombay and Cochin were important milestones in the progress of Indianisation in the Indian Navy. All these officers took up their appointments early in 1954 and were promoted to the rank of Commodore. The only two officers senior to Commodore in the Navy are the Commander-in-Chief and the Flag Officer (Flotilla), Indian Fleet.

Since its inception, the Indian Air Force has been manned mainly by Indian officers and men. The taking over as Chief of Staff of the Indian Air Force by Air Marshal S Mukerjee in April 1954 was a very important landmark in the process of nationalisation in this Service A few other Indian officers have also risen to the rank of Air Vice-Marshal. The number of British officers serving in the Air Force is negligible.

## DEFENCE SCIENCE ORGANISATION

The Defence Science Organisation, established in 1948 under a Scientific Adviser, has been engaged in research work on the different aspects of defence science, *viz*, ballistics, operational research, communications, explosives, food, training methods and military physiology.

A Board of Scientists has been constituted to advise the Ministry of Defence on all scientific matters. A Defence Science Service, which will include civilian scientists employed in the Ministry of Defence and the Services, has also been set up.

An Institute of Armament Studies, the first of its kind in India, was established at Kirkee early in 1952. This Institute started its first regular course for technical staff officers in October 1953. The course is of 18 months' duration and is intended to give the officers basic training in science and technology as applied to armaments. An important function of this Institute is to maintain contacts with the universities and other civilian research institutions and to promote, in all possible ways, the dissemination of basic knowledge of defence.

## NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY

The Army is fully self-sufficient in the matter of training, while the Air Force and the Navy are well on the way to achieving this objective. The Headquarters of the National Defence Academy and the Joint Services Wing shifted from Dehra Dun to Khadakvasla near Poona in December 1954 and started functioning at the permanent new buildings of the Academy from the beginning of the new year. The thirteenth course of the Joint Services Wing, which is the first course at Khadakvasla, began on January 10, 1955. The Academy has been planned to accommodate 500 cadets per year. The capital cost of the project is estimated to be about Rs. 6 5 crore. This is exclusive of the cost of the land, measuring over 6,500 acres, which has been donated by the Government of Bombay. The Academy was formally declared open on January 16, 1955, by Sri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay.

### *Admissions*

Admissions to the Academy are made on the basis of a qualifying written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board Final selections are made on the basis of the combined results. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17 years of age, on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy, are eligible for admission. Selection for admission to the Academy is made bi-annually for courses starting in January and July. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry for the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets at the Academy are borne by the Government, except that the cadets have to provide Rs 30 for themselves as pocket expenses. Where the monthly income of the parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

### *Courses of Study*

The 2 years' course at the Joint Services Wing at Dehra Dun was recognised as equivalent to the Intermediate standard by most of the Universities in India and by the Union Public Service Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs for appointments under the Government. The course at Khadakvasla will be of 3 years' duration, after which the cadets will receive specialised training with their respective Service Establishments. The Universities are being approached to grant year to year recognition to the three-year course at the Academy. This is being done to ensure that a cadet who is withdrawn from the Academy for reasons other than weakness in academic subjects does not suffer in his future studies on that account.

Another important institution, where training is imparted on a inter-Services basis is the Staff College at Wellington. The foundations of inter-Services co-operation, laid at the National Defence Academy, are

further strengthened at this institution. The National Defence Academy and the Staff College as well as the various Air Force academies and Naval schools have won appreciative notice from a number of neighbouring countries some of which send their cadets to these institutions for training.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

Ranking equal in importance to training is the quality and quantity of weapons and equipment available to the Defence Services. Many indigenous substitutes have now replaced material which was previously imported. During the year, a number of steps aiming at self-sufficiency in Defence equipment have been taken, the principal among these being: (1) the opening of the Machine Tool Prototype Factory at Ambarnath; (2) the signing of contract with a French firm for the establishment of an electronic industry; and (3) the production of HT-2 trainer aircraft by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore. The production of electronic, radio and radar equipment is expected to start during 1956-57. Among the new ships that the Indian Navy proposes to acquire a survey, and some smaller ships are expected to be built in India. To this end, it is proposed to set up a Directorate of Naval Construction at the Naval Headquarters.

Early in 1954, the Government appointed an Ordnance Factories Reorganisation Committee to examine the working of ordnance factories and to suggest methods for improving their production The Committee visited several ordnance factories and made an intensive study of their existing capacity and the possibility of producing a larger variety of specialist defence stores. It also considered measures for the maximum utilisation of the surplus capacity of the factories, if any, for civil production. The report of the Committee is expected shortly

HINDI WORDS OF COMMAND

The Armed Forces, which recently undertook the task of coining suitable Hindi words of command to replace English words which are being used at present, have completed the first phase of this work Two lists of Hindi equivalents of selected Service terms have been compiled and circulated to the units of all the three Services throughout the country for their suggestions and comments One list consists of nearly 750 general Army terms and terms peculiar to different arms of the three Services and the second list consists of nearly 160 basic words of command for the Armed Forces.

In pursuance of the policy of introducing Hindi in the Armed Services, an Experts Committee for Defence Terminology was constituted at Army Headquarters in 1952 It consists of officers from the three Services and eminent educationists. Hindi scholars are co-opted from time to time. The Committee made a thorough search for Hindi equivalents for general Defence terms and for a vocabulary suited to Army drill As soon as comments are received from the units and individuals, these will be gone through by the Committee before the final lists of general Army terms and words of command in Hindi are prepared.

THE ARMY

The Army, which by virtue of its larger size has greater scope for actively helping the people in distress and participating in nation-building activities, brought about 9,000 acres of virgin land under cultivation and produced over 2,000 tons of food grains. Measures were also taken to provide medical aid to the people and medical stores and equipment

were distributed to the different States from the surplus Defence Stores. Facilities have also been provided in certain centres to make free medical treatment available to civilians.

*Medical Relief Work in Nepal*

The army sent two medical teams to Nepal in September 1954 to help in fighting epidemics that had broken out in the wake of heavy floods in that country. After successful relief work in the interior of Nepal the teams returned to India by the end of the year. In view of the great demand for medical facilities, the Army medical teams had to prolong their stay by a month and cover a much larger area than was originally fixed.

*Unique Assignments*

During the past two years the Indian Army was called upon to take up two unique assignments, both beyond the borders of India. Their uniqueness lay in the fact that, possibly for the first time in recorded history, the troops of one country went to another on an essentially peaceful and humanitarian mission.

The first of these assignments was in Korea where five battalions of the Indian Custodian troops landed in September 1953 to assist the U N. and the North Korean and Chinese Commands to implement the Korean truce agreement. The Custodian Force remained in Korea for about six months and the tact, patience and impartiality with which it accomplished its difficult task won all-round appreciation.

The second assignment came in September 1954 when about 130 officers and over 800 other ranks (including some from the Navy and the Air Force) were deputed to assist the International Commissions on Supervision and Control for Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, as provided in the respective cease-fire agreements concluded at Geneva on July 20,1954 The men who are still working in the three countries are mainly employed in services like transport, communications, security and general duty. The way they have helped the Commissions to discharge their functions has already won high praise for them.

THE NAVY

For the Navy, the year 1954 was one of vigorous activity in the fields of training, planning and steady progress towards fuller development. A significant event during the year was the inauguration of naval aviation and the establishment of an Indian Naval Air Station, *Garuda*, at Cochin. The primary function of this unit is to provide air training facilities for the personnel of the Navy. Other achievements include the consolidation and development of training facilities, acquisition of a tanker and the 8,000-ton colony-class cruiser, *Nigeria*, and the appointment of a number of Indians to higher posts in the Service. The new cruiser, which is expected to join the Fleet soon, will be known as *I N.S Mysore*.

A small organisation has been set up at Cochin for carrying out repairs to ships. Plans for setting up similar organisations at Vishakhapatnam and for expanding the naval dockyard at Bombay are also in hand.

*Training Facilities*

The Navy is now in a position to train its officers and men for its executive, supply, secretariat and instructor branches in India. For the highly technical branches a part of the training has still to be taken in the

United Kingdom. Proposals seeking to improve the training facilities on Indian ships are under constant review. A number of training exercises were carried out by the ships in which the newly-formed Fleet Requirement Unit also participated.

*Medical Branch*

The Navy's Medical Branch has made considerable progress during the last four years. It has doubled its strength, and its activities today extend to all establishments and ships. An important step has been the acquisition of a 300-bed hospital in Bombay, known as the Indian Naval Hospital Ship. Similar hospitals are expected to be built at permanent training establishments at Cochin and Vishakhapatnam. Properly equipped sick bays (hospitals) already exist in all the three shore establishments and family clinics have been set up at Cochin, Vishakhapatnam, Lonavla and Bombay to look after the families of naval personnel.

The Navy continued to act as an ambassador of goodwill. Missions were sent to countries in South-East Asia. During the year, *INS Delhi* visited Manila and it was the first visit paid by an Indian ship to the Philippines. Ships of some of the Commonwealth Navies, the U.S.A. and Egypt also paid formal visits to India.

*Marine Survey*

With a view to further developing the Marine Survey of India, a Hydrographic Office has been set up The function of this Office is to produce and print charts for the Survey One of the minesweepers has been temporarily converted for survey duties along the Indian coast.

## THE AIR FORCE

April 1, 1954, acquired a double significance for the Indian Air Force, for it was on this day that the Service came of age by celebrating its twenty-first birthday, as also coming under the command of the first Indian Chief of Air Staff. The Service was further honoured by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who presented to it the President's Colour on the same day. All executive appointments in the Air Force are now held by Indian officers.

The I.A.F. continued to maintain the lines of communication between inaccessible outposts in the North-East Frontier Agency in Assam and the rest of India. The expansion, consolidation and modernisation of the Service continued to be its watchword. Apart from the production of HT-2 by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, modern jet fighters in service with the I A.F. are also being assembled at this factory.

*Para Medical and Survey Flights*

A Para Medical Flight, which was formed to rush medical aid to inaccessible areas in times of emergency, has repeatedly proved its worth by saving lives in the thickly forested areas of Assam.

The work of the Survey Flight and the Air Crew Categorisation Team, which was formed in 1951, increased in scope in 1954.

*Training Institutions*

In respect of training for its flying, technical and non-technical personnel, the Indian Air Force achieved self-sufficiency three years ago. Since then it has been able to open the doors of its training institutions

to airmen of neighbouring Asian countries. A few batches of Indonesian, Afghan and Burmese airmen have been trained by the I.A.F. for ground and flying duties. The post-squadron training continues uninterrupted in all the front-line units. The I.A.F. maintains its own external and internal carrier services, while the I.A.F. Communication Squadron provides transport for prominent people. In 1954, the I.A.F. had the honour of providing transport to the Prime Minister during his historic visit to China.

*Jet Fighters*

The acquisition by the I.A.F. of a fleet of Ouragan jet fighters from France has been a significant step in the process of strengthening India's air defence. Three I.A.F. pilots crashed through the sound barrier while flying, French jet aircraft Mystère during their tour of Europe in 1954 and, became the first Asian airmen to accomplish this feat.

*Goodwill Mission*

At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, a five-man I.A.F. goodwill mission led by the Deputy Air Commander, Air Vice-Marshal, A.M. Engineer, visited Indonesia towards the end of 1954. This was to return the visit of an Indonesian Air Force goodwill mission to India in July 1951.

### TERRITORIAL ARMY

Recruitment to the Territorial Army was inaugurated in October 1949. All able-bodied persons, from unskilled labourers to highly qualified technicians, are eligible for recruitment to this "Citizens' Army". The applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35. The upper age limit may, however, be relaxed in the case of ex-servicemen and those possessing the requisite technical qualifications.

The Territorial Army is responsible for anti-aircraft and coastal defence. It is also meant to relieve the regular Army of its internal commitments. Above all, the Territorial Army provides an opportunity to the citizens to receive part-time military training so that, if the call comes, they would be able to bear arms in defence of the country.

*Recruitment and Training*

Recruitment to the Territorial Army is made on a zonal basis—India being divided into eight zones for the purpose The Territorial Army which includes all the arms of the Service—Armoured Corps, Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Infantry, Supply, Medical and Ordnance—has provincial units recruited in rural areas and urban units in large towns.

The provincial units are given 30 days' training, while the urban units have to put in 120 hours of training. After the initial training the former undergo two months' training annually, while the latter receive training for at least 120 hours in a year. The training includes a camp for at least four days in a year.

Those accepted in the Territorial Army are enrolled for a period of seven years in the colours and for eight years in the reserve. Service in the colours may be extended by two years at a time.

Service in the Territorial Army is considered part-time employment. Pay and allowances are admissible only for the duration of (1) training, (2) courses of instruction, and (3) attachment to regular Army units.

In order to enable the people's representatives to keep in close contact with the Territorial Army, a Central Advisory Committee, which meets periodically, has been appointed by the Government. It reviews the progress of the Territorial Army from time to time and suggests improvements in the system of recruitment and training.

At the meeting of the Central Advisory Committee, held on November 12, 1954, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, it was revealed that the deficiency which had existed in the strength of the Territorial Army since its inception in 1949 had been made up to the extent of over 96 per cent of the authorised strength.

*Auxiliary Territorial Army*

An Auxiliary Territorial Army was started last year as an experimenta measure with a view to giving elementary military training to as large a number of people as possible. It has now been decided to rename the A.T.A. as National Volunteer Force and to train 5,00,000 men within the next five years.

All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 40, with the exception of ex-Servicemen and ex-N.C.C. cadets, are eligible to join this Volunteer Force. Membership of the Force carries no liability to military service. Under the new scheme, it is also proposed to pay special attention to people living in border areas. The main purpose of the scheme will, however, continue to be to inculcate discipline and create self-confidence among the people.

It is proposed to give 30 days' training to the recruits to the National Volunteer Force which will include a literacy drive for illiterate recruits. Provision is made to keep a proper record of the trainees who distinguish themselves during the period of training and award them certificates of merit or give them other recognition.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadets Corps consists of boys and girls from schools and colleges. They learn discipline, develop qualities of leadership and are able to face life better as a result of military training.

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, the Senior Division, the Junior Division and the Girls' Division. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Infantry, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Medical corps. In addition to the normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. The Naval units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, the cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Various types of units have been raised in colleges and universities throughout the country.

*Advisory Committee's Recommendations*

The Central Advisory Committee of the National Cadet Corps, at its ninth meeting held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on November 13, 1954, expressed the view that the future expansion of the N.C.C. should be integrated with the second Five Year Plan. The N.C.C. has so far been expanding on an *ad hoc* basis. The inclusion of this scheme in the

Five Year Plan will enable the Government to plan on a long-term basis, thus making it possible for the Centre and the States to find the necessary funds for the expansion.

Reviewing the progress of the Corps, the Director of the N.C.C. disclosed that by the end of the financial year 1954-55, the Corps is expected to expand to 911 officers and 37,374 cadets in the Senior Division, 1,637 officers and 53,895 cadets in the Junior Division and 170 officers and 5,100 cadets in the Girls' Division. A Junior Wing of the Girls' Division with an initial strength of 3,000 is also being raised in many girls' high schools.

In accordance with the recommendations of the sub-committee, appointed by the Advisory Committee at an earlier meeting, the syllabus of all units of the N.C.C. has been revised. The special needs of the girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has now been made more instructive, interesting and useful. The object of the training is to develop the personality of the girls, to make them more self-reliant, to build up their physique and to enable them, in times of national emergency, to take up some of the duties normally carried out by men.

*Auxiliary Cadet Corps*

In order to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools and colleges who could not join the National Cadet Corps, an Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started. This has made rapid progress and by the end of this financial year its strength is expected to be over 5,00,000.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps is to train the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. The Corps functions under the overall supervision of the Director, National Cadet Corps, Ministry of Defence. Instructors for this organisation are selected from schools and colleges. The regular army staff of the various N.C.C. units trains the instructors.

Two hundred teachers and 12,000 selected cadets of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps took part in the first work camps of the A.C.C. These were started with a view to giving the cadets an opportunity to lend a hand in nation-building activities as well as to teach them dignity of labour. These camps were sited in 28 different project areas and national extension service blocks.

The task in these 28 camps varied from State to State and consisted mainly of the construction of village roads, improvement of bunds, digging of irrigation channels, remodelling of some of the village ponds into fisheries, weeding and clearing of bushes from cultivable land, making of playing grounds for schools, planting of trees and undertaking literary drives. In one camp the cadets helped to construct a school building. The camps were of two to three weeks' duration and the Central Ministry of Education made a special grant for them.

## NEW PENSION CODE

A new development during the year was the revision of the Armed Forces Pension Code. The Government has decided to enhance the rates of pension of retiring officers and men of the Armed Forces. The revised maximum rates of monthly pension for officers range from Rs. 350 for a Captain to Rs. 1,000 for a General. Identical rates will also apply to officers of the corresponding ranks in the Navy and the Air Force. In the case of other ranks, the revised rates of monthly pension vary from Rs. 153

for a Subedar-Major, Rs. 116 for a Chief Artificer of the Navy and Rs. 165 for a Master Warrant Officer of the Air Force to a minimum of Rs. 15 for a sepoy with 15 years' qualifying service.

It has also been decided to implement the Kalyanwala Committee's report on provident fund. The Committee has suggested that the Government's contribution to the provident fund of employees in Defence installations should increase from 6¼ to 8⅓ per cent. Also, a proportion of the appointments in each installation is to be declared permanent.

During the year, the Government of India also announced revised rates of retaining fee and reservist pension, or a gratuity in lieu thereof, for Army reservists of the rank of Sowar or Sepoy and other equivalent ranks. These rates came into force with effect from January 1, 1953.

EX-SERVICEMEN

The resettlement of ex-Servicemen made satisfactory progress during 1954. Of the nine agricultural colonies in various parts of India, the one at Bhopal has been completed and the work of building a large colony at Manunagar in Uttar Pradesh is in progress. A number of other schemes for helping ex-Servicemen to make a fresh start in life is also in progress.

A new development about the resettlement of ex-Servicemen has been the arrangement by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, at the request of the Ministry of Defence, to train ex-Servicemen in the State's Basic Agricultural Schools. The duration of the course will be one year and 2,250 ex-Servicemen are expected to be trained under the scheme by the end of 1955. The trainees will be given instruction in agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, veterinary science, horticulture, plant protection, agricultural engineering, climatology and extension methods. Those who complete the course successfully will be given six months' orientation in extension work before being posted as *gram sevaks*. During the period of training each ex-Serviceman is given a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 while at the Basic School, and Rs. 50 during extension training. So far 328 ex-Servicemen have been appointed as *gram sevaks* in various States.

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ANNEXURE I

## ORGANISATION OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS

ANNEXURE II

## ORGANISATION OF NAVAL HEADQUARTERS

ANNEXURE III

## ORGANISATION OF AIR HEADQUARTERS

# CHAPTER IX

## ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

### NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME

The national income of India for 1951-52 was computed at Rs. 9,990 crore, the corresponding figures for 1950-51, 1949-50 and 1948-49 were Rs. 9,530, Rs. 9,010 and Rs 8,650 crore, respectively The per capita income at current prices worked out to Rs. 274·5 in 1951-52, Rs. 265·2 in 1950-51, Rs. 253·9 in 1949-50 and Rs. 246.9 in 1948-49. Reckoned in real terms, that is to say, assuming a constant price level, the per capita income for 1951-52 was 2·2 per cent higher than that for 1950-51. At current prices, however, it had risen by 3·5 per cent over 1950-51

The share of the national income for 1951-52 imputable to the principal categories of occupation was as follows · Rs 4,990 crore from agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and fishery, Rs 1,730 crore from mining, manufacturing and hand-trades, Rs. 1,790 crore from commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications including the railways, the post, telegraph and telephone services, and Rs. 1,500 crore from all other services including the professions and the liberal arts, Government services (administration), domestic services and house property. The contributions of these principal categories added up to Rs. 10,010 crore, of which Rs. 20 crore represented the net value of income remitted abroad, thus leaving a net national income of Rs 9,990 crore. Tables XXXIII and XXXIV show (i) national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices, and (ii) national income by industrial origin for each year between 1948 and 1952.

### WORKING FORCE

Of the country's population, estimated in 1950-51 at 35.93 crores, 14·32 crores made up its working force, 10 37 crores (constituting 72·4 per cent of the total working force) were engaged in agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and fishery ; 1 53 crores (10·6 per cent) in mining, manufacturing and hand-trades; 1·11 crores (7·7 per cent) in commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications including the railways and the post, telegraph and telephone services; 64 lakhs in the professions and the liberal arts; 39 lakhs in Government services (administration); and 29 lakhs in domestic services. The distribution of the working force among the various occupations is given in table XXXV.

### PRINCIPAL CROPS

In 1950-51, the total area under crops amounted to 32·03 crore acres, and the gross value of all agricultural commodities produced in the country was Rs. 4,866 crore The net value of agricultural output was, however, only Rs. 4,112 crore. The area, out-turn and value of the principal crops were as follows :

TABLE XXVI

AREA, OUT-TURN AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS FOR 1950-51

| Crops | Area (in lakhs of acres) | Out-turn (in lakhs of tons) | Value (in crores of rupees) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice .. | 760 | 219 | 1,199 |
| *Jowar* .. | 384 | 56 | 194 |
| *Bajra* .. | 223 | 25 | 81 |
| Maize .. | 78 | 17 | 16 |
| Wheat .. | 241 | 68 | 334 |
| Barley .. | 77 | 24 | 80 |
| Gram .. | 187 | 37 | 147 |
| *Arhar* .. | 54 | 17 | 83 |
| Ground-nut | 111 | 34 | 216 |
| Rape and mustard .. | 51 | 7 | 69 |
| Coco-nut . | 15 | 33(*a*) | 76 |
| Sugar-cane . | 42 | 56 | 305 |
| Cotton . | 139 | 33 lakh bales (*b*) | 113 |
| Jute . | 15 | 33 lakh bales (*c*) | 58 |
| Tea .. | 7 | 13 | 26(*d*) |
| Tobacco .. | 9 | 3 | 71 |
| Chillies . | 13 | 3 | 68 |
| Potato .. | 6 | 16 | 56 |
| Banana . | 3 | 18 | 53 |
| Fodder crops .. | 112 | — | 53 |
| Straw .. | — | 997 | 591 |
| Husk and bran, etc, of paddy .. | — | — | 96 |

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The net contribution of the manufacturing industries to the national income, which was computed at Rs 513 4 crore for 1950, consisted mainly of the following: cotton textiles Rs 107 9 crore; tea manufacturing Rs 69·3 crore; jute textiles Rs. 46·6 crore; sugar Rs. 35·8 crore; general and electrical engineering Rs. 29·4 crore; iron and steel Rs. 26·9 crore; chemicals Rs. 14·0 crore; vegetable oils Rs. 11·7 crore; tobacco products Rs. 10·5 crore; rubber and rubber manufacturing Rs. 10·1 crore; cement Rs. 8·5 crore; automobiles and coach-building Rs. 7·4 crore, and paper and paper board Rs. 6·6 crore.

(*a*) = 100 million nuts.
(*b*) 1 bale=392 lb.
(*c*) 1 bale=400 lb.
(*d*) Value of raw tea leaves only.

Of the sum of Rs. 65·12 crore, which represented the income from banking and insurance during 1950, Rs. 36·29 crore were from banks, Rs. 22·85 crore from insurance and the remaining Rs. 5·98 crore from co-operative societies.

PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS

Out of Rs. 468 crore which were attributable to the professions and liberal arts in the total national income for 1950-51, Rs. 116 crore were derived from medical and health services, Rs. 69 crore from educational services, Rs. 66 crore from the arts and science, etc., Rs. 32 crore from legal services, Rs. 47 crore from religious and charitable services, Rs. 37 crore from sanitary services, etc. Of the sum of Rs. 130 crore, which represented the income of domestic servants, Rs. 114 crore were earned by cooks, gardeners and other domestic servants and Rs. 16 crore by private motor drivers and cleaners.

Out of the Rs. 408·3 crore of income originating from house property in 1950-51, Rs. 212·8 crore were from houses in urban areas and the remaining Rs. 195·5 crore from those in rural areas.

*PER CAPITA OUTPUT*

The net output per employed person in 1950-51 was valued at Rs. 670 for the whole of the national economy. The output per person engaged in agriculture was Rs. 500, while the corresponding figure for the mining and manufacturing industries was Rs. 1,700. The output per person engaged in the railways and communications was Rs 1,600, and in banking, insurance and other commerce and transport Rs. 1,500. The net output per person engaged in small enterprises was Rs 800, in the professions and liberal arts Rs. 700, and in government services (administration) Rs. 1,100 The output per person was the smallest in domestic services, being only Rs. 400.

TABLE XXVII

NET OUTPUT PER EMPLOYED PERSON FOR 1950-51

| | Net output (in crores of rupees) | Number of persons engaged (in crores) | Net output per employed person (in rupees) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture .. .. | 4,890 | 10.36 | 500 |
| Mining and factory establishments . | 620 | 0.37 | 1,700 |
| Small enterprises .. . | 910 | 1.15 | 800 |
| Railways and communications .. | 220 | 0.14 | 1,600 |
| Banking, insurance and other commerce and transport .. | 1,470 | 0 97 | 1,500 |
| Professions and the liberal arts .. | 470 | 0.64 | 700 |
| Government services (administration) | 430 | 0.39 | 1,100 |
| Domestic service .. .. | 130 | 0.29 | 400 |
| Net domestic product at factory cost | 9,550 | 14.32 | 670 |

PATTERN OF RURAL ECONOMY

According to the first round of the National Sample Survey conducted between October 1950 and March 1951, a rural household in India consisted, on an average, of 5·21 persons. A little over a fourth of these (28·1 per cent) were classified as earners, about a sixth (16·6 per cent) as earning dependents and more than half (55·3 per cent) as non-earning dependents. The 1951 census, however, calculated that the rural household was made up on an average of 4 91 persons. The annual consumer expenditure in the rural areas was, according to the sample survey, about Rs. 220 per person during 1949-50. As against this, the per capita income for the country as a whole was computed at Rs. 250·9 in the final report of the National Income Committee. The average consumer expenditure per person was the highest in North-West India, being Rs. 314, and the lowest in Central India where it was Rs. 198.

Two-thirds (66·3 per cent) of the expenditure of an average household in the rural areas, taking the country as a whole, was taken up by food, about a tenth (9·7 per cent) by clothing and the remaining one-fourth (24·0 per cent) was distributed among other heads of expenditure. The expenditure on education, newspapers and books was Rs. 1·6 per person per year (constituting 0·7 per cent of per capita expenditure) and that on medical services and medicines Rs. 2 8 per person per year (1·27 per cent). Together, education and health services accounted for just over 2 per cent of the per capita expenditure. Fuel and light took up 3·25 per cent, ceremonials 7·21 per cent and the remaining one-eight of the total expenditure was used to pay for the remaining amenities. The value of food consumed by an average individual was the highest in North-West India, being about Rs 213, and the lowest (Rs 124) in Central India. The proportion of food to total consumer expenditure was the highest (71 per cent) in East India and the lowest (about 54 per cent) in West India. The value of milk and milk products consumed in the course of a year by an average individual was nearly Rs. 60 in North-West India and formed 19 per cent of the total expenditure. It was only Rs 7 in East India, constituting 3·3 per cent of the the total expenditure. The quantity of milk consumed by an average individual representative of the country as a whole amounted to 24·9 seers per year. The average consumption of 66·1 seers per person per year in North-West India was the highest for the country and the average of 11·7 seers for East India the lowest. The regions where the expenditure on food was high were also those in which relatively more money was spent on milk and milk products. The expenditure on tobacco expressed as a percentage of the total expenditure was 2·3 in South India and 1·4 in North-West India The expenditure on salt was just below a rupee (Re. 0·93) per person per year for the country as a whole with small variations between one region and another.

The average expenditure on clothing in the rural areas was about Rs. 21 per person for the whole of India Among the regional averages, that for West India, computed at Rs. 31·4, was the highest, and Rs. 15·5, which was the average for East India, the lowest Mill-made products accounted for as much as 74 per cent of the expenditure on clothing, handloom products for 20·4 per cent, *khaddar* for 2·81 per cent and woollen and other products for only 2·74 per cent. The percentage of expenditure on mill cloth varied between 84 in North India and 55 in South India. Handloom products were most popular in South India, where they accounted for 43·7 per cent of the total expenditure on clothing, the corresponding proportion for North India being as low as 6·2 per cent. While *khaddar* accounted for 10·2 per cent of the total expenditure on

clothing in North-West India, its share in the total expenditure on clothing in South India was only 0·05 per cent.

The average annual expenditure by an individual on foot-wear was the highest in North-West India, (Rs. 5·39) and lowest in South India (Rs. 0·56). The expenditure on medicine and the medical services was proportionately the highest in East India (Rs. 3·97 per person), and smallest (Rs. 1 42) in North India. The expenditure on ceremonial was Rs. 15 8 per person per year for the whole of India, and formed 7·2 per cent of the total expenditure. It was the highest in West India where the average per person was Rs 39·4 or 15·6 per cent of the total expenditure, and the lowest in South India, where the average per person was Rs. 8·46 or 4·17 per cent of the total expenditure.

On the basis of the second round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between April and June 1951, households in the rural areas were classified according to their monthly expenditure, and the relative proportion of each class to the total number of households is indicated in the following table.

TABLE XXVIII

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE, APRIL-JUNE, 1951**

| Expenditure per month (in rupees) | Proportion to total number of households (in percentage) |
|---|---|
| Up to Rs 50 | 20 4 |
| 51—100 | 31 2 |
| 101—150 | 21·1 |
| 151—200 | 10 4 |
| 201—300 | 9 5 |
| 301—400 | 3 6 |
| 401- 500 | 1 5 |
| 501—600 | 0 6 |
| 601—800 | 1·0 |
| 801—1,000 | 0·3 |
| Over 1,000 | 0·4 |
| TOTAL | 100·0 |

Thus the monthly expenditure of 20·4 per cent of all households in the rural areas was Rs. 50 or less, and 51·6 per cent of them spent less than Rs. 100 a month. Only 7·4 per cent spent over Rs. 300 per month and 2 3 per cent above Rs. 500. Only seven in a thousand had a monthly expenditure of Rs. 800 and only three in a thousand over Rs. 1,000 per month.

The approximate value of rural investment for the year June 1950-May 1951, according to the same survey, was Rs. 27·74 per household, about half of which was spent on the construction or improvement of houses, wells, tanks, bunds, etc., and about a third on the improvement

of land. The annual capital formation in the rural areas was estimated at. Rs. 166 crore.

In the second round of the National Sample Survey, households in the rural areas were classified according to the size of land under their occupation. Here a holding does not refer only to land actually owned; it stands for the net area of land owned *plus* land leased in and *minus* land leased out. Only 16·3 per cent of all the households in the rural areas had holdings of 10 acres or above; only 5·3 per cent had 25 acres and above and this category managed 33 4 per cent of the total cropped area. Of the households for which full records were available 5·9 per cent did not have land of any kind, 49·2 per cent had less than 2·5 acres each and managed 7·6 per cent of the total cropped area and 14 3 per cent had between 2 5 and 5 acres and were managing 11·1 per cent of the cropped area.

TABLE XXIX

| Land in acres | Percentage of total number of households for which full records were available | Percentage of total cropped area managed by the households for which full records were available |
|---|---|---|
| Nil . | 5 9 | — |
| 0 01—2 49 . | 49 2 | 7·6 |
| 2 50—4 99 . | 14 3 | 11·1 |
| 5 00—7 49 . | 9 5 | 11 4 |
| 7 50—9 99 .. | 4 8 | 7·2 |
| 10 00—14 99 .. | 6 1 | 13·1 |
| 15 00—24 99 . | 4 9 | 16 2 |
| 25 00 and above . | 5 3 | 33 4 |

On the basis of the findings of the first round of the National Sample Survey, the actual expenditure per household in the rural areas was computed at Rs 1,144 between July 1949 and June 1950. The expenditure per household for the 90 days for which actual calculations were made was Rs. 286 during the first round, the corresponding figures for the second (April-June 1951) and the third (August-November 1951) round were Rs 391 and Rs. 373, respectively The differences in household expenditure during these three periods are to be ascribed largely to changing prices.

According to the third round of the National Sample Survey, the consumption expenditure per person per month in the villages (including the computed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs 24·22 during August-November 1951, in the towns it was Rs 31·55, and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi Rs. 54·82 The average expenditure per person for the country as a whole was Rs. 25·70 per month The per capita expenditure in the cities was thus appreciably greater than in the towns and in the villages. The per capita expenditure in the cities was more than twice that in the villages

The patterns of consumption in the villages, towns and cities were also different. While about 40 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on food-grains, the proportion for the towns was 22 per cent

and 11 per cent for the cities. The expenditure on food items was 66 per cent of the total expenditure in the villages compared to 55 per cent in the towns and 46 per cent in the cities. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and light was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The proportionate expenditure on clothing was also nearly the same—just above 6 per cent—for the three categories, whereas the expenditure on clothing was, in absolute terms, the highest in the cities.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services, land and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure in the villages approximates to that for the country as a whole because of the preponderance of villages in the Indian economy. Table XXXVI gives the relevant details.

About 43 per cent of the total consumption in the rural areas was obtained in kind and 57 per cent in cash. The articles paid for in kind were mostly foodgrains, pulses, milk, milk products, and fuel and lighting and the proportion of 'kind' to 'cash' transactions varied in these cases between 61 and 78 per cent. This proportion for all the food items taken together was about 56 per cent. Against this, only 11 per cent of the total value of consumption in the urban areas was obtained in kind, while the remaining 89 per cent was against cash. Here again, the proportions for non-cash consumption were relatively high in the case of foodgrains, pulses, milk and milk products and fuel and lighting. For the country as a whole, in the period August-November 1951, nearly 40 per cent of the value of consumption was obtained in kind.

TABLE XXX

**VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION AND IMPUTED VALUE OF THE PART OBTAINED IN KIND IN RUPEES PER HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AREAS, AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951**

| Items | Consumption in rupees per week | | Col. (2) as percentage of col. (3) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Imputed value of part in kind | Total value | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Foodgrains .. | 7 49 | 11 56 | 64 8 |
| 2. Pulses .. | 0·70 | 1·15 | 60 9 |
| 3. Edible oil .. | 0·14 | 0 95 | 14 7 |
| 4. Vegetables .. | 0 26 | 0 67 | 38·8 |
| 5. Milk and milk products .. | 1·35 | 1 92 | 70·3 |
| 6. Meat, eggs, and fish .. | 0·18 | 0 58 | 31·0 |
| 7. Fruits .. | 0 07 | 0 20 | 35·0 |
| 8. Refreshments .. | 0·06 | 0 35 | 17·1 |
| 9. Spices, salt and sugar . | 0·40 | 1·70 | 23·5 |
| Total food items .. | 10 65 | 19·08 | 55·88 |

TABLE XXX—(*contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Pan (betel leaves) .. | 0 02 | 0·21 | 9·5 |
| 11. Tobacco .. | 0·14 | 0·61 | 23·0 |
| 12. Intoxicants .. | 0 03 | 0 14 | 21·4 |
| 13 Fuel and lighting .. | 1·50 | 1 93 | 77·7 |
| 14. All other items . | — | 6·65 | — |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 12 34 | 28 62 | 43 1 |

TABLE XXXI

**VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION AND IMPUTED VALUE OF THE PART OBTAINED IN KIND IN RUPEES PER HOUSEHOLD IN URBAN AREAS (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)**

| Items | Consumption in rupees per week | | Col 2 as percentage of col 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Imputed value of part in kind | Total value | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Foodgrains | 1 66 | 7 42 | 22 4 |
| 2. Pulses . | 0 27 | 1 16 | 23 3 |
| 3. Edible oil . | 0 18 | 1 51 | 11 9 |
| 4. Vegetables | 0 05 | 1 34 | 3 7 |
| 5. Milk and milk products | 0 56 | 3 24 | 17 3 |
| 6. Meat, eggs and fish . | 0 07 | 1 16 | 6 0 |
| 7. Fruits . | 0 07 | 0 59 | 11 9 |
| 8. Refreshments . | 0 17 | 1 50 | 11 3 |
| 9. Spices, salt and sugar | 0 44 | 2.00 | 22 0 |
| Total food items | 3 36 | 19 92 | 16 9 |
| 10. Pan (betel leaves) | 0 00 | 0 47 | 0.0 |
| 11. Tobacco . | 0 04 | 0 68 | 5 9 |
| 12. Intoxicants . | 0.00 | 0 25 | 0 0 |
| 13. Fuel and lighting .. | 0 84 | 2.32 | 36.2 |
| 14 All other items .. | — | 13.48 | — |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE . | 4 24 | 37 12 | 11.4 |

### TABLE XXXII

### VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION AND IMPUTED VALUE OF THE PART OBTAINED IN KIND IN RUPEES PER HOUSEHOLD FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)

| Items | Consumption in rupees per week | | Col. 2 as percentage of col. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Imputed value of part in kind | Total value | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Foodgrains .. | 6·55 | 10·89 | 60·1 |
| 2. Pulses . | 0·63 | 1·15 | 54·8 |
| 3. Edible oil .. | 0·15 | 1·04 | 14·4 |
| 4. Vegetables .. | 0·23 | 0·78 | 29·5 |
| 5. Milk and milk products .. | 1·22 | 2·13 | 57·3 |
| 6. Meat, eggs and fish . | 0·16 | 0·67 | 23·9 |
| 7. Fruits .. | 0·07 | 0·26 | 26·9 |
| 8 Refreshments .. | 0·08 | 0·54 | 14·8 |
| 9 Spices, salt and sugar . | 0·41 | 1·75 | 23·4 |
| Total food items | 9·50 | 19·21 | 49·5 |
| 10. Pan (betel leaves) .. | 0·01 | 0·25 | 4·0 |
| 11. Tobacco . | 0·12 | 0·62 | 19·4 |
| 12 Intoxicants .. | 0·03 | 0·16 | 18·8 |
| 13 Fuel and lighting | 1·39 | 1·99 | 69·8 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE .. | 11·05 | 29·98 | 36·9 |

## *PRICES AND COST OF LIVING*

*Tables XXXVII to XXXIX* give (*i*) index numbers of wholesale prices and the cost of living in India and in certain selected countries (1948=100), (*ii*) index numbers of wholesale prices in India of groups of commodities (year ended August 1939=100), and (*iii*) index numbers of working class cost of living in India and in four principal Indian cities *(1949=100)*.

Although the general price-level in India during 1953-54 was nearly four times the pre-World War II level, prices have remained comparatively stable since 1949. The general index of wholesale prices in India was 397·5 in 1953-54 (year ended August 1939=100), whereas, taking 1948 as the base, the index for 1953 was 107. Compared with other countries, the rise of prices and the cost of living in India has remained rather moderate

since 1948, except for the year 1951, when prices rose rapidly owing to the boom caused by the Korean war. In this respect, the position in India was rather similar to that in the U.S.A. and Canada and unlike that in the U.K., France, South Africa and Australia where the price-level rose between 1½ to 2 times during the same period.

During 1953-54, miscellaneous articles and industrial raw materials registered the largest price increase in India over the pre-war level, whereas the rise was comparatively smaller in the case of semi-manufactured, manufactured and food articles.

According to information which became available later, there has been a marked fall in the general level of prices after 1953-54. Between April 1954 and January 1955, the general index of wholesale prices fell by about 10 per cent, the food index by 18 per cent, industrial raw materials by 8 per cent, semi-manufactures by 5 per cent, manufactures by 1·3 per cent and the miscellaneous group by 20 per cent. This fall in prices is mainly to be ascribed to a substantial improvement in the output of food and commercial crops during 1953-54.

While the All-India, Bombay and Madras working class cost of living index for 1953-54 registered a rise over that for the previous year, the Delhi index remained stable at 107 and the Calcutta index showed a nominal fall of one point As noted in the earlier paragraph, food and commercial crop prices fell sharply between April 1954 and January 1955 and in consequence the cost of living also declined in almost all the centres. As compared to 1953-54, the all-India working class cost of living index fell by 8 points during November 1954 The downward trend in prices which persisted after November will have brought about a further decrease in the cost of living in various centres.

TABLE XXXIII

**NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES (1948-49 to 1951-52)**

| Year | National income (in crores of rupees) | | Per capita income (in rupees) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At current prices | At 1948-49 prices | At current prices | At 1948-49 prices |
| 1948-49 .. | 8,650 | 8,650 | 246.9 | 246.9 |
| 1949-50 .. | 9,010 | 8,820 | 253.9 | 248.6 |
| 1950-51 .. | 9,530 | 8,850 | 265.2 | 246.3 |
| 1951-52 .. | 9,990 | — | 274.5 | 251.7 |

## TABLE XXXIV

### NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | 1951-52 | 1950-51 | 1949-50 | 1948-49 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Agriculture** | | | | |
| 1. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities | 4,880 | 4,780 | 4,380 | 4,160 |
| 2. Forestry | 70 | 70 | 70 | 60 |
| 3. Fishery | 40 | 40 | 40 | 30 |
| Total for agriculture | 4,990 | 4,890 | 4,490 | 4,250 |
| **Mining, manufacturing and hand-trades** | | | | |
| 4. Mining | 90 | 70 | 60 | 60 |
| 5. Factory establishments | 690 | 550 | 540 | 550 |
| 6. Small enterprises | 950 | 910 | 900 | 870 |
| Total for mining, manufacturing and hand-trades | 1,730 | 1,530 | 1,500 | 1,480 |
| **Commerce, transport and communications** | | | | |
| 7. Communication, (posts, telegraphs and telephones) | 40 | 40 | 30 | 30 |
| 8 Railways | 210 | 180 | 180 | 170 |
| 9 Organised banking and insurance | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 |
| 10 Other commerce and transport | 1,460 | 1,400 | 1,390 | 1,350 |
| Total for commerce, transport and communications | 1,790 | 1,690 | 1,660 | 1,600 |
| **Other services** | | | | |
| 11. Professions and liberal arts | 500 | 470 | 450 | 430 |
| 12 Government services (administration) | 450 | 430 | 410 | 400 |
| 13. Domestic services | 140 | 130 | 120 | 120 |
| 14. House property | 410 | 410 | 400 | 390 |
| Total for other services | 1,500 | 1,440 | 1,380 | 1,340 |
| Net domestic product at factor cost | 10,010 | 9,550 | 9,030 | 8,670 |
| Net earned income from abroad | —20 | —20 | —20 | —20 |
| NET NATIONAL OUTPUT AT FACTOR COST OR NATIONAL INCOME | 9,990 | 9,530 | 9,010 | 8,650 |

TABLE XXXV

**DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY INDUSTRIES**

*(Number in lakhs)*

| Items | 1950-51 | | 1949-50 | | 1948-49 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | number | percentage | number | percentage | number | percentage |
| Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities .. | 1,027 | 71·8 | 1,011 | 71 8 | 995 | 71 8 |
| Forestry .. | 3 | 0 2 | 3 | 0 2 | 3 | 0 2 |
| Fishery . . | 5 | 0 4 | 5 | 0·4 | 5 | 0 4 |
| **Total for agriculture** . | 1,036 | 72 4 | 1,020 | 72 4 | 1,005 | 72 4 |
| Mining . | 7 | 0 5 | 7 | 0 5 | 7 | 0 6 |
| Factory establishments . | 29 | 2 1 | 30 | 2 2 | 30 | 2 2 |
| Small enterprises . | 115 | 8 0 | 113 | 8 0 | 112 | 8 1 |
| **Total for mining, manufacturing and hand-trades** .. | 152 | 10 6 | 151 | 10 8 | 150 | 10 9 |
| Communications (posts and telegraphs and telephones) .. | 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 0·1 | 1 | 0 1 |
| Railways .. .. | 11 | 0 8 | 11 | 0 8 | 11 | 0 8 |
| Organised banking and insurance . | 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 0 1 |
| Other commerce and transport | 95 | 6 7 | 94 | 6 7 | 93 | 6 7 |
| **Total for commerce, transport and communications** | 110 | 7 7 | 109 | 7 7 | 108 | 7 8 |
| Professions and liberal arts | 61 | 4 5 | 61 | 4 4 | 60 | 4 3 |
| Government services (administration) | 38 | 2 7 | 37 | 2 7 | 35 | 2 6 |
| Domestic services | 29 | 2 1 | 28 | 2 0 | 27 | 2 0 |
| **Total for other services** | 132 | 9 3 | 128 | 9 1 | 123 | 8 9 |
| **Total working force** | 1,432 | 100 0 | 1,409 | 100 0 | 1,378 | 100 0 |
| **Population** | 3,593 | | 3,548 | .. | 3,503 | |

TABLE XXXVI

**CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER MONTH PER PERSON FOR CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND INDIA (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)**

| | Rupees per month per person | | | | Percentage of total expenditure | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cities | Towns | Villages | India | Cities | Towns | Villages | India |
| 1. Foodgrains . .. .. | 5 87 | 6 94 | 9 64 | 9 21 | 10 71 | 22.00 | 39 80 | 35 84 |
| 2. Pulses .. .. .. | 1 46 | 1 03 | 0 94 | 0.99 | 2 66 | 3.27 | 3 88 | 3 85 |
| 3. Edible oil . .. .. | 2 10 | 1 29 | 0 77 | 0 90 | 3 83 | 4 09 | 3 18 | 3.50 |
| 4. Vegetables .. .. .. | 2 53 | 1 03 | 0 56 | 0 64 | 4 62 | 3 26 | 2.31 | 2.49 |
| 5. Milk and milk products . .. | 5 06 | 2 66 | 1 59 | 1 80 | 9 23 | 8 43 | 6.56 | 7 00 |
| 6 Meat, eggs and fish .. . | 2 44 | 0.85 | 0 47 | 0.56 | 4 45 | 2 69 | 1 94 | 2 18 |
| 7. Fruits .. .. .. | 0 98 | 0 47 | 0 17 | 0 21 | 1 79 | 1 49 | 0.70 | 0 82 |
| 8. Refreshments .. .. | 2 57 | 1 20 | 0 30 | 0 47 | 4 69 | 3 80 | 1.24 | 1.83 |
| 9. Salt .. .. .. | 0 09 | 0 09 | 0.11 | 0 09 | 0 16 | 0 29 | 0 45 | 0.35 |
| 10. Spices .. .. .. | 0 99 | 0 77 | 0 64 | 0 64 | 1 80 | 2 44 | 2.64 | 2.49 |
| 11 Sugar .. . . | 1 20 | 0 94 | 0 69 | 0 69 | 2 19 | 2 98 | 2.85 | 2.84 |
| Food total .. | 25.29 | 17 27 | 15 88 | 16 24 | 46 13 | 54 74 | 65 55 | 0.86 |
| 12. Pan (betel leaves) . . | 0 60 | 0 39 | 0 17 | 0 22 | 1 09 | 1 24 | 0 70 | 1.99 |
| 13. Tobacco .. .. .. | 0 86 | 0 60 | 0 51 | 0 51 | 1.57 | 1 90 | 2 11 | 0 51 |
| 14 Intoxicants .. .. | 0 47 | 0 17 | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 86 | 0 54 | 0 54 | 6 51 |
| 15. Fuel and lighting .. .. | 3 39 | 1 93 | 1 63 | 1 67 | 6 18 | 6 12 | 6 73 | 6 19 |
| 16. Clothing .. .. .. | 3 78 | 2 05 | 1 48 | 1 59 | 6 90 | 6.50 | 6.11 | 63.19 |

**CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER MONTH PER PERSON FOR CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND INDIA (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)—(*contd.*)**

| | Rupees per month per person | | | | Percentage of total expenditure | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cities | Towns | Villages | India | Cities | Towns | Villages | India |
| 17. Bedding .. .. .. | 0.22 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.42 |
| 18. Foot-wear .. .. .. | 0.43 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.78 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.58 |
| 19. Amusement and musical instruments | 0.75 | 0.31 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 1.37 | 0.97 | 0.37 | 0.54 |
| 20. Education .. .. .. | 1.47 | 0.65 | 0.16 | 0.25 | 2.68 | 2.06 | 0.66 | 0.97 |
| 21. Medicine . .. | 1.31 | 0.86 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 2.39 | 2.73 | 1.32 | 1.60 |
| 22. Toilet .. .. .. | 0.58 | 0.26 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 1.06 | 0.82 | 0.33 | 0.47 |
| 23. Petty articles .. . | 0.45 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.82 | 0.70 | 0.58 | 0.59 |
| 24. Conveyance .. .. | 1.67 | 0.68 | 0.29 | 0.37 | 3.05 | 2.16 | 1.20 | 1.44 |
| 25. Services .. .. .. | 4.77 | 2.43 | 0.81 | 1.09 | 8.70 | 7.70 | 3.34 | 4.24 |
| 26. Furniture .. .. .. | 0.16 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.29 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.16 |
| 27. Domestic utensils .. .. | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.23 |
| 28. Sundry equipment and ornaments | 1.82 | 0.52 | 0.38 | 0.53 | 3.32 | 1.65 | 1.57 | 1.67 |
| 29. Ceremonial .. .. .. | 2.91 | 1.86 | 1.47 | 1.54 | 5.31 | 5.90 | 6.07 | 5.99 |
| 30. Rent .. .. .. | 2.46 | 0.67 | 0.29 | 0.38 | 4.49 | 2.12 | 1.20 | 1.48 |
| 31. Taxes .. .. .. | 1.30 | 0.27 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 2.37 | 0.86 | 0.21 | 0.39 |
| Non-food total . .. | 29.53 | 14.28 | 8.34 | 9.45 | 53.87 | 45.26 | 34.45 | 36.81 |
| TOTAL .. .. .. | 54.82 | 31.55 | 24.22 | 25.70 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

TABLE XXXVII

**INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN INDIA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES**

(Base : 1948=100)

| Year | India | | Australia | | Canada | | France | | Union of South Africa | | United Kingdom | | United States | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P | C | P(a) | C | P | C | P(b) | C | P(c) | C | P | C | P | C |
| 1949 | 104 | 103 | 112 | 109 | 103 | 104 | 112 | 118 | 106 | 104 | 105 | 103 | 95 | 99 |
| 1950 | 109 | 103 | 132 | 120 | 109 | 107 | 121 | 131 | 113 | 108 | 120 | 106 | 99 | 100 |
| 1951 | 120 | 107 | 163 | 136 | 124 | 118 | 155 | 154 | 129 | 116 | 146 | 116 | 110 | 108 |
| 1952 | 105 | 105 | 184 | 170 | 117 | 121 | 163 | 171 | 148 | 126 | 149 | 126 | 107 | 110 |
| 1953 | 107 | 108 | 189 | 178 | 114 | 120 | 155 | 170 | 149 | 130 | 150 | 130 | 105 | 111 |

P Wholesale prices C Cost of living (a) Home-consumed goods in Melbourne

(b) Home-consumed goods in Paris (c) Home-consumed goods

## TABLE XXXVIII

### INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

**General Purpose Series**

(Base: Year ended August 1939 = 100)

| Year | Food articles | Industrial raw materials | Semi-manufactures | Manufactured articles | Miscellaneous | General index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1947-48 . | 306.1 | 377.5 | 261.6 | 286.4 | 456.2 | 308.2 |
| 1948-49 .. | 382.9 | 444.8 | 327.3 | 346.1 | 525.2 | 376.2 |
| 1949-50 . | 391.3 | 471.7 | 331.6 | 347.2 | 570.7 | 385.4 |
| 1950-51 .. | 416.4 | 523.1 | 348.9 | 354.2 | 707.4 | 409.7 |
| 1951-52 . | 398.6 | 591.9 | 374.4 | 401.5 | 721.6 | 434.6 |
| 1952-53 . | 357.8 | 436.9 | 343.8 | 371.2 | 614.1 | 380.6 |
| 1953-54 . | 384.4 | 467.7 | 359.2 | 367.4 | 686.6 | 397.5 |
| Jan 1955 . | 310.3 | 432.9 | 344.3 | 375.3 | 568.8 | 363.9 |

## TABLE XXXIX

### COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS (WORKING CLASS)

(Year 1949 = 100)

| Year | All-India | Bombay | Calcutta | Delhi | Madras |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1948-49 . | 100 | 102 | 99 | 101 | 97 |
| 1949-50 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1950-51 | 102 | 104 | 101 | 102 | 101 |
| 1951-52 . | 105 | 108 | 106 | 108 | 104 |
| 1952-53 . | 104 | 112 | 100 | 107 | 103 |
| 1953-54 . | 106 | 119 | 99 | 107 | 109 |
| Nov. 1954 .. | 98 | 117 | 93 | 105 | 104 |

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# CHAPTER X

## FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Planning Commission, which was set up by the Government of India in March 1950, was entrusted with the task of preparing a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". In July 1950, the Commission was called upon at short notice to prepare a plan for the economic development of the country to be placed before the Commonwealth Consultative Committee This plan was incorporated into the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia.

In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued a draft outline of the first Five Year Plan for the "widest possible public discussion" This draft outline, consisting of two parts, envisaged a total outlay of Rs 1,793 crore on development, mainly in the public sector, over the period 1951-56. The first part of the Plan involved an expenditure of Rs 1,493 crore to be raised mainly from internal sources The implementation of the second part of the Plan, which was intended to ensure a slightly higher rate of development at an additional cost of Rs 300 crore, was to depend on the availability of external finance It was in December 1952, however, that the final version of India's first Five Year Plan was submitted to Parliament.

Unlike the draft outline, the final Plan is a unified one, no part of it being conditional on external assistance. The Plan envisages an expenditure by the public authorities of Rs 2,069 crore[1] during 1951-56. The increase in the outlay in the final Plan over that of the draft outline can be ascribed both to the inclusion of new projects and expansion in the scope of existing ones.

### OBJECTIVES

The central objective of planning has been defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. . . Economic planning has to be viewed as an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional framework adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people"

The present Five Year Plan is conceived only as the first in a series of such Plans directed at substantially raising the economic and social standards of the Indian people. The long-term objective is to double the per capita income by 1977, *i.e.*, in about 27 years from the base year 1950-51. Consumption standards during this period are to be raised by a little over 70 per cent over the base year. During the first Plan period, *i.e.*, between 1951 and 1956, the national income is to go up from about Rs 9,000 crore to about Rs. 10,000 crore, a rise of about 11 to 12 per cent. Since economic progress requires a large amount of capital accumulation, it is visualised that the rate of saving as a proportion of the national income will have to go up from 5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6¾ per cent in 1955-56, 11 per cent in 1960-61 and 20 per cent in 1967-68. The propor-

1. It was later decided in October 1953 to increase this expenditure by Rs 180 crore for financing specific schemes for the creation of fresh employment potential and for arresting the growth of unemployment in the country.

tion will not need to be exceeded thereafter, though the resources devoted to investment will continue to go up in absolute terms.

To arrive at the aforesaid calculations, certain basic assumptions have been made, namely, (1) that the population will continue to grow at the rate of about 1¼ per cent per annum as in the last decade, (2) that a unit increase in national output and income will require about three times as much by way of additions to capital stock and that the increased output will materialise in the third year from the date of investment, and (3) that there is scope for choosing the proportion of additional income in each period that is ploughed back into investment according to the rate of development desired, the measure of austerity involved and the institutional changes necessary.

The present Five Year Plan being essentially one of preparation or laying the foundation for more rapid development in the future, its targets of investment and the increases in production are modest compared with what has to be achieved within the next twenty years or so.

### DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE

The distribution of expenditure in the development programme of the public sector is summarised below :

TABLE XL

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | Outlay during 1951-56 | Percentage of total |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture and community development | 361 | 17.5 |
| Irrigation .. . . | 168 | 8.1 |
| Multipurpose Irrigation and Power Projects | 266 | 12.9 |
| Power .. . . | 127 | 6.1 |
| Transport and communications .. . | 497 | 24.0 |
| Industry .. .. . . | 173 | 8.4 |
| Social services .. . . | 340 | 16.4 |
| Rehabilitation .. .. .. | 85 | 4.1 |
| Miscellaneous | 52 | 2.5 |
| TOTAL . . | 2 069(a) | 100.0 |

Agricultural development, along with irrigation and the generation of electric power, has the highest precedence during the present Plan period. The development of transport and communications also receives high priority. This inevitably limits investment by the public authorities on industries. Industrial expansion in the present five-year period, therefore, depends largely on private initiative and resources.

Out of the expenditure of Rs. 2,069 crore in the public sector, two-thirds or about Rs. 1,200 crore will result directly in the creation of pro-

(a) Exclusive of the additional expenditure of Rs. 180 crore recently decided upon.

ductive capital in the ownership of the Central and State Governments, mainly under irrigation and power, transport and communications and industry; Rs. 396 crore will add to productive equipment in the private sector and another Rs. 425 crore will be the outlay on social capital to maintain and expand the existing social services.

The distribution of the total planned outlay as between the Centre and the States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) and as between the major developmental heads is shown below:

TABLE XLI

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | Centre | Part A States | Part B States | Part C States |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture and community development | 186.3 | 127.3 | 37.6 | 8.7 |
| Irrigation and power .. .. | 265.9 | 206.1 | 81.5 | 3.5 |
| Transport and communications .. | 409.5 | 56.5 | 17.4 | 8.8 |
| Industry .. . . | 146.7 | 17.9 | 7.1 | 0.5 |
| Social services including rehabilitation . | 191.4 | 192.3 | 28.9 | 10.9 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 40.7 | 10.0 | 0.7 | |
| TOTAL . | 1,240.5 | 610.1 | 173.2 | 31.9 |

The outlay proposed in the development programmes of States other than Jammu and Kashmir is as follows.

TABLE XLII

**STATE PLANS**

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Part A States | | Part B States | | Part C States | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assam . | 17.49 | Hyderabad . | 41.55 | Ajmer . | 1.57 |
| Bihar . | 57.29 | Madhya Bharat | 22.42 | Bhopal .. | 3.90 |
| Bombay | 146.44 | Mysore | 36.60 | Bilaspur . | 0.57 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 43.08 | PEPSU | 8.14 | Coorg .. | 0.73 |
| Madras .. | 140.84 | Rajasthan .. | 16.82 | Delhi . | 7.48 |
| Orissa .. | 17.84 | Saurashtra .. | 20.41 | Himachal Pradesh | 4.55 |
| Punjab .. | 20.21 | Travancore-Cochin .. | 27.32 | Kutch .. | 3.05 |
| | | | | Manipur .. | 1.55 |
| Uttar Pradesh .. | 97.83 | | | Tripura .. | 2.07 |
| West Bengal .. | 69.10 | | | Vindhya Pradesh | 6.39 |
| TOTAL .. | 610.12 | TOTAL .. | 173.26 | TOTAL . | 31.86 |

The financial basis of the Plan is summarised below:

TABLE XLIII

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | Central Government | States including Jammu and Kashmir | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Planned outlay on development** . | 1,241 | 828 | 2,069 |
| **Budgetary resources :** | | | |
| (i) Savings from current revenues | 330 | 408 | 738 |
| (ii) Capital receipts (excluding withdrawls from reserves) . | 396 | 124 | 520 |
| (iii) Internal inter-governmental transfers in connection with the Plan (i.e., Central assistance) | (—) 229(a) | 229(a) | .. |
| | 497 | 761 | 1,258 |
| External resources already received | 156 | | 156 |
| TOTAL .. .. | 653 | 761 | 1,414 |

Out of Rs 2,069 crore of the development expenditure, more than a third, i.e., Rs. 738 crore, is to come from the savings from current revenues, Rs. 520 crore from capital receipts and Rs 156 crore were received from external sources, thus making a total of Rs. 1,414 crore. The balance of Rs. 655 crore (Rs 835 crore as revised in 1953) has to be found from external sources that may be forthcoming or from internal taxation and borrowing as far as possible and by deficit financing.

The public sector, however, covers only a part of the economy. The progress of the development programmes is dependent on the integrated results of the public sector as well as the private sector of the economy. The salient features of the development programmes in the public and private sectors in terms of certain selected targets and indices are shown in the following table:

TABLE XLIV

| | 1950-51 | 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|
| I. **Agriculture** | | |
| Foodgrains (million tons) (b) .. .. .. | 52.7 | 61.6 |
| Cotton (lakh bales) .. .. .. .. | 29 7 | 42.2 |
| Jute (lakh bales) .. .. .. .. | 33.0 | 53.9 |
| Sugarcane (million tons) .. .. .. | 5.6 | 6.3 |
| Oilseeds (million tons) .. .. .. .. | 5 1 | 5.5 |
| II. **Irrigation and Power** | | |
| Major irrigation (million acres) .. .. } Minor irrigation (million acres) .. .. | 50.0 | 69.7 |

(a) Includes Rs. 4 crore by way of statutory grants for Scheduled Tribes which will be available for part of the development expenditure on Scheduled Tribes in the Assam State plan.

(b) Including gram and pulses Output in 1949-50 (used as the base year for fixing the target for 1955-56) was 54 million tons.

TABLE XLIV—(*contd.*)

| | 1950-51 | 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|
| Electrical energy (installed capacity in million kw) .. | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| III. **Industry** | | |
| Iron and steel :* | | |
| Pig iron and foundries (lakh tons) .. .. | 3.5 | 6.6 |
| Finished steel (lakh tons) .. .. .. | 9.8 | 13.7 |
| Cement (lakh tons) .. .. .. .. | 26.9 | 48.0 |
| Aluminium (thousand tons) .. .. .. | 3.7 | 12.0 |
| Fertilisers : | | |
| Superphosphate (thousand tons) .. .. | 55.1 | 180.0 |
| Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons) .. .. | 46.3 | 450.0 |
| Locomotives (Nos.) .. .. .. .. | .. | 150 |
| Machine tools (Nos. in thousands) .. .. | 1.1 | 4.6 |
| Petroleum refining : | | |
| Liquid petroleum (million gallons) .. .. | .. | 403.0 |
| Bitumen (thousand tons) .. .. | .. | 37.5 |
| Cotton manufactures | | |
| Yarn (million yards) .. .. .. | 1,179 | 1,640 |
| Mill cloth (million yards) .. .. .. | 3,718 | 4,700 |
| Handloom cloth (million yards) .. .. | 810 | 1,700 |
| Jute manufactures (thousand tons) .. .. .. | 892 | 1,200 |
| Agricultural machinery : | | |
| Diesel engines (thousands) .. .. .. | 5.5 | 50.0 |
| Pumps, power-driven (thousands) .. .. | 34.3 | 85.0 |
| Bicycles (thousands) .. .. .. .. | 101.0 | 530.0 |
| Power alcohol (million gallons) .. .. .. | 4.7 | 18.0 |
| IV. **Transport** | | |
| Shipping (tonnage) : | | |
| Coastal (G.R.T. thousands) .. .. .. | 211.0 | 315.0 |
| Overseas (G.R.T. thousands) .. .. .. | 173.5 | 283.0 |
| Roads : | | |
| National highways (thousand miles) .. .. | 11.9 | 12.5 |
| State Roads (thousand miles) .. .. .. | 17.6 | 20.6 |

TABLE XLIV—(*contd*)

| | 1950-51 | 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|
| **V. Education** (*a*) | | |
| Pupils in: | | |
| Primary schools (lakhs) | 151 1 | 187 9 |
| Junior basic schools (lakhs) | 29 0 | 52 8 |
| Secondary schools (lakhs) | 43 9 | 57 8 |
| Industrial schools (thousands) | 14 8 | 21 8 |
| Other technical and vocational training schools (thousands) | 26 7 | 43 6 |
| **VI. Health** | | |
| Hospitals (beds in thousands) | 106.5 | 117 2 |
| Dispensaries (Nos) | | |
| Urban | 1,358 | 1,615 |
| Rural | 5,229 | 5,840 |
| **VIII Developmental Institutions** | | |
| Panchayats (thousands) | 55 1 | 69 1 |
| Co-operative societies (*b*) | | |
| Credit (thousands) | 87 8 | 112 5 |
| Sale and marketing (thousands) | 14 7 | 20 7 |
| Multipurpose (thousands) | 31 5 | 40 5 |
| Lift Irrigation (Nos) | 192 0 | 514 0 |
| Co-operative farming (Nos) | 352 0 | 975 0 |
| Others (thousands) | 27 3 | 35 8 |
| Total (thousands) | 161 9 | 211 1 |

## AGRICULTURE

The programme for the development of agriculture and the community projects involves a total expenditure of Rs 361 crore consisting of Rs 184 crore for agriculture, a little over Rs 100 crore for community projects and rural development, Rs 22 crore for animal husbandry and dairying, Rs 15 crore for stimulating local development through the agency of local authorities, another Rs 15 crore for development programmes in scarcity affected areas and Rs 12 crore for forests and soil conservation. The Central Government is to co-ordinate the programme of the State Governments and also to assist them by providing for the establishment of a national extension organisation, completion of the present programmes of the Central Tractor Organisation, schemes for the improvement of livestock, measures for soil conservation as well as co-operative training, experiments in co-operative farming and other aspects of co-operative organisation. The Plan aims at increasing the production of foodgrains by 14 per cent over the 1949-50[1] level, that of cotton by over 42 per cent, jute 63 per cent, sugar-cane 13 per cent and oilseeds 8

(*a*) These estimates do not cover (except in respect of industrial schools) Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Vindhya Pradesh. In some cases, data for a few States, *e.g*, Uttar Pradesh in respect of primary schools and Madhya Pradesh in the case of junior and secondary schools) are also not covered in these estimates.

(*b*) The estimates here exclude data for Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, PEPSU and most of the Part C States.

[1] Compared with 1950-51, when production was 13 tons lower, percentage increase will be larger

per cent. The community development projects, conceived primarily as a programme of intensive development of selected areas, will also contribute to raising the level of agricultural production. The Plan makes a provision of Rs. 90 crore for these projects, in addition to about Rs. 10 crore in the State Plans for rural development and for strengthening village *panchayats*.

## IRRIGATION AND POWER

The programme for the development of irrigation and power, involving an expenditure of Rs. 518 crore, during the Plan period, aims at bringing an additional area of 8·5 million acres under irrigation and generating 1·1 million kw. of additional power. The total cost of irrigation and power projects included in the Plan, however, is estimated at Rs 765 crore, of which an expenditure of Rs 153 crore was incurred before the Plan period and a little under Rs. 100 crore is to be spent in the year following the Plan period On completion, these projects will irrigate 16·9 million acres and generate 1·4 million kw of power. The long-term programme is to bring 40 to 45 million acres under irrigation and to increase the existing power generating capacity by 7 million kw. within the next two decades. Besides the major irrigation projects, there is provision for an expenditure of Rs. 77 crore on minor irrigation programmes (such as the construction of dams and channels, wells, tube-wells, tanks and pumping installations) to benefit 11 2 million acres of land.

The extension projects of private electricity undertakings will add an additional 1,76,000 kw of installed capacity in the period of the Plan.

The plan for rural electrification includes a provision of Rs. 27 crore, mainly for the schemes to be implemented in the States of Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin These schemes are designed to benefit agricultural operations, such as pumping, the processing of agricultural produce and other cottage and small-scale industries.

## INDUSTRY

The programme for the development of industry in the public sector will involve an expenditure of Rs. 173 crore, including Rs 140 crore on large-scale industries and ancillary transport expansion, Rs. 27 crore on cottage and small-scale industries and about Rs. 6 crore on mineral development and scientific and industrial research Some of the industrial schemes in the public sector, for example, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory and the All-Steel Coach Building Factory at Bangalore, are shown under the development plan for the railways. The net investment in manufacturing industries, excluding Rs. 50 crore for basic industries and transport, will amount to Rs 94 crore over the five years Investment in the private sector on expansion and modernisation has been estimated at Rs. 383 crore during the Plan period The total investment on industrial development will thus amount to Rs. 477 crore Important among the industrial development projects in the public sector are a new iron and steel project (to cost Rs 30 crore during the Plan period and Rs 80 crore in all over a period of 6 years from the date of commencement), the Sindri fertiliser factory (which will produce 1,000 tons of ammonium sulphate every month) and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory (designed to produce 120 locomotives a year by 1957). There are also plans for the production of high precision machine tools, telephone equipment, dry core cables and newsprint.

The programmes for private industries, drawn up in consultation with the representatives of the industries concerned, aim at expanding the in-

stalled capacity of several capital and producer goods industries and at utilising more fully the existing capacity in the case of certain consumer goods industries. It is expected to raise the production of heavy chemicals during the Plan period by 1,56,000 tons, fertilisers by 5,28,600 tons, pig iron by 3,10,000 tons, steel by 3,94,000 tons, cement by 2·1 million tons, cloth by 1,872 million yards, sugar by 3,84,000 tons, salt by 4,29,000 tons and vegetable oils by 1,82,000 tons. The lump sum provision of Rs. 50 crore for the development of basic industries and ancillary transport includes a provision for organising mineral exports and the construction of a unit for the manufacture of electrical equipment to meet the needs of power development in the country.

The programme for the development of village industries, primarily designed to increase rural employment, includes, among others, the following industries: *khadi*, coir, village oil, matches, leather, hand-made paper, gur and *khandsari*, palm gur, woollen blankets and bee-keeping. The *khadi*, programme is to be financed by means of a small cess on mill-made cloth. A small cess is also proposed on mill oil for the benefit of the village oil industry. The establishment, by the Central Government, of a *Khadi* and Village Industries Board which is responsible for initiating village industry programmes in co-operation with the State Governments and other organisations engaged in the field, had been recommended in the Plan. Such a Board was established in February 1953. The total provision for cottage and small-scale industries is Rs. 27 crore.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The programme for transport and communications involves a total expenditure of Rs. 497 crore, of which a little more than half is on the railways, primarily for meeting arrears in replacement accumulated over a long period, particularly during the war. The provision for new lines over the five-year period is only Rs. 20 crore. The total provision for road development by the Centre and the States together amounts to over Rs. 100 crore, of which about a quarter will be on the development of national highways and the rest mainly on State roads. A sum of Rs.2 crore has been earmarked for the construction of the Ganga Bridge in order to provide a much-needed link between north and south Bihar. With the help of voluntary labour and other local resources, it is expected to construct between 16,000 and 17,000 miles of village roads during the Plan period. Besides providing Rs 12 crore for the construction of a new port at Kandla on the west coast (to offset the loss of Karachi) and Rs. 8 crore for the creation of port facilities for oil refineries, the Plan provides a sum of Rs. 12 crore for loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the existing ports.

The programme for the development of shipping aims at the reservation of the coastal trade of the country for Indian vessels and at fuller participation of Indian shipping in overseas trade. Provision has also been made for the construction of additional berths in the Visakhapatnam shipyard, and for loans to shipping companies for acquiring additional tonnage for overseas trade. The Plan also provides for a sum of Rs. 9·5 crore for the purchase of new aircraft and for payment of compensation to the air companies after nationalisation.

The broadcasting development programme aims at increasing the area covered by medium-wave broadcasts from 1,17,000 to 3,70,000 square miles and at doubling the population coverage, which is to rise to 170 million by 1955-56 and finally to augment the national and international short-wave services.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 340 crore on social services, Rs. 152 crore are for education, Rs. 100 crore for medical and public health services, Rs. 49 crore for housing, Rs. 29 crore for the backward classes (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes), Rs. 7 crore for labour and labour welfare, and Rs. 4 crore for assistance to voluntary social welfare organisations.

The number of pupils attending primary, junior basic, secondary and technical and vocational (other than industrial) schools is expected to increase during the Plan period by 2,58,132 or 63 per cent.

The malaria control programme aims at protecting about 200 million people in the rural areas. The Plan also provides for the construction of two D.D.T. plants to ensure a sufficient supply of D.D.T. at reduced costs. The States are to spend Rs. 39 crore on public health, mainly on water supply and drainage, Rs. 38.5 crore for the construction of about 1,50,000 houses for industrial workers, besides housing schemes for the low income groups, Rs. 38 crore for the amelioration of the backward classes, Rs. 85 crore for the rehabilitation of displaced persons and so on.

On the whole, the Plan involves doubling the development expenditure of public authorities from Rs. 232 crore in 1950-51 to nearly Rs. 500 crore in 1955-56, and the consequent creation of much additional employment.

## PROGRESS OF PLAN

In the three years ending March 1954, the Central and State Governments are estimated to have spent about Rs. 885 crore on the Plan as under:

TABLE XLV

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (revised estimate) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Centre .. | 130.5 | 126.1 | 188.3 | 444.9 |
| States .. | 129.0 | 143.6 | 167.3 | 439.9 |
| TOTAL .. | 259.5 | 269.7 | 355.6 | 884.8 |

The expenditure works out at about 40 per cent of the total outlay proposed for the five-year period. The major items on which expenditure is markedly behind schedule are the following:

TABLE XLVI

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | 1951-54 (total) | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (revised estimate) | Plan (total as revised) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community projects . | 9.3 | .. | 1.4 | 7.9 | 90.0 |
| Railways (excluding current depreciation) .. | 110.3 | 40.9 | 30.2 | 39.2 | 250.0 |
| Industries .. | 34.1 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 11.8 | 178.1 |
| Education .. | 68.7 | 19.3 | 22.1 | 27.5 | 165.0 |
| Housing .. | 10.3 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 49.0 |
| Rehabilitation .. | 62.1 | 26.8 | 20.6 | 14.7 | 129.7 |

The factors responsible for the shortfall in expenditure are mainly: (1) late finalisation of the Plan ; (2) delay in the commencement of some of the schemes ; (3) insufficient working out of schemes in advance; (4) non-availability of certain types of equipment ; (5) shortage of technical personnel; and (6) delay in setting up the necessary administrative machinery for implementing new projects.

In some sectors, such as irrigation and power schemes and tube-well construction, expenditure has been more or less according to schedule.

The distribution of the outlay on different items during the first three years of the Plan period was as follows :

TABLE XLVII

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (revised estimates) | 1951-54 (total) | 1951-56 (Plan) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture and Community Development .. | 28.9 | 29.6 | 49.1 | 107.6 | 373.6 | 29 |
| Irrigation and Power .. | 81.7 | 97.8 | 120.6 | 300.1 | 616.8 | 49 |
| Transport and Communications | 67.7 | 62.1 | 94.3 | 224.1 | 535.9 | 42 |
| Industry .. | 12.3 | 10.1 | 11.8 | 34.2 | 178.1 | 19 |
| Social Services (including rehabilitation of displaced persons) | 63.5 | 63.8 | 71.3 | 198.6 | 489.4 | 41 |
| Others .. | 5.4 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 20.2 | 55.0 | 36 |

During 1951-54, the outlay of the Central Government was Rs 445 crore and that of the State Governments Rs 440 crore.

A detailed breakdown of the progress of development expenditure under the Plan for the Central Government and the States for the years 1951-52 to 1953-54 and 1954-55 (Budget) is given in table LI

Tables LII and LIII show the progress of development expenditure in the States.

The total amount of Central assistance to be made available to the States during the Plan period (as revised in 1953) is Rs 316 crore. This is exclusive of the loan which Madras and Andhra are to receive as a special case. The disbursements of Central assistance during 1951-54, amounting to Rs. 122 crore, are shown in table XLVIII :

TABLE XLVIII

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | 1951-54 (Total) | 1954-55 (Budget estimate) | 1951-56 (Revised total) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Part A States** | | | |
| Assam .. .. .. | 3.5 | 5 8 | 16.8 |
| Bihar .. .. .. | 3.6 | 4 2 | 23.9 |
| Bombay .. .. .. | 9 7 | 5 7 | 21 9 |
| Madhya Pradesh .. .. | 4 5 | 2 8 | 13 0 |
| Madras .. .. .. | 23 0 | 3 7 | 30.3 |
| Andhra .. .. .. | 3 8 | 8 9 | |
| Orissa .. .. .. | 3 4 | 3 0 | 11.2 |
| Punjab .. .. .. | 2 8 | 4 5 | 16.3 |
| Uttar Pradesh .. .. .. | 10 8 | 8 9 | 32.8 |
| West Bengal .. .. . | 14 1 | 6 4 | 29 5 |
| Total . | 79 2 | 53 9 | 195.7 |
| **Part B States** | | | |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 8 6 | 4 0 | 14.2 |
| Madhya Bharat . . | 2 1 | 1 5 | 7 4 |
| Mysore .. . | 7 4 | 2 9 | 12 4 |
| PEPSU .. .. . | 1 7 | 1 1 | 2.9 |
| Rajasthan .. .. | 3 1 | 5.4 | 16.0 |
| Saurashtra .. . . | 3 5 | 2.0 | 8 5 |
| Travancore-Cochin .. . | 4 0 | 4 2 | 11.0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir . | 2 7 | 2 0 | 11 8 |
| Total . | 33.1 | 23.1 | 84 2 |
| Total Part A and Part B States .. .. | 112.3 | 77.0 | 279 9 |
| Total Part C States . . . | 10.0 | 8.9 | 35 9 |
| GRAND TOTAL . .. | 122 3 | 85 9 | 315 8 |

Against a gap of the order of Rs. 701 crore (as revised in 1953) in the financial resources of the Five Year Plan to be made good by external assistance and additional measures of taxation and borrowing or by further deficit financing, foreign grants and loans received by India during

1951-54 totalled Rs. 234·2 crore, out of which Rs. 131·9 crore were actually utilised. The details are given below:

TABLE XLIX

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | Authorised | Utilised | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1951-54 Total | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 |
| **Loans:** | | | | | |
| U.S. Government (Wheat loan) .. | 90 4 | 90 2 | 58.0 | 32 2 | .. |
| **International Bank:** | | | | | |
| Undrawn balance of loans extended in the pre-Plan period . | 7.1 | 5 5 | 1 1 | 3 0 | 1.5 |
| Steel project loan (December 1952) .. | 15 0 | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Loans for Damodar Valley Project (January 1953) | 5 0 | . | . | | . |
| Total . | 117 5 | 95 7 | 59 1 | 35 1 | 1 5 |
| **Grants:** | | | | | |
| U.S Government (Technical Co-operation Assistance) .. | 81 6 | 21.1 | . | 5 0 | 16 1 |
| Grants under Colombo Plan: | | | | | |
| From Canada | 26 4 | 9 2 | 4 2 | 2 6 | 1 9 |
| From Australia . | 5 7 | 4 1 | 3 7 | | 0 4 |
| From New Zealand . | 0.3 | 0 3 | 0 3 | | |
| Ford Foundation .. | 2 4 | 1 5 | 0 3 | 1 0 | 0 2 |
| Norwegian Government (Indo-Norwegian Programme) .. | 0 3 | .. | . | . | . |
| Total Grants .. | 116 7 | 36 2 | 9 1 | 8 6 | 18 6 |
| TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS | 234.2 | 131.9 | 68 2 | 43.7 | 20.1 |

The production of foodgrains and cloth exceeded the Plan targets, whereas in cotton, cement, ammonium sulphate, locomotives and coastal shipping the progress was more or less according to schedule. In certain other fields, such as the production of jute and jute manufactures, steel, bicycles, sugar-cane, area under irrigation, generation of electrical energy, road construction, and the setting up of schools and hospitals, progress

was behind schedule. Agricultural production as a whole has, however, gone up by over 18 per cent since 1950-51, and industrial production for the first five months of 1954 was about 33 per cent higher than in 1950. The following table shows the targets and achievements under the Plan:

TABLE L

| | 1950-51 (Base year) | Increase by 1955-56 (Plan target) | Increase achieved in 1953-54 | Percentage of achievement to the Plan target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I. Agricultural production** | | | | |
| Foodgrains(*a*) (million tons) .. | 54.0(*b*) | 7.6 | 11.4 | 150.0 |
| Cotton (lakh bales) . .. | 29 7 | 12.6 | 9.6 | 76.2 |
| Jute (lakh bales) . .. | 32.8 | 20 9 | —1.5 | .. |
| Gur (lakh tons) .. .. | 56 2 | 7.0 | —10.0 | .. |
| **II Electric energy (million kw.)** . | 2 3 | 1.2 | 0 5 | 41.7 |
| **III. Irrigation (million acres)** .. | 50 0 | 19 7 | 7 5(*c*) | 38.1 |
| **IV. Industrial production** | | | | |
| Finished steel (lakh tons) | 9 8 | 6.7(*d*) | 1.0 | 14.9 |
| Cement (lakh tons) .. | 26 9 | 21 1 | 13 4 | 63 5 |
| Ammonium Sulphate (thousand tons) .. . | 46 | 404 | 261 | 64 6 |
| Locomotives (numbers) . | 7 | 143 | 79 | 55.2 |
| Jute manufactures (thousand tons) . . . | 892 | 308 | —28 | .. |
| Mill cloth (million yards) . | 3718 | 982 | 1188 | 120 9 |
| Bicycles (thousands) .. | 101 | 492 | 188 | 43.8 |
| Coastal shipping (thousand G.R.T) .. | 217 | 165 | 102 | 61.8 |
| **V. National highways (thousands miles)** .. .. | 11.9 | 0.6 | 0 6 | 50.0 |
| **VI. Education and Health** | | | | |
| Primary schools (thousand pupils) | 173 | 38(*e*) | 16 | 42.1 |
| Junior basic schools (thousand pupils) .. .. | 35 0 | 9 5(*e*) | 2.2 | 23.2 |
| Hospitals (thousand beds) .. | 106 5 | 10.7 | 4 8(*f*) | 44.8 |

(*a*) Including gram and pulses.
(*b*) Base year is 1949-50.
(*c*) Of which 2 9 is by way of major works.
(*d*) Target to be achieved by 1957-58.
(*e*) Revised target.
(*f*) In addition 4.8 thousand beds have been added to T B. hospitals by 1953-54.

TABLE

## PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

| Head of development | CENTRAL GOVERNMENT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Progress of expenditure | | | | |
| | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (R E ) | 1951-54 (Total) | 1954-55 (Budget) |
| **I. Agriculture and Community Development** | | | | | |
| Agriculture .. .. | 187.5 | 380 3 | 755 0 | 1,322 8 | 2,481 3 |
| Animal husbandry including dairying | .. | 10 5 | 13 1 | 23 6 | 39 6 |
| Forest .. .. .. | .. | . | 2 8 | 2 8 | 44 4 |
| Co-operation .. .. | .. | .. | 0 5 | 0 5 | 20 0 |
| Fisheries .. .. .. | . | 0 8 | 11 4 | 12 2 | 33 0 |
| Rural development .. . | .. | .. | . | . | |
| Community projects .. | . | 141 0 | 786 0 | 930 0 | 2,404 9 |
| Local works .. . | .. | | 200 0 | 200 0 | 600 0 |
| Programme for scarcity affected areas | | | 450 0 | 450 0 | 400 0 |
| Total .. . | 187 5 | 535 6 | 2,218 8 | 2,941 9 | 6,023 2 |
| **II Irrigation and Power** | | | | | |
| Multipurpose projects | 3,347 0 | 4,181 0 | 5,563 0 | 13,091 0 | 7,683 0 |
| Irrigation projects . . | | | | | . |
| Power projects .. | | | | | . |
| Total .. . | 3,347 0 | 4,181 0 | 5,563 0 | 13,091 0 | 7,683 0 |
| **III. Transport and Communications** | | | | | |
| Railways .. . | 4,086 0 | 3,018 0 | 3,926 0 | 11,030 0 | 6,500 0 |
| Roads .. .. | 382 8 | 422 6 | 560 0 | 1,365 4 | 758 0 |
| Road transport .. . | 38 2 | 18 8 | 54 8 | 111.8 | 103 0 |
| Shipping .. .. . | 202 7 | 94 4 | 592 5 | 889 6 | 594 0 |
| Civil aviation . | 147 4 | 151 3 | 135 7 | 734 4 | 997 0 |
| Ports and harbours | 81 0 | 55 2 | 771 1 | 907 3 | 1,304 5 |
| Inland water transport | 2 0 | | 2.0 | 4 0 | 4 0 |
| Posts and telegraphs | 553 0 | 617 0 | 800 0 | 1,970.0 | 1,200.0 |
| Broadcasting .. .. | 22 8 | 10 8 | 61 4 | 95.0 | 142.3 |
| Overseas communications . | 4 8 | 3 4 | 15 6 | 23 8 | 43 0 |
| Meteorological Department . | 2 8 | 10 9 | 7.6 | 21 3 | 21.2 |
| Total .. .. | 5,523 5 | 4,402 4 | 7,226.7 | 17,152.6 | 11,667.0 |

LI

**UNDER THE PLAN—CENTRE AND STATES**

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| | STATES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Progress of expenditure | | | | | |
| Five-year total (Plan) | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (R.E.) | 1951-54 Total | 1954-55 (B.E.) | Five-year total (Plan) |
| 5,922.2 | 2,128 1 | 1,838 9 | 1,931 4 | 5,898 4 | 2,027 2 | 12,490.0 |
| 412 0 | 249 5 | 257 9 | 303 1 | 810 5 | 327.0 | 1,816 5 |
| 200 0 | 87.3 | 103 8 | 156 5 | 347 6 | 229 1 | 960 4 |
| 50 0 | 76 3 | 69 1 | 89 7 | 235 1 | 103 7 | 661.2 |
| 50 5 | 43 5 | 35 2 | 40 4 | 119 1 | 63 1 | 414 1 |
| | 122 0 | 122 5 | 168 0 | 412 5 | 213 8 | 1,046 6 |
| 9,000 0 | | . | | | . | .. |
| 1,500 0 | . | . | . | . | . | .. |
| 1,500 0 | | | | | .. | .. |
| 18,634 7 | 2,706 7 | 2,427 4 | 2,689 1 | 7,823 2 | 2,963 9 | 17,397.8 |
| 26,590 0 | | | | | .. | .. |
| .. | 2,586 8 | 3,153 3 | 3,672 5 | 9,412 6 | 5,474 2 | 16,769 7 |
| • | 2,237 5 | 2,415 1 | 2,823 1 | 7 505 7 | 3,593 7 | 12,754 0 |
| 26,590.0 | 4,824 3 | 5,598 4 | 6,495 6 | 16,918 3 | 9,067 9 | 29,523.7 |
| 25,000.0 | | . | . | . | . | .. |
| 3,124 0 | 1,165 6 | 1,555 7 | 1,967 3 | 4,688 6 | 2,745 5 | 7,763 6 |
| .. | 76 9 | 247 5 | 218 3 | 542 7 | 249 5 | 896 9 |
| (a) 1,805 8 | .. | .. | . | .. | . | .. |
| 2,287.0 | .. | .. | . | .. | | |
| 3,206 4 | 4 7 | 5 8 | 17 1 | 27 6 | 36 9 | 102 4 |
| 10 0 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 5,000 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 352.0 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 100.0 | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | . |
| 62.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 40,947.2 | 1,247.2 | 1,809 0 | 2,202.7 | 5,258 9 | 3,031 9 | 8,762 9 |

## PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

| Head of development | CENTRAL GOVERNMENT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Progress of expenditure | | | | |
| | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (R E.) | 1951-54 (Total) | 1954-55 (Budget) |
| **IV. Industry** | | | | | |
| Large-scale industries .. .. | 746 4 | 562 1 | 474.0 | 1,782 5 | 2,194 2 |
| Small-scale and cottage industries | 14 3 | 29 3 | 92 8 | 136 4 | 313 0 |
| Scientific and industrial research .. | 84 7 | 97 2 | 71 8 | 253 7 | 120 1 |
| Mineral development .. .. | 1.44 | 5 9 | 12 3 | 19 6 | 36 1 |
| Total .. .. | 846 8 | 694 5 | 650 9 | 2,192 2 | 2,663 4 |
| **V. Social Services** | | | | | |
| Education . .. | 201 5 | 290 3 | 413 6 | 905 4 | 1,472.2 |
| Health .. .. | 13 9 | 16 8 | 263 7 | 294 4 | 760.8 |
| Housing .. . . | 83 0 | 133 4 | 305 7 | 522 1 | 1,300 0 |
| Labour and labour welfare . | 46 2 | 48 1 | 51.4 | 145 7 | 60 7 |
| Welfare of Backward Classes Scheduled Castes and Tribes .. | (*b*) | (*b*) 2 4 | (*b*) 137 5 | (*b*) 139 9 | (*b*) 301 0 |
| Total .. | 344 6 | 491 0 | 1,171 9 | 2,007 5 | 3,894 7 |
| VI. **Rehabilitation** . | 2,679.0 | 2,062 0 | 1,469.0 | 6,210 0 | 2,328 0 |
| VII. **Works and Buildings** | 23 2 | 141 6 | 107.3 | 275.1 | 450 5 |
| VIII. **Development programmes under Finance Ministry** | 78 8 | 75 1 | 148.2 | 302 1 | 378 4 |
| IX. **North East Frontier Agency** | 22.2 | 27 2 | 49 6 | 99.0 | 97.0 |
| X. **Programme for Development of Andaman Islands** | . | .. | 19 9 | 19 0 | 35.8 |
| XI. **Loans to Corporations** .. | . | .. | 200.0 | 200 0 | 400.0 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 13,052 0 | 12,613 4 | 18,825 3 | 44,491 0 | 35,621 0 |

(*a*) Expenditure on Road Transport in Delhi State is shown under the Central Ministry of Transport The revised allocation under the Plan is Rs 276 lakh

(*b*) This is in addition to grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution amounting to Rs 9 crore during 1951-56 shown as normal expenditure.

**UNDER THE PLAN—CENTRE AND STATES**—*(contd)*

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| | STATES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Progress of expenditure | | | | | |
| Five-year total (Plan) | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (R.E.) | 1951-54 | 1954-55 (B E.) | Five-year total (Plan) |
| 12,657 3 | 259 7 | 179.7 | 378 5 | 817 9 | 380 6 | 1,422.1 |
| 1,500.0 | 120 2 | 126 5 | 147 8 | 394 5 | 256 8 | 1,194.0 |
| 461 0 | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. |
| 106 1 | .. | . | . | .. | .. | .. |
| 14,724.4 | 379 9 | 306 2 | 526 3 | 1,212 4 | 637.4 | 2,616 1 |
| 3,901 6 | 1,721 3 | 1,923 9 | 2,325 7 | 5,970 9 | 2,609 4 | 11,637.7 |
| 1,787 4 | 1,139 6 | 1,277.6 | 1,467 2 | 3,884 4 | 1,920 8 | 8,233.1 |
| 3,850 0 | 114 4 | 202.8 | 191.8 | 509 0 | 248 4 | 1,017.3 |
| 397 3 | 30 2 | 28 3 | 32 0 | 90 5 | 48 9 | 299 8 |
| 700 0 | 325 1 | 390 9 | 474 2 | 1,190 2 | 627 4 | 2,186.5 |
| 10,636 3 | 3,330 6 | 3,823 5 | 4,490 9 | 11,645 0 | 5,454 9 | 23,374 4 |
| 8,500 0 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,102 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 489 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 300.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 382.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,200.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,24,107.3 | 12,683 3 | 13,981 6 | 16,743.1 | 43,408.0 | 21,546.0 | 82,823.2 |

TABLE LII

## PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN STATES

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| Head of development | Progress of expenditure | | | | | Five-year total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1951-54 (Total) | 1954-55 (Budget) | 1952 Plan | Plan including adjustments and scarcity area programmes |
| **I. Agriculture and Rural Development** | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 2,128.1 | 1,838.9 | 1,931.4 | 5,898.4 | 2,027.2 | 12,490.0 | 12,033.7 |
| Animal husbandry | 123.4 | 114.0 | 153.2 | 390.6 | 245.0 | 1,035.5 | 1,053.8 |
| Dairying and milk supply | 126.1 | 143.9 | 149.9 | 419.9 | 82.0 | 781.0 | 761.8 |
| Forests | 87.3 | 103.8 | 156.5 | 347.6 | 229.1 | 969.4 | 1,016.8 |
| Co-operation | 76.3 | 69.1 | 89.7 | 235.1 | 103.7 | 661.2 | 588.4 |
| Fisheries | 43.5 | 35.2 | 40.4 | 119.1 | 63.1 | 414.1 | 383.1 |
| Rural development | 132.0 | 122.5 | 158.0 | 412.5 | 213.8 | 1,046.6 | 1,150.3 |
| Total | 2,706.7 | 2,427.4 | 2,689.1 | 7,823.2 | 2,963.9 | 17,397.8 | 16,987.9 |
| **II. Major Irrigation and Power Projects** | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation projects | 2,586.8 | 3,153.3 | 3,672.5 | 9,412.6 | 5,474.2 | 16,769.7 | 21,356.7 |
| Power projects | 2,237.5 | 2,445.1 | 2,823.1 | 7,505.7 | 3,593.7 | 12,754.0 | 14,735.3 |
| Total | 4,824.3 | 5,598.4 | 6,495.6 | 16,918.3 | 9,067.9 | 29,523.7 | 36,092.0 |
| **III. Industry** | | | | | | | |
| Cottage industries | 120.2 | 126.5 | 147.8 | 394.5 | 256.8 | 1,194.0 | 1,234.7 |
| Other industries | 259.7 | 179.7 | 378.5 | 817.9 | 380.6 | 1,422.1 | 1,673.3 |
| Total | 379.9 | 306.2 | 526.3 | 1,212.4 | 637.4 | 2,616.1 | 2,908.0 |

**PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN STATES**—*(contd.)*

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| Head of development | Progress of expenditure | | | | | Five-year total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-1954 | 1951-54 (Total) | 1954-55 (Budget) | 1952 Plan | Plan including adjustments and scarcity area programmes |
| **IV. Transport** | | | | | | | |
| Roads | 1,165 6 | 1,555 7 | 1,967 3 | 4,688 6 | 2,745 5 | 7,763 6 | 9,006.1 |
| Transport | 76 9 | 247 5 | 218 3 | 542.7 | 249 7 | 896 9 | 1,023 4 |
| Ports and harbours | 4 7 | 5 8 | 17 1 | 27 6 | 36 9 | 102 4 | 161 1 |
| Total | 1,247 2 | 1,809 0 | 2,202 7 | 5,258 9 | 3,031 9 | 8,762 9 | 10,190 6 |
| **V. Social Services** | | | | | | | |
| Education | 1 721 3 | 1,923 9 | 2 325 7 | 5 970 9 | 2,609 4 | 11,637 7 | 11,945 9 |
| Medical | 675 1 | 679 1 | 739 3 | 2 093 5 | 1,066 6 | 4,274.7 | 4,511.9 |
| Public health | 464 5 | 598 5 | 727 9 | 1,790 9 | 854 2 | 3,958.4 | 4,231.8 |
| Housing | 114 4 | 202 8 | 191 8 | 509 0 | 248 4 | 1,017 3 | 1,051.1 |
| Labour and labour welfare | 30 9 | 28 3 | 32 0 | 90 5 | 48 9 | 299 8 | 298.9 |
| Welfare of Backward Classes | 325 1 | 390 9 | 474 2 | 1,190 2 | 627 4 | 2,186 5 | 2,388.6 |
| Total | 3,330 6 | 3,823 5 | 4,490 9 | 11,645 0 | 5,454 9 | 23,374.4 | 24,428.2 |
| **Miscellaneous** | 194 6 | 16 5 | 339 1 | 550.2 | 390.0 | 1,148.3 | 1,211 8 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 12,683 3 | 13,981 0 | 16,743 7 | 43,408.0 | 21,546 0 | 82,823.2 | 91,818.5 |

## TABLE LIII

## PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN STATES

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| State | Progress of expenditure | | | | | Five-year total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1951-54 (Total) | 1954-55 (Budget) | 1952 Plan | Plan including adjustments and scarcity area programmes |
| Andhra | 1,058.0 | 1,008.9 | 950.6 | 3,017.5 | 1,483.5 | .. | 6,365.5(a) |
| Assam | 122.3 | 188.2 | 317.9 | 628.4 | 636.8 | 1,749.2 | 1,960.5 |
| Bihar | 1,338.1 | 966.1 | 981.1 | 3,285.3 | 1,637.0 | 5,729.1 | 6,619.1 |
| Bombay | 2,250.8 | 2,816.1 | 3,384.3 | 8,451.2 | 3,580.6 | 14,643.3 | 15,230.6 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 673.4 | 490.3 | 804.1 | 1,967.8 | 914.9 | 4,308.2 | 4,441.4 |
| Madras | 1,457.6 | 1,527.6 | 1,469.9 | 4,455.1 | 1,677.0 | 14,084.1(b) | 8,361.1(c) |
| Orissa | 238.1 | 273.9 | 333.0 | 845.0 | 483.1 | 1,784.2 | 1,917.2 |
| Punjab | 210.2 | 224.9 | 562.7 | 997.8 | 864.6 | 2,020.7 | 2,727.7 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,548.8 | 1,941.8 | 2,365.4 | 5,856.0 | 2,823.9 | 9,782.3 | 11,442.6 |
| West Bengal | 1,015.8 | 1,210.4 | 1,432.0 | 3,658.2 | 1,562.4 | 6,909.7 | 7,212.3 |
| Total Part A States | 9,913.1 | 10,648.2 | 12,601.0 | 33,162.3 | 15,663.8 | 61,010.8 | 66,278.6 |

(a) Andhra State Plan as approved by the Planning Commission in February 1954.
(b) Plan of composite Madras
(c) As approved for the Residuary Madras State

## PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN STATES—(*contd.*)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

| State | Progress of expenditure | | | | | Five-year total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1951-54 (Total) | 1954-55 (Budget) | 1952 Plan | Plan including adjustments and scarcity area programmes |
| Hyderabad | 662 9 | 620 6 | 830 1 | 2,113 3 | 953 5 | 4,155 0 | 4,574 0 |
| Madhya Bharat | 183 4 | 252 9 | 392 8 | 829 1 | 568 3 | 2,242.0 | 2,345.7 |
| Mysore | 722 7 | 813 2 | 766 6 | 2,330 5 | 938 0 | 3,660 2 | 4,680.1(*d*) |
| Pepsu | 69 4 | 103 0 | 190 0 | 362 4 | 219.2 | 814 6 | 919.7 |
| Rajasthan | 200 6 | 223 4 | 388 1 | 812 1 | 750 8 | 1,671.4 | 2,421.4 |
| Saurashtra | 276 6 | 387 0 | 404 2 | 1,067 8 | 672 8 | 2,040 9 | 2,320.0 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 407 5 | 468 9 | 462 0 | 1 338 4 | 576.2 | 2,731.9 | 3,135.1 |
| Total Part B States | 252 8 | 2,887 0 | 3,443 8 | 8,853 6 | 4,678 8 | 17,326 0 | 20,396.0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 91 5 | 119 4 | 180 8 | 391 7 | 307 6 | 1,300.0 | 1,553 5 |
| Ajmer | 10 0 | 11 6 | 17 1 | 38 7 | 55 1 | 157.2 | 182 2 |
| Bhopal | 41.2 | 63 7 | 105 4 | 210 3 | 150 5 | 389 9 | 484 8 |
| Bilaspur | 2 1 | 4 3 | 11 1 | 17 5 | 14 1 | 57.1 | 57.1 |
| Coorg | 10 2 | 8 3 | 16 6 | 35 1 | 23.7 | 73 0 | 116.9 |
| Delhi | 34 5 | 64 8 | 76 3 | 175 6 | 118 9 | 748 0 | 844.2 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 10 0 | 40 5 | 74 4 | 124 9 | 121 8 | 454 6 | 507.3 |
| Kutch | 16 5 | 57 8 | 49 6 | 123 9 | 87 8 | 305 3 | 325 3 |
| Manipur | — | 14 2 | 22 7 | 36.9 | 31.6 | 154 8 | 154.8 |
| Tripura | 4 2 | 15 6 | 38 8 | 58 6 | 77 4 | 207.3 | 226 8 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 27.2 | 45.6 | 106 4 | 178 9 | 214 9 | 639 2 | 691 0 |
| Total Part C States | 155 9 | 326 4 | 518 1 | 1,000 4 | 895 8 | 3,186 4 | 3,590 4 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 12,683 3 | 13,981 0 | 16,743 7 | 43,408 0 | 21,546 0 | 82,823.2 | 91,818.5 |

(*d*) Inclusive of the development plan of Bellary district.

## CHAPTER XI

## CURRENCY, BANKING AND INSURANCE

*War-time Currency Expansion*

The exigencies of war led to a phenomenal expansion of the currency and demand deposits in India. In countries like the United Kingdom and the United States of America, funds for the war were provided by internal borrowings. India then being a subject country, internal borrowings fell far short of the requirements. On the other hand, India's growing accumulation of the sterling balances, in the United Kingdom, could not be readily made available for use in India. Hence the expansion of paper currency was resorted to An abnormal increase in the quantity of money in circulation created a highly inflationary situation.

*Fight against Inflation*

The first five years of independence indicated definite progress in the matter of combating inflation Measures adopted by the Reserve Bank of India, such as the expansion of credit to the non-banking sector of the economy through open market operations and control over the quantity of money in circulation were among the factors responsible for this improvement. The currency in circulation was Rs 1,25,296 lakh in 1949-50 and Rs. 1,34,269 lakh in 1950-51 It decreased to Rs 1,22,339 lakh in 1951-52 and was Rs. 1,20,966 lakh in 1952-53

Banking and monetary data for 1953-54 indicate a slight reversal of the disinflationary trend noticed in the previous years During the year, there was a rise in money supply with the public in contrast to a decline in the two preceding years.

*Money supply for Development*

The net expansion of money supply during 1953-54 was in consonance with the increasing needs of the country's developing economy. The increase was mainly due to the substantial surplus in balance of payments and budgetary deficit, the magnitude of the latter being, however, smaller than the original estimate The supply of money to the private sector was also augmented by assistance from the Reserve Bank which was on a larger scale than in the previous year Scheduled bank credit also showed a larger seasonal expansion, but this was partly due to the substantial restoration of trading in foodgrains to private channels, and there was no major net increase in the bank credit during the year as a whole. It is interesting to note that during the first three years of the Plan (1951-54) the money supply with the public (excluding State Government deposits) contracted by Rs 157 crore

*Reserve Bank of India*

In 1953-54, the net expansion in currency occurred wholly in the Reserve Bank of India notes, while there was a further decline in the circulation of rupee coin (including the Government of India one rupee notes as well as small coins) on the other hand. The notes in circulation expanded by Rs. 53 crore and rose to Rs. 1,143 crore as against a contraction by Rs. 8 crore in the previous year and a steep fall of Rs. 100 crore during 1951-52,

Tables LIV and LV give the statistics of currency with the public and the currency circulation during 1951-54.

During the year, legislation was enacted for the reintroduction of high denomination notes. At the end of the war, notes of the denomination of Rs. 500 and above in circulation had been demonetised from January 13, 1946, by an Ordinance. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act reintroduced high denomination notes. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India commenced issuing new notes of the denomination of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 from April 1, 1954. These notes are completely different in design, water mark and colour scheme from the old high denomination notes which remain invalid.

*Banking Features*

Besides the increase in note circulation, mentioned above, the other salient features of the operations of the Reserve Bank during the year were : (*i*) a fall in the balances of the Central Government, but a rise in those of State Governments (*ii*) a moderate increase in the foreign assets of the Bank, (*iii*) increased credit payments from banks, and (*iv*) a decline in the Bank's holding of Government securities.

In 1953-54 the number of scheduled banks declined by 4 to 89. Two exchange banks, namely, the Bank of Tokyo and the British Bank of Middle East were added to the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, while six, namely, the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the National Savings Bank, the Mercantile Bank of Hyderabad, the Calcutta National Bank, the National Handelsbank, N.V. and the Dinajpore Bank were excluded from it. The number of offices of scheduled banks increased from 2,699 at the end of March 1953 to 2,728 at the end of March 1954.

An important development in the field of banking during the year was the appointment, by the Reserve Bank, of a Committee under the chairmanship of Sri A D. Shroff to examine as to how increased finances could be made available to the private sector through sources other than those under the consideration of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. The Committee's findings and recommendations are now under consideration.

INSURANCE

*Private and Public Agencies*

Life insurance business is carried on by Indian and foreign insurance companies, provident societies, and the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India. In addition, the Governments of Mysore, Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat and Uttar Pradesh transact insurance business generally on the lives of their own respective employees and in some cases on the lives of the people domiciled in the States concerned. The other classes of insurance business, namely, fire, marine and miscellaneous are transacted by insurance companies, both Indian and foreign. Recently, Bombay Government also took up this work, but it confines its activities to insuring its own properties. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme insures industrial workers.

*Government Control*

Under a statute, namely, the Insurance Act of 1938, as amended in 1950, the Central Government regulates the activities of all the insurers, Indian as well as foreign, with a view to safeguarding the interests of the policy-holders and of agents, thus putting the business on sound and scientific lines.

*Provident Societies*

While the insurance companies generally serve people of all economic classes, the provident societies work for people of moderate means. The maximum amount that can be insured with a provident society is Rs. 1,000.

*Postal Insurance*

The Post Office Insurance Fund, instituted in 1883, originally served the needs of postal employees, but was later extended to all permanent civil employees The members of the Defence Services were admitted to the Fund in January 1949. Originally the fund issued whole-life policies and annuities. The endowment assurance scheme was introduced in 1898 and the annuities were discontinued in 1930 The maximum amount that can be insured is Rs 30,000 for civil employees and Rs 20,000 for the Defence Service personnel.

The names of the Indian insurers, foreign insurers and provident societies are listed elsewhere in the book. The records and statistics of insurance business being incomplete, only provisionally accepted figures are available. The fact, that stands out clearly, however, is the growth of investment by the people in life insurance during the past 10 years.

*Growth of Life Business*

In 1943, new life insurance business of Rs 74.2 crore (64.2 for Indian insurers and 10.0 for non-Indian insurers), was recorded. In 1950 the figure was Rs. 139.5 crore (125.8 Indian insurers and 13.7 non-Indian) In 1951, it rose to Rs 147.9 crore (131.4 Indian insurers and 16.5 non-Indian). In 1952 it was Rs 145.7 crore (129.3 Indian insurers and 16.4 non-Indian)

The net amount of life insurance business in force in 1943 was Rs 378 crore (298 for Indian and 80 for non-Indian) It rose to Rs 780 crore (671 Indian and 109 non-Indian) in 1950 It was Rs 873 crore (755 Indian and 118 non-Indian) in 1951, and Rs 916 crore (790 Indian and 126 non-Indian) in 1952.

The number of life policies at the end of 1952 was 39,25,000 (36,78,000 for Indian and 2,47,000 for non-Indian insurers)

*Assets and Investment*

The assets of Indian insurers amounted to Rs. 29,292 lakh at the end of 1952. A break-down is given in table LVI Roughly speaking, more than 40 per cent of the assets are held in Central Government securities and nearly 15 per cent in the securities of the States (Part A and Part B) and of the Indian municipal bodies. About 15 per cent are invested in debentures and shares of the Indian companies, 5 per cent in mortgages on property and about 7 per cent in loans on policies Nearly 3 per cent of the assets are held in British colonial and foreign government securities.

TABLE LIV

CURRENCY CIRCULATION

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Circulation (a) | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in circulaton (b) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notes (c) | Rupee coin (d) | Total (1+2) | Notes (e) | Rupee coin | Small coin | Total (4+5+6) |
| 1951-52 .. | 1,097 94 | 125 45 | 1,223 39 | —100 21 | —13.00 | —3.05 | —116.26 |
| 1952-53 .. | 1,089.95 | 119 71 | 1,209.66 | — 7 99 | —5.74 | —4.09 | — 17.82 |
| 1953-54 . | 1,142.75 | 117 92 | 1,260 67 | +52 81 | —1 79 | —3 17 | + 47.85 |

TABLE LV

CURRENCY WITH THE PUBLIC (f)

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Notes in circulation (g) | Circulation of rupee coin (h) | Balances of Central and State Governments held at Treasuries (i) | Cash on hand of scheduled, non-scheduled (j) and co-operative banks (k) | Currency with the public (excluding small coin) (1+2—3—4) | Variation in currency with the public (e) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 1,097 94 | 125 45 | 3 70 | 37 45 | 1,182 24 | —110.80 |
| 1952-53 | 1,089 95 | 119 71 | 7 34(l) | 37 51 | 1,164 81(l) | — 15.75 |
| 1953-54 | 1,142 75 | 117 92 | 5 92(m) | 37 19 | 1,217 56 | + 52.75 |

(a) At the end of the period

(b) The figures are not adjusted to take account of net inward or outward movements of currency and also the issue, from January 26, 1950, of Indian currency in Hyderabad against the withdrawal of Hali Sicca currency, data for which are incomplete

(c) Figures of notes in circulation from March 1950 are net of the return of about Rs 43 crore from circulation in Pakistan, awaiting adjustment.

(d) Estimated circulation of rupee coin in the Indian Union at the end of March 1948 (when India rupee coin started being withdrawn from Pakistan circulation) has been assumed to be Rs. 135.14 crore, being, as in the case of notes, 87 per cent of the total circulation of rupee coin in undivided India at the end of March 1948 This assumption has to be made, as not all the India coin in circulation in Pakistan were returnable by the State Bank of Pakistan in terms of Section 3 of Part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order 1947 (as amended) Subsequent figures have been based on the data regarding net issues or returns in the Indian Union.

(e) Figures from October 1951 to February 1952 are net of the adjustments made in respect of India notes withdrawn from circulation in Aden

(f) The figures are not adjusted to take account of net inward or outward movements of currency and also the issue of the Indian currency in Hyderabad against the withdrawal of Hali Sicca currency, data regarding which are incomplete.

(g) Figures of notes in circulation from March 1950 are net of the return of about Rs 43 crore from Pakistan, awaiting adjustment.

(h) Figures from March 1950 relate to the Indian Union.

(i) Figures are as on last day of the month/year Balances of part B States are available only in respect of two States, *viz*, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. These have been included from January 1953.

(j) From April 1952 the figures in respect of the non-scheduled banks incorporated in and confining their activities to Part B States have been included ; figures from that month are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the earlier figures.

(k) Figures relate to the reporting co-operative banks only.

(l) Revised. (m) Provisional.

TABLE LVI

ASSETS OF INDIAN INSURERS, 1952

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| Particulars | Amount |
| --- | --- |
| Central Government securities .. .. .. .. | 12,209 |
| Securities of Part A States .. .. .. .. .. | 1,263 |
| Securities of Part B States .. .. .. .. .. | 380 |
| British, Colonial and foreign Government securities .. .. .. | 559 |
| Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust securities .. .. | 1,767 |
| Mortgages on property .. .. .. .. .. | 1,327 |
| Loans on policies .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,974 |
| Loans on stocks and shares .. .. .. .. .. | 24 |
| Other loans .. .. .. .. .. .. | 185 |
| Debentures of Indian companies, etc. .. .. .. .. | 1,315 |
| Preference shares of Indian companies, etc. .. .. .. | 1,090 |
| Ordinary shares of Indian companies, etc .. .. .. | 1,774 |
| Land and house property .. .. .. .. .. | 1,520 |
| Agents' balances, outstanding premia, interest, etc. .. .. | 1,462 |
| Deposit, cash and stamps .. .. .. .. .. | 1,739 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .. . .. .. | 704 |
| TOTAL | 29,292 |

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# CHAPTER XII

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS

There is no single central authority in India for the raising and disbursal of public funds. Under the Constitution, the power to raise funds has been divided between the Centre and the States. By and large, the sources of revenue for the Centre and Part A and Part B States are mutually exclusive.

It will thus be seen that there is more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. It is, in fact, not proper to speak of a Consolidated Fund, for there are a number of such funds. Indeed, the decentralisation of receipts and payments by the Government is quite complex.

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

Towards the beginning of the financial year in April, the estimates of receipt and expenditure are presented to Parliament by the Central Government and before the legislatures by the State Governments, and no expenditure can be incurred without a specific grant being made for that purpose. Certain routine items of expenditure which cannot await legislative sanction are, however, non-votable. These items are chargeable to the Consolidated Fund of India or those of the State Governments concerned.

The expenditure on the non-votable items must not, however, exceed the amount provided for them in the estimates of revenue and expenditure framed at the beginning of the financial year. Moreover, in this connection distinction must be made between the expenditure on revenue account and other expenditure.

The railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts. The budget for the railways is separately presented. The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are, however, subject to the same forms of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

*Allocation of Revenue*

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excises levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income-taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income), estate and succession duty on non-agricultural assets and property and the earnings of the mints. Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre. As much as 90 per cent of the total Central revenue is derived from customs and Union excise duties and the corporation and income taxes. Receipts from estate duty, which came into force on October 15, 1953, will augment the Central revenue.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes other than the Union taxes ; earnings from forest, fisheries and State enterprises ; and subventions and grants-in-aid from the Union. More than half of the income-tax levied by the Central Government accrues to the States. Taxes on agricultural income constitute an exclusively State subject. Other State sources include duties in respect of succession to agricultural land; estate duty in respect of agricultural land; taxes on lands and buildings; revenue from the grant of concession for the exploitation of minerals, subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament; excise duties on alcoholic liquors, opium and other narcotics; sales tax; taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity; taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, taxes on advertisements other than those published in newspapers; taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways; taxes on certain vehicles, including tramcars; taxes on animals and boats; tolls; taxes on professions, trades, callings and employment; capitation taxes, stamp duties and taxes on luxuries and amusements.

A major change in respect of devolution of taxes and grants-in-aid to the State Governments took place in 1952-53 as a result of the acceptance by the Government of India of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Appointed in November 1951 in terms of Article 280 of the Constitution, the Finance Commission recommended: (1) an increase in the States' share of the net proceeds of income-tax from 50 per cent to 55 per cent, of which four-fifths will be allocated on the basis of population and the balance on the basis of collection; (2) the allocation of 40 per cent of the net proceeds of Union excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products to States on a population basis; (3) an increase in grants-in-aid to Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal in lieu of a share in the export duty on jute and jute products; and (4) an additional general grant-in-aid to certain States which are in need of assistance, and special grants to others for the expansion of facilities for primary education.

In this connection it may be pointed out that a large proportion of the capital outlay on development in Part A and Part B States is met by increased loans and grants from the Centre. The capital outlay of Part C States is met from the Central budget as in the past.

*Taxation Enquiry*

The need for examining the present system of taxation had been felt for some time past. Accordingly, in April 1953 a Taxation Enquiry Commission was set up:

(1) to examine the incidence of Central, State and local taxation on various classes of people and in different States ;

(2) to examine the suitability of the present system of taxation with reference to the resources required for the development programmes of the country, and the objectives of reducing inequalities of income and wealth ;

(3) to examine the effect of the structure and level of taxation of income on capital formation and on the maintenance and development of productive enterprise ;

(4) to examine the use of taxation as a fiscal instrument in dealing with inflationary or deflationary situations ; and

(5) to consider other relevant matters and to recommend modifications in the present system of taxation and to suggest fresh avenues of taxation.

The Commission consisted of Dr. John Mathai as Chairman, and Sri V.L. Mehta, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Sri K.R.K. Menon, Secretary, Central Finance Ministry, Sri B. Venkatappiah, formerly Finance Secretary, Bombay, and Dr. B.K. Madan, Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank, as members.

The enquiry was completed by the end of November 1954. The report, signed on November 30, was submitted to the Government of India in December. Printed copies were made available to Parliament along with the budget papers on February 28, 1955. The report was simultaneously released to the public. It is a "massive and historic" document as the Finance Minister described it. The report attempts a thorough enquiry, historical as well as analytical, in order to indicate the role of taxation in a modern welfare state. The findings and recommendations cover all aspects and elements of taxation, Central, State or local, direct or indirect, tax revenue or non-tax revenue. Broadly speaking, the recommendations aim at widening the base and range of taxation, both direct and indirect, and involve readjustment of the rate structure.

"Taxable capacity like equity", states the report, "is a relative concept. In the most significant economic sense, taxable capacity of different sections of the community may be said to refer to the degree of taxation, broadly speaking, beyond which productive effort and efficiency as a whole begin to suffer The economic limits are qualified by political limits and these are usually reached earlier, specially in communities which function on a democratic basis with the widest franchise In certain circumstances both these limits get qualified by administrative considerations relating to the problem of enforcement."[1]

" . there is a presumptive case for holding that Indian taxation on the basis of its existing structure and rates has not fully tapped the taxable resources of the country When this is taken in conjunction with the vast need for additional resources, it is clear that there is justification for some increase in Indian taxation "[2]

Some of the Commission's recommendations are being implemented in the Union Government's budget proposals for 1955-56. For instance, there are the new excise duties and changes in the rates of income-tax. A 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty on woollen fabrics, electric fans, electric bulbs, electric dry and storage batteries, paper (excluding newsprint) and paper board, and paints and varnishes is expected to yield about Rs. 4 crore. The proposed changes in the structure of income-tax are given in the appendix. These changes in the income-tax, it is estimated, will yield Rs 8·7 crore of additional revenue of which the States' share will amount to Rs. 4·2 crore.

*Income-tax and Estate Duty*

The rates of income-tax and estate duty are given elsewhere in the book Besides the usual exemptions from such taxes, quite a number of other exemptions have also been allowed. For instance, income from agriculture; income derived from property held under a trust or other legal obligation for a religious or charitable purpose, the income of a religious or charitable institution derived from voluntary contribution and solely devoted to religious or charitable purposes, the income of a local authority, except earnings made from trade or business carried outside its jurisdic-

1. Vol. I, ch. 8, para 16.
2. Vol. I, ch. 8, para 20.

tion; capital gains and casual receipts, such as prize money from cross-word puzzle competitions; lump-sum payment received as compensation for the loss of office; and income from interest on certain Government loans and savings deposits, are altogether omitted for the purpose of assessment of income-tax.

Large exemptions have also been provided for in the matter of estate duty. Only property changing hands on death of a person is liable to estate duty. Hence, transfers *inter vivos*, unless otherwise deemed to pass on death, are exempt. Secondly, six categories of property have been specifically provided as not passing on death and, therefore, not liable to duty. Furthermore, six categories of property have been exempted from duty although they are to be included in the principal value of the estate for determining the rate of duty.

CENTRAL BUDGET

For the year 1955-56, a deficit of Rs. 8·47 crore, with the revenue at Rs. 490·46 crore and expenditure at Rs. 498 93 crore is estimated The deficit would have amounted to Rs. 30·17 crore, at the existing levels of taxation. Since this revenue deficit is largely due to expenditure on current account, the major portion of the deficit is sought to be met by fresh and additional taxation. The changes in excise duties, including the new excises already referred to, are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 17·7 crore. The additional revenue for the Union Government, out of the changes in the income-tax, would amount to Rs. 4·2 crore. There are certain changes in customs duties also. In result, the Central revenues would increase by Rs. 21·7 crore, leaving an uncovered deficit of Rs 8 47 crore on revenue account. A deficit of this order is considered safe and justified. For the current year (1954-55) a revenue deficit of Rs. 5 crores only is expected as against the original estimate of Rs. 15·36 crore. The improvement is the result of saving of Rs. 11 01 crore in expenditure offset by a small fall in revenue of Rs. 65 lakhs.

Capital receipts in the budget for 1955-56, including Treasury Bills of Rs. 340 crore, are estimated at Rs. 663 crore as against the revised estimates of Rs. 502 crore, including Treasury Bills of Rs. 220 crore, for the current year. During the coming year the disbursements on capital account are estimated to amount to Rs. 632 crore as against the revised estimates of Rs. 484 crore for the current year. This results in a surplus of Rs. 30 crore for the coming year and Rs. 18 crore for the current year. The provision for Treasury Bills of about Rs. 340 crore is intended to meet the gap caused by the overall deficit. The Government hopes to raise Rs. 125 crore in the market and Rs. 52 crore from small savings. The disbursements on capital account consist mainly of development outlay, loans and advances to States and discharge of permanent debt.

Breakdowns of revenue and capital accounts of the Central Government for the current years are given in the appendix. Expenditure and receipts of the railways are given in the chapter on the railways. Budgetary position of the States is discussed in the chapter relating to the States.

*Development expenditure*

The recurring over-all deficits in the finances of the Central Government are due to the heavy expenditure on the development programmes. These programmes are being undertaken not only to enable the Indian economy to recover from the adverse effects of the war and partition, but also to employ gainfully the unused resources of the

country. Details of development expenditure are given elsewhere in the book. As already mentioned, a large part of the development expenditure of Part A and Part B States is financed by the Central Government. A part of the expenditure on development is also financed by the loans and financial assistance received from foreign Governments. Besides, a large part of the current releases from the sterling balances, too, is used for development schemes involving heavy remittances abroad. Furthermore, some schemes of development are paid for from current revenues so that certain items of capital expenditure appear under Revenue Account.

## PUBLIC DEBT

The total interest-bearing obligations of the Central Government of undivided India rose from Rs. 1,205·76 crore in 1938-39 to Rs. 2,381·89 crore in 1946-47. The expansion of the public debt was caused by the exigencies of the war. This expansion was, however, not in keeping with the expectations of the Government or the needs of the moment That is why, whereas in the U.K., and the U S.A., internal borrowing was the mainstay of war finance, in India the expansion of paper currency provided the principal source of funds. This explains why inflation proved to be a more difficult problem in India than either in the U.K., or in the U.S.A., With the advent of independence, however, the response to Government loans turned out to be encouraging The total interest-bearing obligations of the Central Government rose from Rs. 2,455·80 crore in 1948-49, that is, the year immediately following the partition and independence, to Rs. 3,039 15 crore in 1954-55 In the budget for 1955-56, a total of Rs 3,508·76 crore has been estimated. Internal interest-bearing obligations rose from Rs. 2,412·96 crore in 1948-49 to Rs. 2,899·98 crore in 1954-55 and are estimated to go up to Rs 3,356·78 crore in 1954-55.

On April 19, 1954, the Government of India floated the 3½ per cent National Plan Loan, 1964, for an unspecified amount to meet the requirements of both the Central and State Governments. The loan was kept open for subscriptions for an unspecified period and was closed on September 15. The issue price of loans was fixed at Rs. 98/8/- for Rs. 100/- nominal from April 19 to April 24 giving a redemption yield of 3·68 per cent ; thereafter the issue price was to increase by 9 pies weekly, that is, approximately by the net accrued interest Simultaneously, the sale of treasury bills to the public was suspended.

At the same time, as part of this National Plan Loan, a series of Ten-Year Savings Certificates was issued on May 19, 1954. These are sold in denominations of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, and the maximum amount an individual can invest is limited to Rs. 1,000. If held to maturity, these certificates would yield a simple interest of 4½ per cent per annum free of income-tax. These certificates continue to be issued. The subscriptions to the National Plan Loan amounted to Rs. 158 crore.

### *Small Savings*

An enormous growth in the amount of small savings is an important feature of the public debt of independent India. From Rs. 73.20 crore in 1946-47, small savings receipts reached a figure of Rs. 454.87 crore in 1953-54 and will, according to estimates, be over Rs. 500 crore for 1954-55.

During 1953-54, gross receipts of small savings amounted to Rs. 148 crore and gross repayments to Rs. 112 crore showing a net increase of Rs. 36 crore as compared with a net increase of Rs. 40 crore in 1952-53. As in the previous year, National Savings Certificates accounted for the largest

rise, namely, Rs. 20 crore, while Post Office Savings Bank Deposits contributed Rs. 12 crore and Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates Rs. 6 crore. With a view to encouraging larger collections of small savings by the State Governments, the excess collections in a State over its target are now made available to that State in the shape of loans irrespective of the aggregate of all-India collections. The agency for the sale of Savings Certificates was further expanded and decentralised with particular emphasis on women's organisations all over India and *gram panchayats* in certain States.

During 1953-54, eleven States floated loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 31 crore. The composition of the amount was Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 5 crore each ; West Bengal, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad Rs. 3 crore each ; Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra Rs. 1 crore each. All these loans bear an interest of 4 per cent and mature in 1963.

*External Debt*

Interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India in the United Kingdom stood at Rs. 469.12 crore in 1938-39, that is, on the eve of the war. These were reduced to Rs. 58 74 crore in 1946-47, that is, at the end of the war. India's supplies and services to the U K. accounted for this heavy reduction. In 1948-49, such obligations amounted to Rs 42.84 crore. At the end of 1954-55, the figure was reduced to Rs 17 26 crore and will presumably go down to Rs 25 95 crore in 1955-56

While the Sterling Debt is being thus reduced, the dollar loans are progressively increasing The dollar loans are a feature of recent years From Rs. 16.77 crore in 1949-50, the dollar loans stood at Rs 111.91 crore in 1954-55 and are expected to be about Rs 126.06 crore in 1955-56. These loans are necessitated by the goods, services and funds taken from the dollar area Such goods, services and funds have been found essential for the rehabilitation of the national economy suffering from the consequences of war and partition, as well as for the implementation of new development programmes.

The Indo-Pakistan Financial Agreement of December 1947 fixed Pakistan's share of the public debt of undivided India as made up of the value of assets, physical or financial, which lay in Pakistan or were taken over by its Government, in addition to 17.5 per cent of the uncovered debt represented by the excess of liabilities over assets of the undivided Central Government. The liabilities directly assumed by the Government of Pakistan were to be deducted from the amount. The assets taken over by the two Dominions were to be evaluated on the basis of their book values, except in the case of the strategic railways whose book value was to be written down arbitrarily by about 50 per cent. At the time of the partition, the responsibility for all the liabilities of the undivided Government was temporarily assumed by the Government of India, and Pakistan was required to pay the principal and the interest to India in fifty annual equated instalments commencing from August 15, 1952. Pakistan's share of the debt was tentatively estimated by the Dominion of India at Rs. 300 crore and the rate of interest at about three per cent No payments have so far been made by Pakistan. Negotiations for the purpose of finally fixing Pakistan's share and for its realisation commenced recently.

*Assets*

Interest-yielding assets of the Government of India stood at Rs. 1431.12 crore in 1948-49 and increased to Rs. 2,266.08 crore in 1954-55 and are expected to rise to Rs. 2,667.91 crore in 1955-56.

## TABLE LVII

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**(Revenue Account)**

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | 1953-54 Account | 1954-55 Revised | 1955-56 Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | | | |
| Customs | 158 71 | 180 00 | 165 00<br>— 0 50(a) |
| Union Excise Duties | 94 98 | 103 65 | 123 45<br>+ 17.70(a) |
| Corporation Tax | 41 54 | 38 41 | 39.77 |
| Taxes on Income | 122 84 | 126 59 | 125 23<br>+ 8 70 (a) |
| Estate Duty | .. | 1 26 | 3 00 |
| Opium | 1 96 | 2 26 | 2 00 |
| Interest | 2 91 | 3 61 | 2 91 |
| Civil Administration | 9 80 | 10 81 | 10 54 |
| Currency and Mint | 15 74 | 20 76 | 23 18 |
| Civil Works | 2 29 | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Other Sources of Revenue | 13 15 | 10 59 | 20 49 |
| Posts and Telegraphs (Net contribution) | 2 40 | 1 40 | 0 70 |
| Railways (Net contribution) | 6 95 | 7 08 | 6.15 |
| *Deduct* Share of Income-Tax payable to States | — 57 29 | —55 96 | —52 77<br>— 4 20 (a) |
| *Deduct* Share of Estate Duty payable to States | . | — 1 18 | — 2 79 |
| Total Revenue | 415 98 | 451 08 | 468 76<br>+21 70(a) |
| Deficit on Revenue Account | | 5 00 | 30 17<br>—21 70 |
| TOTAL | 415 98 | 456 08 | 498 93 |
| **Expenditure** | | | |
| Direct Demands on Revenue | 29 84 | 30 46 | 33 13 |
| Irrigation | 0 10 | 0 14 | 0.13 |
| Debt Services | 40 82 | 39 40 | 39 20 |
| Civil Administration | 64 17 | 83 93 | 111 76 |
| Currency and Mint | 2 60 | 3 49 | 3.36 |
| Civil Works | 13 85 | 15 06 | 16 33 |
| Miscellaneous | 32 11 | 30.86 | 43 22 |
| Defence Services (Net) | 186 30 | 198 02 | 202.68 |
| Contributions and grants-in-aid to States | 25 91 | 32 05 | 35 93 |
| Extraordinary Items | 11.78 | 22 67 | 13.19 |
| Total Expenditure | 407 48 | 456 08 | 498.93 |
| Surplus on Revenue Account | 8.50 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 415.98 | 456 08 | 498.93 |

(a) Effect of budget proposals.

## TABLE LVIII

## CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | Budget (1954-55) | Revised (1954-55) | Budget (1955-56) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Receipts** | | | |
| Sale proceeds of American and L/L Surpluses .. .. . | . | .. | 0 36 |
| New Loans .. .. | 78 28 | 160 40 | 141 13 |
| 15-year Annuity Certificates | . | 0 56 | 0 76 |
| Inter-State Debt Settlement. India and Burma .. . | .. | 10 92 | 4.68 |
| Net receipts from: Treasury Bills .. | 250 00 | 220 00 | 340 00 |
| Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates | 7 50 | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| Post Office Savings Bank . | 13 50 | 20 50 | 21 00 |
| Post Office Cash Certificates .. | —2 07 | —2 04 | —1 30 |
| National Savings Certificates .. | 26 50 | . 19 12 | 20 00 |
| Defence Savings Certificates . | —0 20 | —0 14 | —0 10 |
| National Plan Certificates .. | . | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Other Unfunded Debt . | 15 39 | 15 84 | 17 00 |
| Railway Depreciation Fund . | —9 70 | —10 11 | —3 37 |
| Revenue Reserve Fund (Railways) | 1 18 | 1 19 | 8 51 |
| Railway Development Fund . | - 4 95 | —5 00 | —12.01 |
| Telephone Development Fund | —0 15 | —0 30 | —0 25 |
| P. and T. Renewals Reserve Fund . | —0 20 | 0 15 | 0 35 |
| Other Miscellaneous Reserve Funds | —0 27 | - 0 01 | —0 64 |
| Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt .. | 5 00 | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| E.P.T. and Income-Tax Deposits (Net) | —4 25 | —2 55 | —1 33 |
| Discount Sinking Fund (Net) .. | 1 04 | —1.37 | 1.16 |
| Payment by Reserve Bank for Rupee Coin | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Repayment of Loans by States .. | 20.90 | 24 05 | 24 92 |
| Other Loan Repayments .. . | 2.74 | 7.60 | 6.13 |
| Other Deposits and Advances (Net) . | 27 84 | 20 71 | 73 65 |
| Total Receipts . .. | 433.08 | 501.52 | 662 65 |
| Deficit on Capital Account .. | . | .. | .. |
| TOTAL .. | 433.08 | 501.52 | 662.65 |

**CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**—(*contd.*)

(*In crores of rupees*)

| | Budget (1954-55) | Revised (1954-55) | Budget (1955-56) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disbursements** | | | |
| Capital Outlay: | | | |
| Railways .. .. .. | 33.93 | 32 49 | 66 09 |
| Irrigation .. . | 0 25 | 0 25 | 0 23 |
| Posts and Telegraphs .. .. | 11 49 | 11 45 | 11 85 |
| Industrial Development . .. | 24 10 | 15 04 | 16.42 |
| Aviation . .. | 3 34 | 2 87 | 5 28 |
| Broadcasting .. | 1 24 | 1.12 | 2.00 |
| Ports .. .. . | 5 31 | 3 60 | 5.29 |
| Mint .. .. . | 0 72 | 0 57 | 0.50 |
| New Capital at Delhi . | 6 07 | 5 49 | 6.86 |
| Multipurpose river schemes | 3 94 | 3 92 | 4 30 |
| Electricity Schemes . | 0 76 | 0 28 | 0 37 |
| Civil Works .. | 25 05 | 15 68 | 10 26 |
| Commutation of Pensions | 0 26 | 0 10 | 0.01 |
| Sterling Pensions . . | —7 05 | —7 05 | —6 95 |
| Defence Capital Outlay | 17 75 | 13 09 | 22 38 |
| Schemes of Government Trading | —3 11 | 58 48 | 29 00 |
| Development Grants . | 16 00 | 12 52 | 18.31 |
| Displaced persons .. | 4 00 | 7 65 | 20 99 |
| Shipping Tankers, etc .. . | .. | .. | 1 00 |
| Other Civil Heads . .. | 1 70 | 1 00 | 9.10 |
| Discharge of Permanent Debt .. | 53 02 | 48 31 | 73 05 |
| Inter-State Debt Settlement: | | | |
| Union and Travancore-Cochin . | .. | 1 10 | .. |
| Union and Mysore .. . | . | .. | 0 45 |
| Advances to State Governments . | 178 79 | 220 27 | 279 29 |
| Other Loans and Advances .. | 29.06 | 35 83 | 56.36 |
| Total Disbursements .. .. | 406 62 | 484 06 | 632.44 |
| Surplus on Capital Account.. .. | 26 46 | 17.46 | 30 21 |
| TOTAL .. | 433.08 | 501.52 | 662.65 |

## TABLE LIX

### INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

*(In crores of rupees at the end of)*

| | 1938-39 (Pre-war year) | 1954-55 (Revised) | 1955-56 (Budget) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **I. Interest-Bearing Obligations:** | | | |
| Public Debt (India): | | | |
| Loans | 437.87 | 1,474.91 | 1,531.11 |
| Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances | 46.30 | 551.95 | 894.95 |
| Total Public Debt (India) | 484.17 | 2,029.86 | 2,426.06 |
| Unfunded Debt: | | | |
| Service Funds | 1.03 | 0.37 | 0.35 |
| Post Office Savings Bank Deposits including Defence Savings Bank | 81.88 | 256.62 | 277.62 |
| Post Office Cash and Defence Savings Certificates | 59.57 | 5.17 | 3.77 |
| National Savings Certificates | | 199.26 | 219.26 |
| National Plan Certificates | | 7.00 | 14.00 |
| State Provident Funds | 72.40 | 160.20 | 176.69 |
| Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates | | 37.34 | 42.34 |
| Other Items | 10.25 | 14.83 | 15.26 |
| Total Unfunded Debt (India) | 225.13 | 680.79 | 749.29 |
| Deposits: | | | |
| Depreciation, Development and Reserve Funds | 27.34 | 174.25 | 166.78 |
| Other Deposits | | 15.08 | 14.65 |
| Total Deposits (India) | 27.34 | 189.33 | 181.43 |
| TOTAL OBLIGATIONS IN INDIA | 736.64 | 2,899.98 | 3,356 |
| Public Debt (England): | | | |
| Loans | 396.50 | 0.70 | 0.67 |
| War Contribution | 20.62 | 20.62 | 20.62 |
| Capital portion of Railway annuities in purchase of Railways | 47.82 | 3.18 | 1.99 |
| Total Public Debt (England) | 464.94 | 24.50 | 23.28 |
| Unfunded Debt: | | | |
| Service Funds (England) | 4.18 | 2.76 | 2.67 |
| TOTAL OBLIGATIONS IN ENGLAND | 469.12 | 27.26 | 25.95 |
| DOLLAR LOANS | .. | 111.91 | 126.06 |
| **Total Interest-Bearing Obligations** | 1,205.76 | 3,039.15 | 3,508.76 |
| **II. Interest-Yielding Assets** | | | |
| Capital advanced to Railways | 725.24 | 901.72 | 967.81 |
| Capital advanced to other commercial departments | 27.42 | 115.33 | 138.19 |
| Investment in commercial concerns | | 40.82 | 57.24 |
| Capital advanced to States | 123.28 | 642.57 | 896.94 |

**INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**—(*contd.*)

(*crores of rupees at the end of*)

| | 1938-39 (Pre-war year) | 1954-55 (Revised) | 1955-56 (Budget) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other interest-bearing loans .. | 20 71 | 91 48 | 141.71 |
| Deposits with the U.K. Government for redemption of Railway annuities .. | .. | 3 18 | 1 99 |
| Purchase of annuities for sterling pensions | .. | 170 98 | 164.03 |
| Debt due from Pakistan .. .. | | 300.00 | 300 00 |
| **Total interest-yielding assets** . | 896 65 | 2,266 08 | 2,667 91 |
| Cash and Securities held on Treasury Account . . | 30 30 | 65 38 | 65 66 |
| **Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets** | 278 81 | 707 69 | 775.22 |

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## CHAPTER XIII

## AGRICULTURE

Land constitutes the largest portion of the natural resources of India, and about 70 per cent of the people are dependent on it for a living. Agriculture accounts for nearly half of the total National Income, which in the estimate for 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 9,530 crore. Besides supplying raw materials for some of the major industries, such as sugar and textiles, it provides the bulk of the country's export. India enjoys a virtual monopoly in lac and leads the world in the production of groundnut and tea. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, tobacco and cotton.

### AREA AND SOIL

The total geographical area of the country is 811 million acres. Until recently, land utilisation statistics were available for only about 615 million acres, or 75·8 per cent of the total area. Provisional statistics now available for 1951-52 cover nearly 704 million acres (about 87 per cent of the total area), thus reducing the uncovered gap from 24 2 to 13 per cent. The table given below gives details of land utilisation for 1948-49 and 1951-52:

TABLE LX

*(In thousand acres)*

| Classification | 1948-49 | 1951-52 | Increase over 1948-49 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Total geographical area .. .. | 8,10,809 | 8,10,809 | — |
| 2. Total reporting area .. .. | 5,82,888 | 7,03,841 | 1,20,953 |
| 3. Forests .. .. . | 86,787 | 1,09,895 | 23,108 |
| 4. Not available for cultivation . .. | 1,00,611 | 1,12,253 | 11,642 |
| 5. Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow .. . . | 93,381 | 1,12,921 | 19,540 |
| 6. Current fallow .. .. | 62,879 | 69,229 | 6,350 |
| 7. Net area sown .. .. .. | 2,43,974 | 2,96,387 | 52,413 |
| 8. Area sown more than once .. . | 33,436 | 33,713 | 277 |
| 9. Gross area sown .. .. | 2,77,410 | 3,30,100 | 52,690 |
| 10. Culturable area included in (5) above . | 10,888 | 52,076[1] | 41,188 |

The total area cultivated annually now stands at 296 million acres, of which only 34 million acres or 11·5 per cent bears crops more than once. The existence of about 52 million acres of culturable land and 69 million acres of fallow lands indicates the great scope for more extensive and intensive cultivation.

The four main types of soil in India are (i) alluvial, (ii) black, (iii) red, and (iv) laterite. The first three are rich in potash and lime,

[1]Figure for 1950-51.

but are deficient in phosphoric acid, nitrogen and humus. The laterite soil possesses plenty of humus, but lacks most of the other chemical ingredients. The alluvial soil is the most fertile and easily worked; it covers almost the entire Indo-Gangetic plain and the narrow coastal strips that girdle peninsular India. Highly retentive of moisture and sticky, the black soil is found in the western portion of the Deccan plateau, and red soil in the eastern part. The laterite is found in Central India, Assam and along the Eastern and Western Ghats.

RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION

Indian agriculture has to contend with the notoriously uncertain monsoon. A drought one year may be followed by devastating floods in the next. The rainfall during the post-monsoon period (October-December) in 1953 was either normal or in excess in Assam, the Deccan and Konkan divisions of Bombay, Andhra, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. In West Rajasthan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch no rain fell during this period, while in the other States the rainfall was deficient During the winter monsoon of 1954, the rainfall was either normal or above normal in most parts of the country, except in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Saurashtra, Kutch, Malabar, South Kanara and Mysore where it was deficient. Elsewhere it was scanty. In Hyderabad there was no rain.

The summer rains (March-May) in 1954 were in excess in the Deccan, Tamil Nad, Malabar, South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, normal in Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal, deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, east Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Rayalaseema, and scanty elsewhere.

The south-west monsoon which provides water for about 80 per cent of the agricultural crops in India started on time in the beginning of June 1954. The rainfall during this period (June-September) was normal in most parts of the country except on the west coast and coastal Andhradesa, where it was excessive, and in Chota Nagpur, where it was deficient.

*Irrigation*

Of the total area under cultivation, about 17 per cent is irrigated by major and minor works, the rest being dependent on rainfall A complete or partial failure of the monsoon results in famine conditions in some parts of the country. The following table gives the area under irrigation, source-wise, during the period 1947-52

TABLE LXI

(*In thousand acres*)

| Year | From canals | | | From tanks | From wells | From other sources | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State | Private | Total | | | | |
| 1947—48 | 15,312 | 4,448 | 19,760 | 7,991 | 12,525 | 6,368 | 46,644 |
| 1948—49 | 15,929 | 4,524 | 20,453 | 7,658 | 12,634 | 6,171 | 46,925 |
| 1949—50 | 16,934 | 2,864 | 19,798 | 8,486 | 13,687 | 7,935 | 49,906 |
| 1950—51 | 17,938 | 2,817 | 20,755 | 8,288 | 14,695 | 7,601 | 51,339 |
| 1951—52 | 18,530 | 2,671 | 21,201 | 8,626 | 15,947 | 5,650 | 51,466(*a*) |

(*a*) Includes 42,000 acres for which details are not available

There is a considerable disparity between the yield of crops grown on irrigated land and those grown on unirrigated land. Irrigation normally raises production by two to four times the original amount. Appropriately, therefore, great emphasis has been laid in the Five Year Plan on the extension of irrigation. By 1955-56 the major irrigation schemes included in the Plan will add 19.7 million acres to the 49 million acres under irrigation before the launching of the Plan. During the first three years of the Plan an area of 2.31 lakh acres has been brought under irrigation by the partial execution of the Bhakra-Nangal Project and another 26 26 lakh acres by the execution of major irrigation projects in various States. The major projects already in progress are expected to irrigate an additional area of 8.5 million acres by the last year of the Plan, and 16.9 million acres on their completion and full development. In addition, minor irrigation works are being executed by the State Governments as well as by private bodies. They are likely to irrigate 11.2 million additional acres. In fact, minor irrigation schemes constitute the main plank of the Grow More Food Campaign and have been discussed under that section.

## LAND TENURE

There are three main systems of land tenure in India. Under the *zamindari* or landlord tenure, one or more persons jointly own a large estate and are responsible for the payment of land revenue. The system prevails largely in West Bengal, Bihar and parts of Assam, Orissa, Madras and Uttar Pradesh. Under the *mahalwari* or joint village tenure, estates are held by co-sharing bodies or village communities, the members being jointly and severally liable for the payment of land revenue. This system is found in Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab and parts of Uttar Pradesh. According to the *ryotwari* or peasant proprietary tenure, the individual owner is responsible for the payment of land revenue, as in Bombay and Madras.

The existence of intermediaries between the State and the tillers of the soil has retarded the development of agriculture The State Governments have, therefore, decided to abolish *zamindari* rights. Legislation for the abolition of the rights of *zamindars* and other intermediaries has been enacted in all Part A States and in Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, PEPSU and Saurashtra. Similar steps have also been taken in a number of other States. The rights of the intermediaries have, for instance, been abolished in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Jammu and Kashmir. In Madras most of the estates have also been taken over, while Hyderabad has abolished all *jagirs* and *sarf-i-khas* Similar action is being taken in Bihar, Bombay and Saurashtra. In 1952-53, the process of eliminating landlordism was also initiated in Part C States.

Vindhya Pradesh Government took over most *jagirs* and *pawais* of the value of Rs. 5,000 and above by the end of 1953. In Delhi, a Land Reforms Bill was passed in October, 1953, as a result of which differences in land tenure in the State were done away with. The Act also provided for the acquisition of *zamindari* rights by tenants on payment of ten times the rent. The Bhopal State Jagirdari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill was passed in August, 1953. In Himachal Pradesh the Big Land Estates and Land Reforms Bill, passed during the Budget Session of 1953 was later amended in the light of a directive from the President. It provided for the acquisition of proprietary rights by tenants on payment of compensation.

## LAND REVENUE

Under British rule, revenue was fixed more or less on a permanent basis in West Bengal, Bihar and parts of Assam, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The Permanent Settlement is being terminated or will terminate shortly with the abolition of *zamindari*. Temporary settlements, which are subject to periodic revision, are generally found in the rest of the country. The basis of land revenue, however, differs from State to State. In Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bihar it is assessed empirically, while in the other temporarily settled areas, whether *ryotwari*, *mahalwari* or *zamindari*, it represents a share of the net produce, net assets or net income. It is statutorily fixed at 25 per cent of the net assets in the Punjab and 40 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In Madras it is 50 per cent of the net produce.

## HOLDINGS

The average holding in India is only about 5 acres, though the size varies from State to State. According to the report of the Famine Enquiry Commission, it was 11·7 acres in Bombay, 10 in the Punjab, 6 in Uttar Pradesh, 4·5 in Bengal and 4 4 in Madras. The average size in Hyderabad is about 12 acres. A large number of holdings are substantially smaller than the average size. The results of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted in 1949-50 in certain villages of Madras, Bihar and West Bengal indicate that most of the holdings are below two acres.

A greater evil than sub-division is the fragmentation of holdings. It is the biggest single obstacle to economic cultivation, leading to increased overhead costs and to under-employment of human, cattle and material resources.

Both the voluntary method for the consolidation of holdings through co-operative societies and the compulsory method under bureaucratic management have been tried since 1912. The Punjab has led the way in the sphere of voluntary consolidation of holdings. In 1950-51, it had 361 co-operative societies for the consolidation of holdings with a membership of 1,86,057. An area of 7·07 lakh acres has thus been consolidated by the Co-operative Department, and about 3·5 lakh acres by the Consolidation Department.

The progress of voluntary co-operation has, however, been slow, and it has been necessary to enact legislation, involving varying degrees of compulsion. Madhya Pradesh was the first State to try consolidation through legislation in 1928. Other States where legislation has been enacted are Uttar Pradesh (1939), Bombay (1947), Punjab' (1936 and 1948), Delhi (1936 and 1948), Jammu and Kashmir (1996 *Bikrami*), and PEPSU (2007 *Bikrami*).

Efforts are being made to organise co-operative farming. Special encouragement is given to the movement in the form of financial and technical assistance, allotment of land, supply of agricultural requisites and concession in land revenue. In Assam, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad, legal pressure can be exerted on a recalcitrant minority if a certain proportion of farmers holding a specified area in a locality comes forward to form a co-operative farming society. There are 326 such co-operative farming societies in Bombay and 52 in Uttar Pradesh. In 1950-51, there were 194 farming societies in the Punjab and 41 in Madras.

The trend of legislation and land policy in recent years has been to prevent the growth of small and uneconomic holdings and the concentration of land in a few hands. A number of States, such as Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Jammu and Kashmir, Bombay, the Punjab and PEPSU, have either already prescribed or are taking steps to prescribe the minimum areas into which land can be divided and the maximum areas which can be acquired in the future.

## EQUIPMENT AND ORGANISATION

Of the country's total agricultural population of 249 millions, about two-thirds are peasant proprietors, 13 per cent tenants and 18 per cent landless labourers. About 2 per cent are non-working landlords who either lease out the land to tenants for rent in cash or *batai* (share of the produce) or hire labour to cultivate the land. There has been legislation in various States from time to time to ensure fair working conditions for the tenants and landless labourers One of the most important measures in recent years is the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1948. Tenancy reforms in other States, such as Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Mysore are on similar lines The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition Act, which is a comprehensive measure, contains provisions for the protection of tenants An inquiry into the conditions of landless labourers has been carried out with a view to fixing a minimum wage for them. Minimum wages for agricultural workers have so far been fixed in the Punjab, Delhi, Kutch, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh and Ajmer and in the Patna district of Bihar

The area actually sown in 1949-50 was 266 million acres This works out to a little more than one acre per head of the total agricultural population Intensive cultivation, which can make up for the paucity of land, is at present restricted by the shortage of fertilisers and insufficiency of water The extension of irrigation envisaged in the development plans, and the establishment of a fertiliser factory at Sindri are expected to make good these deficiencies

The Indian peasant uses primitive implements which are cheap and easy to make and to repair locally Recently, however, improved implements like iron ploughs, harrows, hoes, drills fodder-cutters, sugarcane crushers, pumping sets and water lifts have been introduced Tractors and other heavy implements have also come into use in some places

## CROP PRODUCTION

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops There is hardly a crop of the tropical, sub-tropical or temperate zone which is not grown in this country. Food crops occupy about 85 per cent of the total sown area

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (*i*) *kharif* and (*ii*) *rabi*. The major *kharif* crops are rice, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut; the major *rabi* crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard.

India's average yields are low due mainly to the gradual exhaustion of the soil, the inadequacy of irrigation and the constant recurrence of drought and floods and damage by pests.

The production of both foodgrains and the principal commercial crops was, at the start of the Five Year Plan period, insufficient for the

TABLE LXII

**CULTIVATED AREA**

*(In thousand acres)*

| Year | PRINCIPAL FOOD CROPS | | | | | | | | PRINCIPAL NON-FOOD CROPS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice | Wheat | Other cereals | Gram | Ground-nut | Sugar-cane | Tea | Coffee | Cotton | Jute | Other oilseeds | Tobacco | Rub-ber |
| 1947 | 64 692 | 25,007 | 89 159 | 16,971 | 10,267 | 3 528 | 766 | 212 | 11,671 | 652 | 12,652 | 845 | 159 |
| 1948 | 64,415 | 20,843 | 86,943 | 19 336 | 10 079 | 4,056 | 768 | 215 | 10,655 | 834 | 13,986 | 827 | 162 |
| 1949 | 72,485 | 22,342 | 91,976 | 20,497 | 9,165 | 3,752 | 772 | 218 | 11,293 | 1,163 | 14,421 | 803 | 168 |
| 1950 | 75 414 | 24,114 | 95 969 | 20 497 | 9,832 | 3,624 | 777 | 223 | 12,173 | 1 411 | 15,053 | 860 | 171 |
| 1951 | 76 135 | 24,082 | 93,097 | 18 706 | 11,106 | 4 217 | 779 | 224 | 14,536 | 1,951 | 15,402 | 883 | 171 |
| 1952 | 73,713 | 23,404 | 95 949 | 16,876 | 12,152 | 4,792 | — | 230 | 16,201 | 1,817 | 16,722 | 713 | 173 |
| 1953 | 74,209 | 24,285 | 1,04 665 | 18,014 | 11,850 | 4,272 | — | — | 15,693 | 1,196 | 15,811 | 895 | 174 |
| 1954 | 76,646 | 26,098 | 1,07,621 | 18,893 | 11,356 | 3,598 | — | — | 17,027 | — | 16,242 | 890 | — |

TABLE LXIII

**PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS**

| Year | FOOD CROPS | | | | | | | | NON-FOOD CROPS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice (thousand tons) | Wheat (thousand tons) | Other cereals (thousand tons) | Gram (thousand tons) | Ground-nut shell (thousand tons) | Sugar-cane, sugar, gur (thousand tons) | Tea (mill-ion lb.) | Coffee (mill-ion lb.) | Cotton (thousand bales) | Jute (thousand bales of 400 lb. each) | Oilseeds (thousand tons) | Tobacco (thou-sand tons) | Rubber (million lb.) |
| 1947 .. | 21,669 | 4,971 | 15,904 | 3,599 | 3,588 | 4,913 | 562 | 41 | 2,168 | 1,658 | 1,560 | 270 | 37 |
| 1948 .. | 21,247 | 5,570 | 16,924 | 4,503 | 3,411 | 5,817 | 578 | 35 | 2,188 | 2,055 | 1,706 | 234 | 35 |
| 1949 .. | 22,597 | 5,650 | 15,067 | 4,535 | 2,901 | 4,869 | 585 | 35 | 1,767 | 3,089 | 1,601 | 255 | 35 |
| 1950 .. | 23,170 | 6,290 | 16,558 | 3,667 | 3,379 | 4,938 | 607 | 48 | 2,628 | 3,283 | 1,763 | 264 | 35 |
| 1951 .. | 20,251 | 6,360 | 15,133 | 3,593 | 3,426 | 5,615 | 641 | 54 | 2,910 | 4,678 | 1,650 | 257 | 38 |
| 1952 .. | 20,964 | 6,085 | 15,806 | 3,334 | 3,142 | 6,000 | — | 55 | 3,133 | 4,605 | 1,791 | 206 | 44 |
| 1953 .. | 22,495 | 7,383 | 19 225 | 4,165 | 2,884 | 5,019 | — | — | 3,131 | 3,128 | 1,762 | 241 | 47 |
| 1954 .. | 27,079 | 7,792 | 21,259 | 4.551 | 3,772 | 4 614 | — | — | 3,935 | — | 1,819 | 256 | — |

requirements of the country. In the case of foodgrains alone, the deficit in 1950 at the then existing levels of population and consumption was estimated at about 3 million tons. The following increases in production were therefore, planned:

TABLE LXIV

| Commodity | Quantity (in millions) | Percentage increase |
|---|---|---|
| Foodgrains | 7·60 tons | 14 |
| Cotton | 1·26 bales | 42 |
| Jute | 2·09 „ | 63 |
| Oilseeds | 0·40 tons | 8 |
| Sugarcane | 0·70 „ | 12 |

For the purposes of these targets, 1950-51 was regarded as the base year, except for foodgrains for which the year 1949-50 was chosen since production in 1950-51 was below normal. Broadly speaking, the targets set in the Plan for foodgrains, cotton and oilseeds have been either achieved or nearly reached during the first three years. Production of sugarcane and jute has, however, been behind the schedule.

*Foodgrains*

The table given below shows the total annual production of foodgrains and the net increase or decrease over the base year:

TABLE LXV

(*In million tons*)

| Year | Total production of foodgrains | Additional production |
|---|---|---|
| 1949-50 . . | 54·00 | .. |
| 1951-52 .. . | 52·30 | —1·7 |
| 1952-53 .. .. | 58·40 | 4·4 |
| 1953-54 . . | 65·40 | 11·4 |

The additional production of 11·4 million tons of foodgrains in 1953-54 is far in excess of the target of 7·6 million tons fixed for 1955-56. From the figures given below it will be noted that there have been large increases in rice and other cereals, whereas the increase in wheat has been comparatively small and below the target set for 1955-56.

TABLE LXVI

(*In million tons*)

| Crop | Target of additional production (1955-56) | Additional production (1953-54) |
|---|---|---|
| Rice | 4·00 | 4.25 |
| Wheat | 2·00 | 0.65 |
| Other cereals | 0.60 | 5.17 |
| Gram and pulses | 1.00 | 1.30 |
| TOTAL | 7.60 | 11.37 |

Owing to the large increase in the production of foodgrains there has been a great reduction in imports, resulting in considerable saving of foreign exchange, as is indicated in the following table:

TABLE LXVII

| Year | (Million tons) | | Value (in crores of rupees) | Saving (in crores of rupees) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity imported | Reduction in quantity as compared with previous year | | |
| 1951 | 4 7 | . | 216 | . |
| 1952 | 3 9 | 0 8 | 210 | 6 |
| 1953 | 2 0 | 1 9 | 86 | 130 |

The most remarkable feature of the year 1954 was the final lifting, after ten irksome years, of all controls on foodgrains and the abandonment of the policy of State procurement

The improvement in the food situation has also led to a marked decline in the prices of cereals and pulses. The table given below shows the index numbers of the prices of the different food articles:

TABLE LXVIII

| Group and commodity | 17 7 54 | 18 7 53 | 19 7 52 | 21 7 51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 358 6 | 406 6 | 373 4 | 409 0 |
| I **Cereals** | 403 | 483 | 461 | 482 |
| 1. Rice | 581 | 538 | 534 | 535 |
| 2. Wheat | 434 | 609 | 519 | 540 |
| 3. *Jowar* | 200 | 243 | 230 | 328 |
| 4. *Bajra* | 237 | 328 | 245 | 245 |
| II **Pulses** | 293 | 500 | 509 | 496 |
| 1 Gram | 253 | 413 | 442 | 371 |
| 2. *Arhar* | 373 | 686 | 645 | 804 |

*Cotton*

The supply position of cotton was adversely affected by the partition of India. Supplies from Pakistan became irregular and uncertain. To meet the shortage experienced by the textile industry a target of an additional 12·6 lakh bales was set in the Plan. Apart from adopting traditional measures such as the provision of irrigation facilities, the supply of improved varieties of seed and greater use of fertilisers, the Government also offered economic inducement by raising the floor price of basic varieties of cotton from Rs 495 to Rs. 550 in 1952 All these measures, and the exceptionally favourable weather in 1953-54, contributed

to a considerable increase in the production of cotton, as is shown in the table below:

TABLE LXIX

| Year | Area (million acres) | Production (lakh bales of 392 lb. each) |
|---|---|---|
| 1950-51 .. | 14 6 | 29 7 |
| 1951-52 .. | 16 2 | 31 3 |
| 1952-53 . | 15·7 | 31 3 |
| 1953-54 . | 17 0 | 39 3 |

Production increased by nearly a million bales or about 33 per cent over the base year, thereby achieving 80 per cent of the five-year target in the third year of the Plan A more significant fact, however, is that there has been a steady increase in the acreage of long staple varieties of cotton, which rose from 3 4 million acres in 1950-51 to 6·0 million acres in 1953-54 This increased domestic production has led to a considerable reduction in imports which dwindled from 12·4 million bales in 1951-52 to 6 6 million bales in 1953-54.

*Jute*

The supply position of jute was even more adversely affected by the partition than cotton. A target for raising the internal production by 20 9 lakh bales was, therefore, set in the Plan. The measures adopted for achieving this object included the distribution of fertilisers, construction of retting tanks, establishment of seed multiplication farms, demonstration of line sowing and grant of monetary assistance to farmers for double cropping. Remarkable success attended these efforts during the first two years when production increased from 32 8 lakh bales in 1950-51 to over 46 lakh bales in each of the two succeeding years. In 1953-54, however, because of a considerable fall in the price of jute and partly due to the damage by floods and pests, there was a heavy decline both in area and production The table below shows figures of area and production in the last four years:

TABLE LXX

| Year | Area (lakh acres) | Production (lakh bales of 400 lb each) |
|---|---|---|
| 1950-51 | 14 11 | 32 8 |
| 1951-52 . | 19 51 | 46 8 |
| 1952-53 . | 18 17 | 46 1 |
| 1953-54 .. | 11 96 | 31 3 |

A committee appointed by the Government of India in February 1953 to suggest measures for improving the quality of jute, recommended an accelerated programme for the construction of retting tanks and the establishment of a nucleus seed farm and eight multiplication farms.

These recommendations were accepted by the Government and the amount provided in the Plan was raised from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 80 lakh.

*Sugar*

The target of additional production for the Plan period was put at 7 lakh tons in terms of *gur*. In the first year, due mainly to the high prices offered for sugarcane, the acreage and production of crystal sugar reached an all-time record of 1.5 million tons. The reduction in the price of sugarcane from Rs. 1/12/- per md. in 1951-52 to Rs. 1/5/- per md. in 1952-53 and Rs. 1/7/- per md. in the following year resulted in a decline both in area and production which in 1953-54 were lower than in the base year. The following table shows figures of area and production in the last four years:

TABLE LXXI

| Year | Area (million acres) | Production (million tons) |
|---|---|---|
| 1950-51 .. .. | 4 2 | 5·6 |
| 1951-52 .. .. | 4 8 | 6 1 |
| 1952-53 .. .. | 4 4 | 5·3 |
| 1953-54 .. .. | 3 6 | 4 6 |

To meet the shortage of sugar, which was partly also due to an increase in consumption, the Government arranged for the import of 7.5 lakh tons in 1953-54.

*Oilseeds*

An additional production of 4 lakh tons of oilseeds was visualised in the Plan. Though the area under oilseeds increased during the first two years, production remained below that of the base year. In 1953-54 production rose to 5.6 million tons, which marked a substantial increase not only over the two previous years but also over the target figure The area and production of the major oilseeds (groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed) for four years are given below:

TABLE LXXII

| Year | Area (million acres) | Production (million tons) |
|---|---|---|
| 1950-51 .. .. | 26 51 | 5 08 |
| 1951-52 .. .. | 28 87 | 4·93 |
| 1952-53 .. .. | 27·66 | 4 64 |
| 1953-54 .. .. | 27·60 | 5·59 |

*Spices*

In pursuance of a recommendation made by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture appointed a Spices Enquiry Committee in 1951 to investigate problems relating to the production

and marketing of pepper, cardamom, ginger, turmeric, cashew-nuts, and lemon grass. The Committee which submitted its report in 1953 recommended the setting up of one or two experimental stations in the main pepper growing areas and the creation of a fund for increasing the production of pepper and other spices. It also recommended that steps be taken to facilitate research in all the six crops, and that measures be adopted for standardisation of quality and regulation of markets. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government and a sum of about Rs. 20 lakh has been provided for approved schemes of development and research in the last two years of the Plan.

## GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

In the mid-thirties, the production of food in India was outstripped by the growth of population. In 1937, the separation of Burma, with its enormous surplus of rice, widened the gap between supplies and requirements. The acute food shortage was brought home with a rude shock by the catastrophic Bengal famine in 1943. The partition of the country four years later, and the consequent separation from India of the canal-irrigated areas of Sind and the Punjab and the lowlands of East Bengal not only aggravated the food shortage but also created an acute deficiency in jute and in long and medium staple cotton.

The Grow More Food Campaign was initiated in 1943 During the first four years, grants and loans were given by the Centre to the States to enable them to increase production. Central assistance is, however, now given only for specific programmes. The campaign covers two types of schemes, viz., works schemes and supply schemes. The former include the construction and repair of wells, tanks, small dams, channels and tube-wells and the installation of water-lifting appliances such as pumps, etc. Also included in this category are schemes of contour-bunding and the clearance and reclamation of waste land. The supply schemes cover the distribution of fertilisers and manure and improved seed. The campaign was reorientated during 1951-52 so as to make its scope intensive rather than extensive.

Without affecting the programme for increased food production in any way, the Integrated Production Programme was formulated in 1950-51 for the achievement of relative self-sufficiency in food, cotton, jute and sugar. The year following it became part of the first Five Year Plan which has, in turn, been integrated in a ten-year programme of Land Transformation. Most of the Central assistance envisaged in the Plan for agricultural development has been made available to the States out of the allotments made for the Grow More Food Campaign. The new policy governing the allocation of G.M.F. funds envisages:

(*i*) greater emphasis on productive schemes of a permanent nature such as irrigation and land development works;

(*ii*) the execution of special tube-well programmes on a fairly large scale;

(*iii*) the supply of improved seeds, manure and fertilisers in compact areas with assured rainfall or irrigation;

(*iv*) assistance to schemes for the improvement of livestock, fisheries and horticulture; and

(*v*) the adoption of the principle that Central assistance for schemes should be mainly in the form of loans and that the element of subsidy should be progressively reduced.

The agricultural development programmes of the State Governments which are estimated to cost Rs. 120 crore have been further strengthened by the allotment of Rs. 30 crore for a special minor irrigation programme. Additional funds have also been made available for schemes of agricultural production in the Community Project areas.

The bulk of the Central assistance visualised in the Five Year Plan for programmes of agricultural development is made available to the States out of allotments made for the Grow More Food Campaign. The statement below shows the amounts sanctioned and the actual expenditure during the first three years:

TABLE LXXIII

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Name of scheme | 1951-52 | | 1952-53 | | 1953-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned |
| Minor irrigation . | 11 69 | 6 95 | 11 93 | 9 79 | 16 85 |
| Land reclamation . | 1 16 | 1 23 | 2 03 | 1 62 | 1 78 |
| Manure and fertilisers . | 2 65 | 1 60 | 2 31 | 1 17 | 1 01 |
| Seeds | 0 64 | 0 19 | 1·00 | 0 61 | 0 66 |
| Other schemes | 1 55 | 1 02 | 2 08 | 0 67 | 1 44 |
| TOTAL . | 17 69 | 11 29 | 19 35 | 14 16 | 21 74 |

*Minor Irrigation Schemes*

In the first three years of the Plan period the Central Government sanctioned about Rs 40 crore for minor irrigation schemes such as the construction of and repairs to wells and tanks, the installation of pumps and the construction and improvement of dams and channels. As a result of the schemes executed during the last three years, about 5 3 million acres have been or are being brought under irrigation against the five-year programme of 11·2 million acres. Details of benefits accruing from the various schemes are outlined in the following table.

TABLE LXXIV

*(In million acres)*

| Name of scheme | Target for five years | Achievement (1951-54) |
|---|---|---|
| Construction and repair of wells . | 1 65 | 0 6 |
| Tubewells . .. . | 0 66 | 0 4 |
| Pumping installations including Persian wheels, etc. | 0 70 | 0 3 |
| Dams, channels, tanks, etc .. .. . | 5 22 | 2 3 |
| Additional minor irrigation programme . . | 3 00 | 1 1 |
| TOTAL .. .. .. | 11 23 | 4 7 |

Of the various types of minor irrigation schemes, the construction and repair of wells has received attention in all the States except Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh, where this form of irrigation has little scope. During the first three years of the Plan a sum of Rs. 7 crore was spent by the States on the construction and repair of 1,07,792 wells. Another Rs. 2 31 crore was spent on supplying 11,053 pumping sets (diesel or electric) to individual cultivators and co-operatives.

In the same period, 668 of the 2,650 tubewells, which are to be constructed under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, were completed and 1,100 drilled, while work on 650 had yet to start.

In order to explore the possibilities of extending well irrigation to parts of the country outside the Indo-Gangetic basin, where rainfall is poor, the Government of India have drawn up a programme for the drilling of 350 exploratory tubewells in different States.

Apart from the T.C.A programme, some of the State Governments have extensive programmes for the departmental construction of tubewells with their own resources, supplemented by Central assistance. The U.P. and Bihar Governments have completed 1,029 and 552 tubewells at a cost of Rs. 3 35 crore and Rs 1·58 crore respectively The State Governments also assist private parties and co-operatives with loans and grants for tubewell construction. The Co-operative societies in U P. have constructed 232 tubewells in the first three years of the Plan, and private parties have constructed 72 and 36 in PEPSU and Bihar respectively.

*Land Reclamation and Improvement*

Land reclamation operations are carried out by two agencies, viz. the Central Tractor Organisation and the Tractor Organisations of certain States The Central Tractor Organisation was founded in 1947 with about 200 tractors abandoned by the U.S. Army. Since its inception, it has carried out some of the largest reclamation operations in Asia. Concentrating mainly on the reclamation of land infested with *kans*, a a deep-rooted weed, it also undertakes tree-felling and jungle-clearance operations. Its activities have so far been mainly confined to the four States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal where large blocks of land awaited reclamation

Of the total sum of Rs. 35 crore provided in the Plan for the reclamation and improvement of 7 4 million acres of land, Rs. 10 22 crore were earmarked for the C.T.O., which had a five-year programme for reclaiming 1·4 million acres. The figures below show the area reclaimed during the first three years of the Plan:

TABLE LXXV

| Year | Area (lakh acres) |
|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 2 55 |
| 1952-53 | 2 66 |
| 1953-54 | 2 85 |
| TOTAL | 8·06 |

A number of State Governments have their own tractor organisations, partly for reclamation but mainly for follow-up cultivation. As will be seen from the following figures the strength of these organisations has increased during 1953-54:

TABLE LXXVI

| State | No. of tractors reported in | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1952-53 | 1953-54 |
| Uttar Pradesh .. .. .. .. | 492 | 552 |
| Madras .. .. .. .. | 299 | 303 |
| Madhya Bharat .. .. .. .. | 27 | 35 |
| Punjab .. .. .. .. | 89 | 183 |
| Madhya Pradesh .. .. .. | 100 | 144 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. . | 51 | 51 |

In addition to schemes of reclamation and mechanical cultivation, a large number of schemes for land improvement, mainly undertaken with the help of manual labour, are in progress in some States In Bombay, 10·5 lakh acres of land have been bunded two years ahead of the scheduled programme, which provided for the bunding of a million acres by 1955-56. About 30,000 acres of saline land have been reclaimed in this State by the construction of embankments to stop the inflow of sea water In Bihar, against a five-year target of 1·8 lakh acres, 1·06 lakh acres of waste land have been reclaimed. Schemes for the construction of embankments and bunds, designed to benefit 27,335 acres, are in progress in Madhya Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh 4,000 acres of *usar* and eroded land have been reclaimed against a target of 8,943 acres.

*Manures and Fertilisers*

Composting of farm-yard manure and city night soil and garbage has been organised and greatly stepped up during recent years. Nearly 2·4 lakh compost pits were dug in areas covered by Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks in 18 months. Of the 3,000 places where urban civic bodies are functioning, composting is in progress in 1,729 places, as compared with 1,048 places in 1950-51. The production of compost in urban areas has steadily increased from 14 03 lakh tons in 1950-51, to 18·50 lakh tons in 1953-54. During the first three years of the Plan 14 new schemes for sewage and sullage utilisation were approved for financial assistance by the Central Government. A beginning in the utilisation of the by-products of slaughter-houses, particularly blood meal, has been made in U.P., Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Hyderabad.

Among chemical fertilisers, the use of ammonium sulphate has considerably increased during the last two years. Consumption increased by 50 per cent, i.e., from 2·75 lakh tons in 1950 to 4·2 lakh tons in 1953 against a target of 6·1 lakh tons for 1955-56.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

According to the 1951 livestock census, there are 155 million cattle, 43 million buffaloes and 39 million sheep in the country. Bullocks are the principal motive power for agricultural operations, and for a large number of people milk and milk products are the main source of animal protein. India's 39 million sheep supply wool and, together with 47 million goats, they constitute an important source of meat. The following table gives livestock statistics for 1940, 1945 and 1951:

TABLE LXXVII (a)

(*In thousands*)

| Livestock | 1940 | 1945 | 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle .. .. .. .. | 1,37,929 | 1,36,739 | 1,55,099 |
| Buffaloes .. .. .. .. | 40,125 | 40,732 | 43,351 |
| Sheep .. .. .. .. | 41,506 | 37,728 | 38,829 |
| Goats .. .. .. .. | 50,253 | 46,302 | 47,077 |
| Horses and ponies . .. .. | 1,780 | 1,398 | 1,514 |
| Mules . .. .. | 50 | 45 | 60 |
| Donkeys .. .. .. . | 1,186 | 1,131 | 1,239 |
| Camels .. .. .. .. | 617 | 656 | 629 |
| Pigs .. .. .. .. | 2,702 | 3,709 | 4,420 |
| Total livestock .. .. .. | 2,76,148 | 2,68,440 | 2,92,218 |
| Poultry: | | | |
| Fowls .. .. .. | 55,062 | 54,666 | 67,135 |
| Ducks .. .. .. | 2,316 | 3,581 | 6,264 |

Among the best breeds of cows in India are the Sahiwal (Punjab) and Gir (Saurashtra). The best breeds of bullocks are Hansi (Punjab), Nellore (Madras), Amrit Mahal (Mysore), Kankrej (Gujarat), Kangayam (Madras), Kherigarh (U.P.), Dangi and Nimar (Bombay) and Hariana (Punjab). The Kankrej and Gir are the best if required for both draught and milk purposes. The best breeds of buffaloes are the Murrah (Punjab), Jafferabadi (Saurashtra) and the Mehasana, Surati and Pandharpuri (Bombay).

Promiscuous breeding and inadequate nourishment largely account for the poor quality of Indian cattle. The average yield of milk per cow per annum is only 413 lb., which is the lowest in the world. In most countries the average ranges from 2,000 to over 7,000 lb.

(a) The data for 1940 and 1945 are not comparable as the number of the participating States in the two censuses was not uniform.

*Improvement Schemes*

A number of schemes for the improvement of livestock form part of the Five Year Plan. These include the key village scheme, the establishment of *gosadans*, the campaign against rinderpest and the opening of more veterinary dispensaries.

*Key Village Scheme*

The key village scheme aims at establishing throughout the country a number of centres, each consisting of three or four villages, where breeding is confined to a few superior bulls of known pedigree All other bulls are removed or castrated. To accelerate progress and to reduce the number of bulls required the technique of artificial insemination is employed. During the first two years of the Plan, 222 key villages and 96 artificial insemination centres were established, and by the end of 1953-54 the number had increased to 345 key villages and 112 artificial insemination centres. The progress of the scheme has, however, been considerably handicapped by inadequate supervision Thirteen States have passed Livestock Improvement Acts, and five others have such legislation under consideration. But even these legislative measures have not proved helpful in the effective removal or castration of scrub bulls The technique of artificial insemination has become popular in some States such as Bihar, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, while in others resistance to the new method is gradually diminishing

*Gosadan Scheme*

While the key village scheme aims at the improvement of existing cattle and the introduction of improved breeds, the *gosadan* scheme has for its object the segregation of old and unproductive stock The scheme, however, has not made satisfactory progress, only 10 *gosadans* had been established by the end of 1953-54 The main reasons for the comparative failure of the scheme are the lack of large blocks of suitable land, lack of popular support and the inability of some States to find funds for meeting their share of the cost.

*Veterinary Dispensaries*

The opening of more veterinary dispensaries and the provision of better means of combating epidemics like rinderpest form an important item in the plan for livestock improvement The existing arrangements for veterinary aid are inadequate, particularly in some of the Part B and Part C States. Recently 173 new dispensaries have been set up in seven States

To meet the serious shortage of trained veterinary officers, arrangements have been made to run double shifts in the veterinary colleges in the Punjab and Hyderabad

*Dairying*

A number of States including Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, have made provisions for dairy schemes amounting to Rs 7·81 crore in their Plans The Bombay Milk Supply Scheme at Aarey now has 14,526 heads of cattle and in conjunction with the Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union, Anand, supplies 3,500 mds. of milk daily to one million consumers in Bombay city. Co-operative milk societies are also functioning in Poona, Dharwar and Ahmedabad. In Uttar Pradesh, the six co-operative unions organised for supplying milk to the towns of Lucknow, Allahabad, Banaras, Kanpur, Meerut and Haldwani distributed about 1·75 lakh mds. of milk in 1953-54.

against 1·29 lakh mds. in 1950-51. In Madras State 41 unions with the help of 465 co-operative societies catered to the needs of consumers in Madras City, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, etc. In West Bengal the Government farm at Haringhata supplies 300 mds. of milk daily to Calcutta.

In the original Plan there was no provision for Central assistance for the dairy schemes. The position has now been reviewed, and Central assistance is now provided. The following proposals have been approved in this connection:

(*i*) Expansion of the Calcutta Scheme by providing for the removal of 4,000 milch cattle from Calcutta city to Haringhata, and starting a 670-acre fodder farm at Kalyani at a cost of Rs. 71 lakh during the Plan period.

(*ii*) Expansion of the Bombay Scheme by starting a second colony for housing 10,000 cattle on the lines of Aarey and starting a dry cattle and salvage farm at a cost of Rs. 350 lakh during the Plan period.

(*iii*) Removal of 2,000 milch animals from the Delhi area to a colony near the city where a processing plant, dairy and dry stock farm will be set up. The cost of the scheme in the Plan period will be Rs. 47 lakh.

## FORESTRY

Though a beginning in forest conservancy was made in South India during 1850-57, scientific management and administration of forests commenced only with the appointment of the first Inspector-General of Forests in 1863 The ill-defined forest policy formulated in 1894 was replaced by a comprehensive National Forest Policy in 1951.

Forests play an important part in the country's economy. Besides supplying large quantities of fuel and timber, they yield a variety of minor products such as bamboo, commercial grasses, lac, gum, resins, dyes and tans which are useful for domestic and industrial purposes. Forests also help in the conservation of soil fertility by protecting it from erosion.

### *Forest Area*

India's forests cover an area of 2,80,159 miles, which is about 22·11 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. Compared with the forest areas in most other countries this is a low proportion. The Forest Policy Resolution of May 12, 1952, therefore, suggested that India as a whole should aim at maintaining one-third of its total land area under forests, the proportion being 60 per cent in the Himalayas, Deccan and other mountainous tracts and 20 per cent in the plains.

A long-term plan to extend the area under forests has been formulated. In the first Five Year Plan, however, stress has been laid on the rehabilitation and development of about 40 million acres of *zamindari* forests which now vest in the State Governments. Other measures envisaged are:

(1) renovation of areas which were exploited during the war years ;

(2) afforestation of badly eroded areas ;

(3) development of forest communications ;

(4) development of village plantations to ease the shortage of fuel ; and

(5) increased use of non-conventional species after proper seasoning and treatment by chemical methods.

TABLE LXXVIII

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREA**

*(In square miles)*

| | 1950-51 | 1951-52 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Geographical area of India .. . | 12,66,890 | 12,66,890 |
| 2. Forest area in the country .. .. | 2,74,050 | 2,80,159 (*a*) |
| A. **By ownership** | | |
| (*i*) State .. .. .. | 2,24,838 | 2,56,560 |
| (*ii*) Co-operative bodies .. . | 615 | 706 |
| (*iii*) Private individuals .. .. | 48,597 | 22,893 |
| B. **By types of forests** | | |
| (*i*) Merchantable .. .. | 1,57,338 | 1,68,457 |
| (*ii*) Unprofitable or inaccessible .. | 51,518 | 70,253 |
| C. **Legal status** | | |
| (*i*) Reserved .. . .. | 1,33,726 | 1,34,007 |
| (*ii*) Protected . .. . | 41,599 | 43,989 |
| (*iii*) Unclassed .. .. .. | 85,796 | 86,045 |
| D. **By composition** | | |
| (*i*) Conifers .. .. .. | 14,018 | 13,275 |
| (*ii*) Sal .. .. . | 42,113 | 40,480 |
| (*iii*) Teak .. .. . | 16,780 | 19,820 |
| (*iv*) Miscellaneous . | 1,88,410 | 1,90,762 |

The following table shows the quantities and value of timber, roundwood, pulpwood, firewood and charcoal during 1949-1952 ·

TABLE LXXIX

| Year | Quantity (in thousand cu ft ) | Value (in thousand rupees) |
|---|---|---|
| 1949-50 .. .. | 5,34,528 | 1,71,648 |
| 1950-51 . .. | 5,57,587 | 1,89,417 |
| 1951-52 .. .. | 5,13,921 | 1,99,776 |

(*a*) The total forest area does not tally with its break-up according to various classifications owing to the non-availability of details for some of the States or some areas in the States.

The table given below shows the value of minor forest produce during 1949-1952. This includes animal products, bamboos and canes, drugs, spices, gums and resins, lac, rubber and latex, tanstuffs and dyestuff, grass, etc.

TABLE LXXX

| Year | Value of minor forest produce (in thousand rupees) |
|---|---|
| 1949-50 .. .. .. | 56,792 |
| 1950-51 .. .. .. | 69,265 |
| 1951-52 .. .. .. | 69,834 |

*Forest Communications*

The development of communications forms an important part of the programme of forest development. During the first three years of the Plan 57 miles of new roads were constructed and 185 miles of road improved in Assam. In Madhya Pradesh and Orissa 150 and 187 miles of new forest roads respectively, were completed during the same period.

*Matchwood Plantations*

Forests are an important source of raw material for the match, ply-wood and paper industries Trees suitable for the match industry are being planted in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, U P. and Travancore-Cochin. In addition, about 15,000 tons of timber for the match industry are obtained annually from the Andamans.

Supplies of timber from the Andamans have increased considerably during recent years. About 25,000 tons of hard and soft wood were obtained in 1953-54, against 7,500 tons in 1951-52. In addition, about 10,000 tons of timber for the ply-wood industry are being obtained annually.

MARKETING

The office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser (now the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection) was created by the Government of India in 1935. It has conducted nation-wide marketing surveys for various commodities and published a large number of reports The publications of the Directorate during the year 1953-54 include marketing reports on sesamum and nigerseed, ground-nut, tobacco, maize and millets, and brochures on tobacco grading and methods of sampling and testing vegetable oils and fats. With the help of subsidies from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, similar organisations have been established by some of the State Governments. In Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab, Hyderabad and Mysore, these organisations have been set up on a permanent basis.

The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act was passed in 1937. It applies to fruit and fruit products, tobacco, coffee, rice, *bura*, wheat, *atta*, *gur*, oilseeds, vegetable oil, cotton, lac, san hemp, myrobalans, hides and skins, wool and goat hair, wood, bristles, rosin, turpentine and

areca-nuts. The value of the produce graded between the years 1948 and 1952 is given below:

TABLE LXXXI

| Year | Value in crores of rupees |
|---|---|
| 1948 .. .. .. | 11 9 |
| 1949 .. .. . | 12 3 |
| 1950 .. .. .. | 14.0 |
| 1951 .. .. | 13.0 |
| 1952 .. .. . | 18.0 |
| 1953 . .. .. | 14 0 |

*Regulated Markets*

To ensure a fair price for the produce and to protect the farmer from inconveniences and malpractices, regulated markets have been established in a number of States These markets are managed by committees on which growers, buyers and middlemen are represented, The number of regulated markets in the country increased from 283 in 1950-51 to 356 in 1953-54. In some States, such as Hyderabad, PEPSU and the Punjab, most of the important wholesale markets have been regulated while in others the work has not yet started. Some have not even enacted the necessary legislation.

*Co-operative Marketing*

Co-operative marketing has made some progress in Bombay, Madras, and U.P. In Bombay, 93 cotton sale societies disposed of cotton worth Rs. 3·74 crore in 1951-52, while another 45 societies organised the sale of fruit and vegetables on a co-operative basis. In Madras, 50 marketing societies received farm produce of the value of Rs. 47 lakh for sale in 1952-53. The 109 cane unions in U.P. continued to supply sugarcane to the factories and to finance the purchase of seeds and manure. These unions supplied 91 4 and 93 3 per cent of the cane requirements of the factories in 1951-52 and 1952-53 respectively.

FISHERIES

The importance of fisheries was fully realised during World War II when the country was short of food. Schemes for the development of marine and inland fisheries were, therefore, included in the Grow More Food Campaign and technical and financial assistance was given to the States A sum of Rs 5·14 crore was provided in the First Five Year Plan for fishery development. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 1·3 crore or 25 per cent has been spent in the first three years.

*Inland Fisheries*

The development of inland fisheries has made satisfactory progress in Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa. In Madras, nearly 300 lakh fry and fingerlings were collected in 1953-54 compared with 150 lakh in 1950-51. In Bombay the distribution of fry increased from 2 lakh in 1950-51 to 6·3

lakhs in 1953-54. Seventeen centres in Bihar distributed 133 lakh fry, thereby exceeding the three-year target by 13 lakhs.

*Marine Fishing*

The mechanisation of the existing boats and the introduction of new powered craft were given high priority in the Plan. The target of equipping 140 boats with marine engines has been exceeded. In the last three years 200 boats in Bombay and 12 boats in Madras have been mechanised. In Travancore-Cochin, after many unsuccessful trials, a 20-ft. model boat brought from Norway has been found suitable for adoption. In this State a pilot project has been undertaken near Quilon, under the Norwegian Aid Programme with the object of effecting all round improvement in the fishing community. The cost of the project, which also includes the setting up of a cold storage plant and an ice factory, is estimated at Rs. 38 lakh.

*Deep Sea Fishing*

The Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay, which operates two cutters and two boats, has completed charting 12,000 sq miles within a 40-fathom line of the Bombay and Saurashtra coasts. The catches made by the station's vessels have increased from 218 tons in 1951-52 to 410 tons in 1953-54. The West Bengal Government is also carrying out exploratory fishing with two cutters, and catches during the last four years have registered a steady increase from 190 65 tons in 1950-51 to 363 00 tons in 1953-54.

Six Japanese and ten Norwegian experts, obtained under the U.S. Technical Aid Programme, are training Indian workers in power fishing.

*Commercial Fishing*

The success achieved by a Japanese trawler, which undertook commercial fishing three years ago, has induced Indian and foreign private firms to take to this method of fishing

RESEARCH

The Central Department of Agriculture with allied departments in the provinces was established in 1894 on the recommendation of the Famine Commission of 1880 Earlier in 1889, Dr. Voelker was deputed by the Secretary of State for India to advise the Government on the applicablity of modern science to agriculture in India. His report, published in 1891, became the basis of the Government's policy on agriculture. The establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa and the All-India Board of Agriculture in 1905 was another landmark in the progress of agricultural research. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was set up in 1929 on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The Council's Advisory Board consists of experts representing the States, the universties and scientific bodies, while its Governing Body is composed of the State Ministers of Agriculture and the representatives of Parliament and commercial interests. The Governing Body is assisted by a Board of Research and a Board of Extension.

The Council co-ordinates research at different centres in the country, suggests programmes of research, gives financial assistance for approved schemes and undertakes other schemes of its own.

It was completely reorganised in 1951 to enable it to discharge its responsibilities more effectively, especially in the field of extension work. Steps were taken to set up an extension service on a national basis to bridge the gulf between the research workers and farmers. Meanwhile, Central committees for important commodities like cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco, coco-nuts, and areca-nuts have been established in order to promote improved production and marketing of these commodities.

Besides co-ordinating and guiding research, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture maintains a number of research institutes. The research and extension activities of the Ministry are carried out through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Central Research Institutes and the Central Commodity Committees. In 1953-54, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research sponsored 128 research schemes in agriculture, animal husbandry, statistics, etc., involving a total cost of Rs. 44 lakh. For some time the Council has been concentrating on the investigation of wheat rust which causes so much damage to the crop. The evolution of a new variety, N.P. 809, which has been tried at the Simla sub-station, is the first Indian strain which is resistant to the three types of wheat rust. A number of rice strain resistants to various pests and diseases have also been evolved In the case of millets, pulses and tubers also promising results have been obtained in evolving high-yielding varieties resistant to parasitic weeds.

## CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi conducts research in basic problems of all-India importance such as soil fertility and improved varieties of seed which can resist drought, disease, insects and pests and adapt themselves to different types of soil and climate. The institute also provides post-graduate training courses.

The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack carries out field trials and research on the agronomy, mycology, entomology, botany and chemistry of rice. The multiplication of improved varieties of rice and experiments in green manuring and in new methods of transplantation are some of its other functions. A five-year scheme for hydbridisation between the Japonica and Indica varieties of rice, financed by the F A.O. for the benefit of member countries of the International Rice Commission in South-East Asia is in progress . The Institute has been selected by the F.A.O. as the venue for an international rice breeding course. A three-month course for 24 trainees from member countries was completed in December 1952.

The Central Potato Research Institute is engaged in evolving improved varieties of potatoes capable of giving high yields. Under a five-year scheme for co-oordinated development, it is proposed to form a Central Pool of disease-free potato seeds which will be maintained and multiplied in suitable places in the hills and the plains. The target for multiplication is 30 lakh maunds of potato seeds. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 14.5 lakh, and will eventually be self-sufficient financially.

The Central Vegetable Breeding Station, Kulu, is continuing its investigations on self-fertilised seeds and the manipulation of agricultural practices to secure increased production.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, which was opened in 1914, is engaged in research on silviculture, botany, entomology,

the seasoning and preservation of wood, timber mechanics, cellulose and paper chemistry, and on minor forest products. The Institute also provides training for forest officers. In recent years its work has been directed mainly towards the better utilisation of forest products at present considered useless or of low economic value.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Izzatnagar was established in 1890 as a small bacteriological laboratory. It has six main research divisions and four auxiliary sections. In addition to research, the Institute undertakes the manufacture of vaccines and provides training for students. The Biological Products Division has recently been remodelled and is to be re-equipped on the advice of an expert from the U.S A under the Point Four Programme. The Institute has been recognised by F.A.O. as an international training centre.

The Indian Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore trains students for a diploma course in dairying, and conducts research on dairy problems It is also engaged in the development of pedigree herds of Red Sindhi and Gir cows. There are two cattle farms at Karnal and Coimbatore, and a creamery at Anand.

The Indian Lac Research Institute in Namkum is engaged in fundamental and applied research in the entomology and chemistry

## COMMODITY COMMITTEES

The Indian Central Committees for cotton, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, coco-nuts, areca-nuts and tobacco operate and subsidise a number of research schemes at various stations and sub-stations.

*Cotton Committee*

With a view to meeting the deficiency in long-staple cotton, the Indian Central Cotton Committee has been trying to evolve suitable strains of this variety and to popularise it in the country. At the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, which is jointly financed by the Committee and the Madhya Pradesh Government, important research in the botany, physiology, breeding and genetics of cotton is undertaken.

*Jute Committee*

Research and extension work on jute is undertaken on behalf of the Indian Central Jute Committee by (i) the Jute Agricultural Research Institute, (ii) the Technological Research Laboratories, (iii) the Economic Research Section and (iv) the Publicity Section. The Committee also sponsors schemes of fundamental research at the University of Calcutta, the Bose Research Institute and the Presidency College, Calcutta.

*Oilseeds Committee*

An important scheme, sponsored by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, aims at assessing the relative nutritive values of oil cakes obtained by the expeller and *gham* processes. The scheme is in progress at Izzatnagar.

*Sugarcane Committee*

The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology at Kanpur was established in 1936 and is now maintained by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. It conducts research in sugar technology, renders technical assistance to factories and trains students. In recent years, the Institute has tried

to find out whether the use of sulphur can be eliminated in the production of white sugar.

*Coco-nut Committee*

The Indian Central Coco-nut Committee has two research stations at Kasaragod and Kayangulam and four regional stations (three in Travancore-Cochin and one in Orissa) which conduct research on the coco-nut. The Kasaragod station has a nursery which proposes to grow 10,000 seedlings annually.

*Areca-nut Committee*

The Indian Central Areca-nut Committee subsidises a number of research schemes. The regional area-nut research stations in Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and south Kanara have been started with the help of the Committee.

Among the other important research stations are the Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Delhi, and the three fisheries research stations at Barrackpore, Mandapam and Bombay.

Besides these institutions, there are 22 agricultural colleges affiliated to the various universities, some with well-equipped research sections.

TABLE LXXXII

**CROP CALENDAR**

| Name of crop | Duration |
|---|---|
| *Kharif* .. .. . | November 1 to October 31 |
| *Rabi* .. .. | May 1 to April 30 |
| Rice .. . .. | November 1 to October 31 |
| Wheat .. .. .. | May 1 to April |
| Sugarcane .. .. .. | November 1 to October 31 |
| Cotton .. .. | September 1 to August 31 |
| Jute . . . | July 1 to June 30 |
| *Kharif* oilseeds .. .. .. | November 1 to October 31 |
| *Rabi* oilseeds .. .. .. | April 1 to March 31 |
| Tea .. .. .. | January 1 to December 31 |
| Coffee .. .. .. | July 1 to June 30 |

*Note* :—The beginning of the period generally denotes the time when the crops arrive at the market.

## TABLE LXXXIII

## CROP SEASON

**Principal crops: seasons and duration**

| Crop | Season | | Duration[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice[b] | Winter | | 5½—6 months |
| | Autumn | | 4—4½ ,, |
| | Summer | | 2—3 ,, |
| Wheat | *Rabi* | | 5—5½ ,, |
| *Jowar* | *Kharif* | | 4½—5½ ,, |
| | *Rabi* | | 4½—5 ,, |
| | *Zaid Kharif* | | 2½ ,, |
| *Bajra* | *Kharif* | | 4½ ,, |
| Maize | *Kharif* | | 4—4½ ,, |
| *Ragi* | *Kharif* | | 3½ ,, |
| Barley | *Rabi* | | 5—5½ ,, |
| Gram | *Rabi* | | 6 ,, |
| Sugarcane | Perennial | | 12—15 ,, |
| Sesamum | *Kharif* | | 3½—4 ,, |
| | *Rabi* | | 5 ,, |
| Ground-nut | *Kharif* | Early | 4—4½ ,, |
| | | Late | 4½—5 ,, |
| Rape and mustard | *Rabi* | | 4—5 ,, |
| | *Zaid Rabi* | | 4 ,, |
| Linseed | *Rabi* | | 5—5½ ,, |
| Castor | *Kharif* | Early | 6 ,, |
| | | Others | 8 ,, |
| Cotton | *Kharif* | Early | 6—7 ,, |
| | | Late | 7—8 ,, |
| Jute | *Kharif* | | 6—7 ,, |

[a] Denotes the number of months the crop is on land.

[b] Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below:

| State | | | | State | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assam | .. Autumn | or *Ahu* | or *Aus* | Bombay | Early |
| | Winter | or *Sali* | or *Bao* | | Middle |
| | Spring | or *Borro* | | | Late |
| W. Bengal | .. Autumn | or *Bhadoi* | or *Aus* | Madhya Pradesh | Early |
| | Winter | or *Aman* | | | Late |
| | Summer | or *Boro* | | | |
| Bihar | .. Autumn | or *Bhadoi* | | Madras | First crop |
| | Winter | or *Aghani* | | | Second crop |
| Orissa | .. Autumn | or *Bhadoi* | | Uttar Pradesh | Early |
| | Winter | | | | Late |

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# CHAPTER XIV

## LAND REFORM

The genesis of the present agrarian problem in India is to be traced to the permanent settlement which the East India Company made with the *zamindars*, who, under the chaotic conditions which prevailed after the disintegration of the Moghul empire, had begun to claim many more rights over the land than had previously belonged to them. Towards the close of the eighteenth century when the East India Company decided to make a permanent settlement with the *zamindars* in Bengal recognising their proprietary interest in the land, they were guided solely by considerations of political and administrative expediency. In the early stage of the settlement, when land appeared to be in plenty and reliable tenants difficult to find, the possibility of the abrogation of the rights of the original occupants, the *zamindars*, had not been foreseen by the British. To them the maintenance of law and order and smooth collection of revenue were the main considerations

Following this step, there was expansion in cultivation, and the collection of revenue was placed on a firm and sure footing. The system was therefore extended to Bihar, Banaras and parts of Madras. In Madras, however, there was opposition to the wholesale introduction of the *zamindari* system, and revenue had to be settled directly with the cultivators. In Agra and Oudh, joint and communal ownership of land under the *mahalwari* system continued to be the rule, and this was later extended to the Punjab and the Central Provinces In the latter, however, it was applied with the important modification that the *malguzars*, who were the revenue farmers under the Marathas, were recognised as heads of villages with proprietary rights. In result the system in the Central Provinces came very near the *zamindari* settlement Thus the major part of north and central India came under a system of land organisation which gave legal sanction to the growth of a powerful landed aristocracy. This new class of intermediaries between the State and the tillers quickly exploited the privileges conferred on them by the arbitrary enhancement of rents and the eviction of unwanted tenants.

The general deterioration in the agrarian economy resulting from the gradual elimination of cottage industries in the face of growing competition from British manufactured goods quickened the pace of the impoverishment of the Indian peasantry. To make matters worse, the prevailing laws of inheritance continued to render a substantial proportion of holdings uneconomic through sub-division and fragmentation. The increasing dependence of a rapidly expanding population on agriculture in a feudal and colonial economy tightened further the pressure on land, which was gradually passing into the hands of money-lenders and intermediaries.

After nearly fifty years the evil effects of the new land settlement enforced by the East India Company came to be felt. Subsequent efforts by the British Government to remedy the situation through legislation, such as the Bengal Rent Act of 1859, the Tenancy Act of 1885, the Madras Estate Land Act of 1908 and the Acts of 1928 and 1938, etc., resulted only in slight amelioration of the condition of the peasantry, while the basic pattern of land organisation remained the same. It was not till the Re-

port of the Land Revenue Commission, Bengal, was submitted in 1940 that the Government came to realise the pressing need for urgent and radical reform in land organisation and the technique of farming. The emergency created by World War II revealed the sombre fact that, notwithstanding the predominantly agricultural nature of its economy, India was hardly self-supporting in the matter of food production.

*After Independence*

The problem had to be tackled by the Government of independent India within the framework of the Constitution and the fundamental rights guaranteed therein. The Five Year Plan, which came into operation in April 1951, drew up a scheme of land reform for the entire country. But even before this, legislation had been undertaken for the abolition of intermediaries in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad and Pepsu. Implementation of the legislation in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar was, however, delayed by the *zamindars*, who contested its validity.

The main recommendations of the Planning Commission in regard to land reform are as follows:

(1) The abolition of all intermediaries between the State and tillers;

(2) Tenancy reform designed to reduce rents and give tenants an opportunity to acquire permanent rights over the land by payment of fixed compensation, subject to the landlords' right to resume cultivation of a certain area for his personal cultivation;

(3) Fixation of ceilings on holdings;

(4) Reorganisation of agriculture through consolidation of holdings and prevention of further fragmentation, and the development of co-operative village management and co-operative farming.

*The Central Committee*

In pursuance of the Planning Commission's recommendation, a Central Committee for Land Reform was constituted by the Government of India in May 1953. The Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission as well as the Minister for Home Affairs and States, was to guide the Land Reforms wing of the Planning Commission in its examination of the land reform proposals of the State Governments.

Since the launching of the first Five Year Plan, land reform legislation has been adopted in a number of States. Abolition of intermediaries has been either fully or substantially effected in the States of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Saurashtra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh. In Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan it has been partially implemented. The legislation awaits implementation in Assam, West Bengal, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

## COMPENSATION

Except in Jammu and Kashmir, compensation is being paid to intermediaries who have been divested of their rights in the land. The total estimated expenditure on this account payable by the State Governments where legislation has already been enacted amounts to Rs. 370·4

crore, besides rehabilitation grants amounting to Rs. 89·9 crore. The two States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar between them share nearly 70 per cent of this total amount of Rs. 460·3 crore. In the long run, when the payment of compensation has been completed, there will be a net additional increase in State revenue as a result of the abolition of intermediaries.

The main recommendations of the Five Year Plan on tenancy reform consist of : (1) scaling down of rents ; (2) security of tenure , and (3) grant of the right to tenants to purchase their holdings.

Many of the States have prescribed maximum rents which do not exceed the limits suggested by the Planning Commission. In States such as Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin and Bhopal further action for reducing rents or for prescribing a maximum limit has been found necessary. In Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, legislation has been passed to enable the existing cultivators to retain their lands and acquire ownership rights. The legislation forbids forcible eviction of tenants who are in cultivating possession of land. Rajasthan's Tenancy Bill is before the State Legislature. In Madhya Bharat all sub-tenants in *jagirdari* and *zamindari* areas have been invested with the right to acquire ownership provided it is exercised within two years of the commencement of the Act.

With minor variations, legislation has been passed in Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad, Himachal Pradesh, Pepsu, Saurashtra and Kutch allowing the landlord to resume a limited area for personal cultivation In the Punjab, however, the right of purchase has been confered only on those tenants who have held land continuously for 12 years. In the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore, the right of purchase has not been conferred on the tenants but the landlords' right of resumption has, however, been restricted.

In Jammu and Kashmir, a ceiling of 22¾ acres has been imposed on landowners' holdings Lands in excess of this limit have been transferred to the actual tiller with rights of ownership and without any obligation to pay compensation. In West Bengal, the legislation provides for the State acquisition of rent-receiving interests above the limit of 33 acres.

For the fixation of ceilings on holdings, the Planning Commission has recommended that the States should work out detailed plans having regard to the agrarian problems in their respective areas. Before the commencement of the Plan period, no State except Uttar Pradesh had enacted legislation for limiting acquisition of land in the future In this State the limit was placed at 30 acres. Limits have since been imposed on future acquisition in the following States:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bihar | .. | 30 acres for a family of five , 45 acres in the hilly district of Chota Nagpur. |
| Hyderabad | .. | For single-crop wet land, 7 to 9 acres. for chalka soil, 30 to 60 acres. for black cotton or laterite soils 21 to 36 acres. For lands in the Project areas, six acres for the family. |
| Saurashtra | .. | Three economic holdings. |
| **Delhi** | .. | **30 standard acres.** |

With the exception of Hyderabad, no State has made any provision for regulating standards of cultivation and land management, and for the resumption of land in case of failure of the landlord to conform to the prescribed standards. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands' Act, 1950, as amended in 1954, prescribes standards of cultivation. It also provides for the assumption of management of holdings equal to or more than three family holdings if the cultivation falls below the prescribed standards, and the acquisition of land the management of which has been assumed in public interest on payment of compensation. In Himachal Pradesh, the Land Reform Act provides for the assumption of management by the State Government of holdings of 30 acres or more in Chamba district wherever the standards of cultivation require improvement In other areas where the assessed land revenue is Rs. 125 or more, the management of land is liable to be assumed by the State if the prescribed standards of cultivation are not maintained. In Orissa, the Agricultural Lands Act of 1951 provides for the observance of the minimum standards of cultivation regardless of the size of holdings. In a number of other States, powers have been assumed by the Government to take over land which remains uncultivated or uncared for.

*Census of Land Holdings*

An important recommendation of the Planning Commission is that all the States should co-operate in conducting a census of land holdings The census is expected to be completed by the middle of 1955 In States such as West Bengal and Bihar, where village records are incomplete, the State Governments have agreed to carry out sample surveys.

*Sub-Division and Fragmentation*

The operation of these laws of inheritance has resulted in the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The Planning Commission has, therefore, recommended appropriate measures to be taken in every State not only to prevent a further fragmentation of holdings but also for their consolidation, either on a voluntary and co-operative basis or under governmental persuasion. Measures to prevent further sub-division and fragmentation include restrictions on partition or transfer below specified limits. The Uttar Pradesh Government has fixed 6½ acres as the limit. Hyderabad has fixed a basic holding ranging from 2 to 24 acres. Delhi has prescribed 8 standard acres and Madhya Bharat and Bhopal 15 acres. Vindhya Pradesh has prescribed 5 acres for irrigated land and 10 acres for dry land. Rajasthan has drawn up legislation on these lines but the ceiling has still to be determined by the State Government. In Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, and Pepsu the legislation for the consolidation of holdings also empowers the State Governments to limit the size of holdings.

*Consolidation of Holdings*

In the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, legislation has been adopted for the consolidation of holdings. The methods adopted in the States vary in matters of detail. The Acts of Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir permit the Government to exercise partial compulsion on a minority of landholders when a specified number of persons in an area express a desire for the consolidation of holdings. The Uttar Pradesh Government has put into operation a scheme for the compulsory consolidation of scattered holdings. The scheme is in operation in the two districts of Muzaffarnagar and Sultanpur. The estimated cost of the whole

scheme is about Rs. 20 crore. Under the scheme, the beneficiaries themselves will have to bear the consolidation cost which works out at Rs. 4 per cent. The Government plans to extend the operation of the scheme to the entire State in two years. Legislation in some of the other States enables the Government to undertake the consolidation of holdings on its own initiative. In the States of Andhra, Bihar and Madras, Bills on the subject are in the process of enactment. Where consolidation has been actively undertaken, as in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, it has been done by co-operative societies, while in Bombay, Pepsu, Delhi and to some extent in Punjab, consolidation schemes have been included in the State Five Year Plans.

*Reservation of Land for Common Purposes*

Since the idea of community development and welfare forms the basis of all agrarian reform and rural welfare schemes in the Five Year Plan, it has been found necessary to provide land for common use and public utilities. A necessary corollary of the process of consolidation, therefore, is the reservation of land for such community purposes. The Punjab Government have decided, under powers conferred by the Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1948, that land should be reserved compulsorily at a graduated scale of 5 to 50 acres in all villages with an area exceeding 150 acres, such reserved land being placed under the management of village *panchayats* and administered under the Gram Panchayat Act, 1925. The income of the land will be utilised by these local bodies for the common benefit of all. The U.P. Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1954, prescribes the basis on which tenure holders will contribute land required for purposes of public utility.

*Co-operative Farming*

In the larger interests of agriculture and in view of the potentialities of co-operative effort, the Planning Commission has recommended the voluntary grouping of small and middle-class owners into co-operative farming societies, which should receive special facilities from the State Governments. Another recommendation of the Commission is to set apart newly reclaimed land as well as culturable waste land for settlement on co-operative lines of groups of landless agricultural workers. Implementation of these suggestions has been actively undertaken in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. The Bombay Government drew up a comprehensive scheme in 1949 for the formation of co-operative farming societies. It has assisted these societies with loans and subsidies to the extent of Rs. 8·3 lakh, and on April 1, 1954, 256 co-operative farming societies covering an area of 76,817 acres of land were in existence. Uttar Pradesh introduced co-operative farming on an experimental basis in 1950-51. At the end of 1952-53, the total number of co-operative societies organised under the 'land colonisation' scheme was 88. The total area under co-operative farms was 32,406 acres at the end of 1953, and the share capital of the societies amounted to Rs. 9·81 lakh.

Collective farming has also been undertaken in several States. Five such societies have been registered in Saurashtra and three of them have started working. Bhopal has five with a total membership of 124, and Tripura and Coorg one each. The Government of Hyderabad have encouraged the formation of co-operative societies by the grant of concessions and facilities in the shape of reduction of land revenue, reduction in or exemption from agricultural income-tax, free technical advice, and subsidies and loans at concessional rates. According to the Planning Commission, the slow progress in the development of co-operative farming in

India has been due largely to the attachment of the peasantry to the land, suspicion of innovation, dispute and dissensions among small holders.

*The Bhoodan movement*

The *Bhoodan* or voluntary land gift movement was conceived by Acharya Vinoba Bhave early in 1951, when he happened to be touring the Telengana district of Hyderabad State. There was agrarian unrest in the district caused by land hunger on the part of cultivators. In appealing to the landlords for gifts of land he has been applying the Gandhian principle of peaceful persuasion.

Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Vinoba Bhave says: "In a just and equitable order of society land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled." The main objective is to "propagate the right thought" by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts. He describes the *Bhoodan* movement as a kind of *satyagraha* or peaceful revolution.

From small beginnings in 1951, Acharya Bhave's *Bhoodan* movement has now been extended over the length and breadth of India Collections of gifts till October 5, 1954 totalled 36,00,000 acres The total number of donors was 3,49,150. The land distributed amounted to 96,497 acres among 27,317 families.

TABLE LXXXIV

**SIZE OF HOLDINGS**

**(Proprietory and Occupancy Holdings)**

*(In thousands)*

| Size (in acres) | Number of holdings | Percentage of holdings | Area (acres) | Percentage of area | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **Uttar Pradesh** | | | | | |
| 0--5 .. | 9,971 | 81 2 | 16,024 | 38 8 | The entire occupied area prior to merger, which was 90% of the present occupied area, was included in the inquiry. |
| 5—10 .. | 1,563 | 12 7 | 10,824 | 26 1 | |
| 10—16 .. | 440 | 3 6 | 5,464 | 13 2 | |
| 16—25 .. | 190 | 1·6 | 3,694 | 9 0 | |
| Over 25 . | 114 | 0 9 | 5,310 | 12 9 | |
| Total . | 12,278 | 100 0 | 41,316 | 100 0 | |
| 2. **Bombay** | | | | | |
| 0—5 .. | 1,313 | 52 31 | 3,672 | 14 00 | Figures relate to the entire *ryotwari* area prior to merger. |
| 5—15 .. | 707 | 28·18 | 6,548 | 24 95 | |
| 15—25 .. | 274 | 10 90 | 5,163 | 19 68 | |
| 25—100 .. | 201 | 8·02 | 8,114 | 30 92 | |
| 100—500 .. | 14 | 0 57 | 2,314 | 8 82 | |
| Over 500 .. | 1* | 0 02 | 428 | 1·63 | *The actual number is 563. |
| Total .. | 2,510 | 100·00 | 26,239 | 100 00 | |

**SIZE OF HOLDINGS**—(*contd.*)

(*In thousands*)

| Size in acres | Number of holdings | Percentage of holdings | Area (acres) | Percentage of area | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. **Madhya Pradesh** | | | | | |
| 0—5 .. | 1,296 | 51 5 | 2,856 | 10 0 | Figures relate to 77% of the total occupied area of the State The remaining 23% area not covered by the inquiry forms part of the merged territories |
| 5—10 .. | 493 | 19 5 | 3,528 | 12 0 | |
| 10—20 .. | 375 | 14 8 | 5,656 | 18 6 | |
| 20—50 .. | 269 | 10 7 | 8,453 | 28 9 | |
| 50—100 .. | 63 | 2 5 | 4,110 | 14 0 | |
| 100—500 .. | 26 | 0 9 | 3,680 | 12 9 | |
| Over 500 .. | 0 93 | 0·04 | 1,067 | 3 6 | |
| Total .. | 2,522.93 | 100 0 | 29,350 | 100 0 | |
| 4. **Orissa** | | | | | |
| 0—5 .. | — | 71 2 | — | 30 1 | The data are based on a sample survey conducted in different parts of the State covering an area of 60,230 acres |
| 5—10 .. | — | 15 3 | — | 22 0 | |
| 10—20 .. | — | 7 1 | — | 20 8 | |
| 20—50 | — | 3 0 | — | 17 1 | |
| 50—100 | — | 0 3 | — | 4 1 | |
| Over 100 | — | 0 1 | — | 5 9 | |
| Total | — | 100 0 | — | 100 0 | |
| 5. **Bihar** | | | | | |
| 0—5 . | — | 83 3 | — | — | The data are based on a sample survey which was not considered adequate The figures are therefore to be taken as indicative of the general situation |
| 5—10 .. | — | 3 1 | — | — | |
| 10—15 . | — | 7 8 | — | — | |
| 15—30 . | — | 2 5 | — | — | |
| 30—50 . | — | 2 0 | — | — | |
| 50 and above | — | 1 0 | — | — | |
| Total .. | — | 100 0 | — | — | |
| 6. **Assam** | | | | | |
| 0—5 .. | — | 66 1 | — | 26 0 | The sample survey relates to 26,000 acres in 5,295 holdings. |
| 5—10 .. | — | 22 5 | — | 32 9 | |
| Over 10 .. | — | 11 4 | — | 41 1 | |
| Total .. | — | 100 0 | — | 100 0 | |
| 7. **Madras** Holdings assessed on : | | | | | |
| 1. Rs 10 and less | 5,906 | 82·2 | 11,356 | 41 2 | The data relate to the *ryotwari* area, which represents 82 % of the total area, and represent estimates. |
| 2 Over Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs 30 | 822 | 11 4 | 7,504 | 27 2 | |

**SIZE OF HOLDINGS**—(*contd*)

(*In thousands*)

| Size in acres | Number of holdings | Percentage of holdings | Area (acres) | Percentage of area | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Over Rs 30 but not exceeding Rs. 50 . | 264 | 3 7 | 2,826 | 10 2 | The holdings include joint *pattas*. |
| 4. Over Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs 100 (23-45 acres) .. | 137 | 1 9 | 2,337 | 8 5 | The area in individual holdings in the larger size groups may, therefore, be considerably smaller |
| 5 Over Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs 250 (45-114 acres) .. | 46 | 0 6 | 1,692 | 6 0 | |
| 6. Over Rs. 250 (over 114 acres) | 14 | 0 2 | 1,876 | 6 9 | |
| Total .. | 7,189 | 100 0 | 27,591 | 100 0 | |
| 8. **Mysore** | | | | | |
| 0—5 . | 820 | 66 2 | 2,061 | 25 3 | The entire area of the State was included in the inquiry |
| 5—10 .. | 265 | 21 2 | 2,002 | 24 0 | |
| 10—50 | 144 | 11 4 | 2,898 | 35 0 | |
| 50—100 . | 11 | 0 9 | 856 | 10 3 | |
| 100—500 . | 2 | 0 2 | 379 | 4 6 | |
| Over 500 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 67 | 0 8 | |
| Total . | 1,242 1 | 100 0 | 8,263 | 100 0 | |
| 9. **Travancore-Cochin** | | | | | |
| 0—5 . | 1,541 | 94 1 | 1,322 | 41 | |
| 5—10 . | 56 | 3 4 | 368 | 13 | |
| 10—15 . | 21 | 1 3 | 253 | 9 | |
| 15—25 | 11 | 0 7 | 207 | 7 | |
| 25—50 | 4 | 0 3 | 158 | 5 | |
| 50—100 | 2 | 0 1 | 118 | 4 | |
| Over 100 .. | 1 | 0 1 | 493 | 18 | |
| Total .. | 1,636 | 100 0 | 2,914 | 100 | |
| 10. **PEPSU** | | | | | |
| 0—5 | 239 | 45 4 | 518 | 8 2 | The entire area of the State was included in the inquiry. |
| 5—10 | 93 | 17 6 | 680 | 10 7 | |
| 10—20 .. | 107 | 20 3 | 1,572 | 24 8 | |
| 20—50 | 71 | 13 4 | 2,072 | 32 6 | |
| 50—100 | — | — | 543 | 8·6 | |
| 100—500 .. | 17 | 3 3 | 227 | 3·5 | |
| Over 500 .. | | | | | |
| Total .. | 527 | 100 0 | 6,347 | 100·0 | |

**SIZE OF HOLDINGS**—*(contd.)*

*(In thousands)*

| Size in acres | Number of holdings | Percentage of holdings | Area (acres) | Percentage of area | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. **Delhi** | | | | | |
| 0—10 .. | — | — | — | — | |
| 10—20 ... | 30 | — | 10 | — | |
| 20—50 .. | 1 | — | 45 | — | |
| 50—100 .. | 0 2 | — | 17 | — | |
| Over 100 .. | 0 1 | — | 13 | — | |
| Total . | 31 3 | — | 85 | — | |
| 12 **Himachal Pradesh** | | | | | |
| 0--5 | 69 | 95 0 | 83 | 71 | The data relate to Chamba district only |
| 5—10 . | 2 | 3 0 | 13 | 11 | |
| 10 –15 . | 1 | 2 0 | 12 | 10 | |
| Over 15 . | 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 8 | |
| Total .. | 73 | 100 0 | 119 | 100 | |
| 13 **Coorg** | | | | | |
| 0– 5 | 42 | 76 0 | 128 | 30·0 | The entire area of the State is included |
| 5--10 | 7 | 12 0 | 54 | 13 0 | |
| 10—15 .. | 3 | 5 0 | 31 | 7 0 | |
| 15—25 .. | 2 | 3 0 | 34 | 8 0 | |
| 25—50 .. | 1 | 2 0 | 31 | 7 0 | |
| 50—100 | 0 5 | 1 0 | 35 | 8 0 | |
| 100—500 . | 0 4 | 1 0 | 95 | 23 0 | |
| Over 500 .. | 0 0 | — | 15 | 4 0 | |
| Total . | 55 9 | 100 0 | 423 | 100 0 | |

14. **West Bengal**
Percentage of cultivators according to size of holdings

| Size in acres | According to Floud Commission's report (per cent) | According to the Census report (per cent) |
|---|---|---|
| 0—2 . | 41 9 | 34 4 |
| 2—4 .. | 20 6 | 27 6 |
| Over 4 .. | 37 5 | 38·0 |

TABLE LXXXV

**CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE, 1951**

*(In thousand persons)*

| State | Total population | Agricultural population | | | | Non-agricultural population | Percentage of agricultural to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cultivators of land (owned and unowned) and their families | Cultivating labourers and their dependents | Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents | Total (3, 4, 5) | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Assam | 9,044 | 6,394 | 157 | 82 | 6,633 | 2,411 | 73·3 |
| Bihar | 40,226 | 25,569 | 8,795 | 247 | 34,611 | 5,615 | 86·0 |
| Bombay | 35,956 | 18,134 | 3,253 | 712 | 22,098 | 13,858 | 61·5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 21,248 | 11,469 | 4,336 | 344 | 16,149 | 5,099 | 70·0 |
| Madras | 57,016 | 25,390 | 10,393 | 1,238 | 37,022 | 19,994 | 64·9 |
| Orissa | 14,646 | 9,589 | 1,804 | 220 | 11,612 | 3,034 | 79·3 |
| Punjab | 12,641 | 6,838 | 963 | 268 | 8,069 | 4,438 | 63·8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 63,216 | 42,617 | 3,612 | 668 | 46,897 | 16,319 | 74·2 |
| West Bengal | 24,810 | 11,004 | 3,042 | 149 | 14,195 | 10,615 | 57·2 |
| Hyderabad | 18,655 | 9,066 | 3,200 | 449 | 12,715 | 5,940 | 68·2 |
| Madhya Bharat | 7,954 | 4,824 | 849 | 72 | 5,744 | 2,210 | 72·2 |
| Mysore | 9,075 | 5,465 | 616 | 262 | 6,343 | 2,732 | 69·9 |
| PEPSU | 3,494 | 2,094 | 359 | 82 | 2,535 | 959 | 72·6 |
| Rajasthan | 15,291 | 10,118 | 475 | 244 | 10,837 | 4,454 | 70·9 |
| Saurashtra | 4,137 | 1,701 | 156 | 73 | 1,929 | 2,208 | 46·6 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 9,280 | 3,104 | 1,872 | 115 | 5,090 | 4,190 | 54·8 |
| Ajmer | 693 | 281 | 20 | 14 | 315 | 378 | 45·5 |
| Bhopal | 836 | 371 | 167 | 10 | 548 | 288 | 65·6 |
| Bilaspur | 126 | 111 | 2 | 1 | 114 | 12 | 90·0 |
| Coorg | 229 | 101 | 25 | 7 | 132 | 97 | 57·6 |
| Delhi | 1,744 | 137 | 29 | 6 | 172 | 1,572 | 9·9 |

## CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE, 1951—(*contd*)

(*In thousand persons*)

| State | Total Population | Agricultural population | | | | Non-agricultural population | Percentage of agricultural to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cultivators of land (owned and unowned and their families | Cultivating labourers and their dependents | Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents | Total (3,4,5) | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 983 | 895 | 9 | 10 | 914 | 69 | 93·0 |
| Kutch | 568 | 213 | 17 | 9 | 239 | 329 | 42·1 |
| Manipur | 578 | 469 | 1 | 12 | 482 | 96 | 83·4 |
| Tripura | 639 | 438 | 31 | 12 | 481 | 158 | 75 3 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 3 575 | 2,466 | 630 | 19 | 3,114 | 460 | 87·1 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 31 | 4 | (c) | (c) | 4 | 27 | 12 9 |
| Total (*a*) | 3,56,691 | 1 98,860 | 44,812 | 5,324 | 2,48,996 | 1,07,560 | 69 8 |
| Sikkim | 138 | 126 | (c) | (c) | 126 | 12 | 91 3 |
| GRAND TOTAL (*b*) | 3,56,829 | 1 98 986 | 44,812 | 5,324 | 2,49,122 | 1,07,572 | 69 8 |

(*a*) Includes 1,35,000 persons for whom details are not available
(*b*) Excludes Jammu and Kashmir and Part B tribal areas of Assam for which occupational classification is not available.
(*c*) Below 500 persons

*Note*—(*i*) Land is deemed to be owned if it is held on any tenure (by whatever name it is known locally) which carries with it the right of permanent occupancy for purpose of cultivation Such right should be heritable It may be (but not necessarily) also transferable.
(*ii*) A cultivator is distinguished from a 'cultivating labourer' as the person who takes the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation. All cultivating labourers are employees of cultivators.

*Source*: Census of India, Paper No. 1, 1952.

# ANNEXURE

## PART A STATES

### *ASSAM*

THE ASSAM STATE ACQUISITION OF ZAMINDARIS ACT 1951 · Received the assent of the President on July 27, 1951

An Act to provide for the acquisition by the State of the interests of proprietors and tenure-holders and certain other interests, in the permanently-settled areas and certain other estates in the districts of Goalpara, Garo hills and Cachar.

### *BIHAR*

THE BIHAR LAND REFORMS ACT 1950 : An Act to provide for the transference to the State of the interests of proprietors and tenure-holders in land, and of the mortgages and lessees of such interests, including interests in trees, forests, fisheries, jalkars, ferries, bazars, mines and minerals, and to provide for the constitution of a Land Commission for the State of Bihar with powers to advise the State Government on the agrarian policy to be pursued by the State Government consequent upon such transference and for other matters connected therewith.

### *BOMBAY*

THE BOMBAY BHAGHDARI AND NARWADARI TENURES ABOLITION ACT 1949 : An Act to abolish the Bhaghdari and Narwadari tenures in the Province of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MALEKI TENURE ABOLITION ACT 1949 . An Act to abolish the Maleki tenure in the Province of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY TALUQDARI TENURE ABOLITION ACT 1949 · An Act to abolish the taluqdari tenure in the province of Bombay

THE PANCH MAHAL MEHWASSI TENURE ABOLITION ACT 1949 An Act to abolish the Mehwassi tenure in Kalol taluka in the district of Panch Mahals

THE BOMBAY KOTHI ABOLITION ACT 1949 An Act to abolish the kothi tenure in the State of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PARAGANA AND KULKARNI WATANS (ABOLITION) ACT 1950 An Act to abolish paragans and Kulkarni Watans in the State of Bombay

THE BOMBAY WATWA VAZIFDARI RIGHTS ABOLITION ACT 1950 An Act to abolish the Vazifdari rights in the village of Watwa in the Daskroi taluka in the District of Ahmedabad.

THE SALSETTE ESTATES (LAND REVENUE EXEMPTION) ABOLITION ACT 1951 : An Act to abolish exemption from land revenue enjoyed by holders of certain estates in the Island of Salsette in the Bombay suburban and Thana districts in the State of Bombay

### *MADHYA PRADESH*

MADHYA PRADESH AGRICULTURAL RYOTS AND TENANTS (ACQUISITION OF PRIVILEGES) ACT 1950 Received the assent of the Governor on May 6, 1950 , assent first published in Madhya Pradesh Gazette on May 12, 1950

An Act to provide for payments by ryots and tenants with a view to facilitate the abolition of proprietary rights in estates, mahals and alienated lands and protection from ejectment and for certain other matters

MADHYA PRADESH ABOLITION OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS (ESTATES, MAHALS, ALIENATED LANDS) ACT 1950 Received the assent of the President on January 22, 1951 ; assent first published in the Madhya Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary on January 26, 1951.

An Act to provide for the acquisition of the rights of proprietors in estates, mahals, alienated villages and alienated lands in Madhya Pradesh and to make provision for other matters connected therewith.

### *MADRAS*

THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT 1948 : An Act to provide for the repeal of the Permanent Settlement, the acquisition of the rights of land-holders in permanently settled and certain other estates in the province of Madras, and the introduction of the ryotwari settlement in such estates.

### *ORISSA*

THE ORISSA ESTATES ABOLITION ACT 1951 · Received the assent of the President on January 23, 1952. First published in an extraordinary issue of the Orissa Gazette, dated February 9, 1952

An Act to provide for the abolition of all the rights, title and interest in land of intermediaries, by whatever name known, including the mortgages and lessees of such

interest, between the ryots and the State of Orissa, for vesting in the said State of the said Rights, title and interest and to make provision for other matters connected therewith.

*PUNJAB*

THE PUNJAB OCCUPANCY TENANTS (VESTING OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS) ACT 1951: An Act to vest proprietary rights in occupancy tenants and to provide for payment of compensation to the landlords whose rights are extinguished and for certain consequential and incidental matters.

THE PUNJAB ABOLITION OF ALA MALIKIYAT AND TALUKDARI RIGHTS ACT 1951: An Act to abolish the rights of superior proprietors, to confer full proprietary rights on inferior proprietors in land held by them and to provide for payment of compensation to the superior proprietors whose rights are extinguished and for certain consequential and incidental matters.

*UTTAR PRADESH*

THE UNITED PROVINCES AGRICULTURAL TENANTS (ACQUISITION OF PRIVILEGES) ACT 1949: Received the assent of the Governor on August 10, 1949 under Section 75 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, and was published in the United Provinces Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated August 11, 1949.

An Act to provide for payments by tenants with a view to facilitating the abolition of zamindari and to provide for reduction of rent and protection from ejectment and for certain other matters.

THE UTTAR PRADESH ZAMINDARI ABOLITION AND LAND REFORMS ACT 1951: (Authoritative English text of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Vinash aur Bhumi-Vyavastha, Adhiniyam)

An Act to provide for the abolition of the zamindari system, which involves intermediaries between the tiller and the State in Uttar Pradesh and for the acquisition of their rights, title and interest and to reform the law relating to land tenure consequent upon such abolition and acquisition and to make provision for other matters connected therewith.

## PART B STATES

*HYDERABAD*

THE SARF-I-KHAS (MERGER) REGULATION, 1358 FASLI: Hyderabad Reg XLI of 1358 Fasli (Received the assent to H E H the Nizam on 11th Shuban-ul-Moazzam, Hijri corresponding to Amardad 9, 1358 F)

THE HYDERABAD (ABOLITION OF JAGIRS) REGULATION, 1358 FASLI:

THE HYDERABAD JAGIRS (COMMUTATION) REGULATION 1359 FASLI

*JAMMU AND KASHMIR*

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR BIG LANDED ESTATES ABOLITION ACT SAMVAT 2007 An Act to provide for the abolition of big landed estates and their transfer to actual tillers

GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR RESUMPTION OF JAGIRS ORDER 1951.

*MADHYA BHARAT*

THE UNITED STATE OF GWALIOR, INDORE AND MALWA (MADHYA BHARAT) JAGIR LAND RECORDS MANAGEMENT ACT SAMVAT 2006: (Received the assent of His Highness the Rajpramukh on April 25, 1949).

An Act to provide for taking over of the management of land records of the jagirs of the united states of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya Bharat) by the Government

THE MADHYA BHARAT ZAMINDARI ABOLITION ACT SAMVAT 2008 Having been reserved by the Rajpramukh under Article 31(4) of the Constitution of India for the consideration of the President, received his assent on June 5, 1951

An Act providing for the improvement of agriculture and the financial condition of agriculturists by abolition and acquisition of the rights of proprietors in villages, *mahals*, *chaks* or blocks settled on the zamindari system and for other matters connected therewith.

THE MADHYA BHARAT ABOLITION OF JAGIRS ACT 1951 (SAMVAT 2008): (Having been reserved by the Rajpramukh under Article 31(4) of the Constitution of India for the consideration of the President, received his assent on November 27, 1951.

*MYSORE*

THE MYSORE (PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS) INAMS ABOLITION BILL 1953 Passed on March 8, 1954, with amendments.

*PEPSU*

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION ABOLITION OF BISWEDARI ORDINANCE. An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law regarding abolition of occupancy tenures and settlement of disputes between occupancy tenants and landlords, as contained in Farman-i-Shahi No. 6 of March 11, 1947

*RAJASTHAN*

THE RAJASTHAN LAND REFORMS AND RESUMPTION OF JAGIRS ACT 1952: Received the assent of the President on February 13, 1952.

An Act to provide for the resumption of jagir lands and other measures of land reform

*SAURASHTRA*

THE SAURASHTRA LAND REFORMS ACT 1951 An Act to provide for certain measures of land reform in Saurashtra.

THE SAURASHTRA BARKHALI ABOLITION ACT, 1951 · An Act to provide for certain measures for the abolition of Barkhali tenure in Saurashtra

THE SAURASHTRA ESTATE ACQUISITION ACT 1952 An Act to provide for the acquisition of certain estates of Girasdars and Barkhalidars and for certain other matters.

## PART C STATE

*VINDHYA PRADESH*

THE VINDHYA PRADESH ABOLITION OF JAGIRS AND LAND REFORMS ACT, 1952: An Act to provide for the resumption of all jagir lands in the State and for certain other measures of land reform.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ministry of Food and Agriculture: *Agriculture in India Vol. IV*
2. H D. Malaviya : *Land Reforms in India*
3. Planning Commission *Progress of the Five Year Plan* (1953-54)
4. Ministry of Home Affairs : *Census of India, Paper No. I*, 1952

## CHAPTER XV

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Efforts for community development are to be traced back to 1946 when experiments in intensive rural development were carried out at Sevagram in Uttar Pradesh, at the Sarvodaya centres in Bombay, under the *firka* development scheme in Madras and at the pilot projects at Etawah and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh The success of these undertakings encouraged the Planning Commission to draw up the Community Development Programme as an integral part of the Five Year Plan The Commission accordingly provided a sum of Rs. 90 crore in the Plan for the setting up of a number of community development blocks and national extension services all of which together envisage the establishment of a network of development services throughout the country in the course of ten years. To begin with, only areas with assured rainfall and facilities for irrigation and soil capable of giving quick returns were selected for intensive development.

Fifty-five community projects were launched in various States on October 2, 1952 Each project area comprises about 200 villages, covering an area of 450 to 500 square miles with a population of about 2,00,000 and a cultivated area of about 1,50 000 acres The project area is divided into three development blocks The villages in each block are grouped into units of five, each group being served by a *gram sevak* (village level worker). The Community Project Programme includes two types of projects. In addition to those dealing exclusively with rural extension, there are projects of the composite type, which envisage, among other activities, the development of medium and small-scale industries and town-planning The programme during the first Five Year Plan is to bring about one-fourth of the rural population under the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service, thus covering a population of 74 million out of a total rural population of about 295 million people. In 1952-53, the projects covered a population of 18·03 millions. In 1953-54, 3·93 millions were covered by 53 community development blocks and during the same period 18·70 million were brought under 259 National Extension Service Schemes. On October 2, 1954, 241 National Extension Schemes, covering an approximate population of 15·91 millions, were inaugurated. Thus, a total population of 56·57 millions has been brought under some scheme of community development or other within two years.

*Objectives*

The basic aims of the community development projects are to: (1) increase the agricultural output by every possible means ; (2) tackle the problem of unemployment in the rural areas (3) improve village communications , (4) foster primary education, public health and recreation in the villages , (5) improve housing , and (5) promote indigenous handicrafts and small-scale industries The success of the Community Development Programme depends, to a very large extent, on the urge and the ability of the villagers themselves to improve their lot through voluntary effort. The Government always stands by to offer guidance and a considerable measure of assistance, financial as well as technical, for the execution of development work.

*Finance*

The resources for the projects are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each project area, the Programme prescribes a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from the people in the form of money as well as labour. Where the State offers material assistance for the execution of these projects, its expenses are to be shared by the Central and the State Governments, the proportion being 3 to 1 in the case of non-recurring items The recurring expenses are to be shared equally between them. At the end of three years, however, it is expected that the expenses of the community blocks will be borne entirely by the State Governments. The Central Government's financial assistance to the State Governments for the recurring expenditure on personnel employed by them in the National Extension Service and Community Projects will continue for the Second Five Year Plan period also. The Centre's contribution will be 50 per cent of the total expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 crore for any year. The estimated expenditure on a basic type of community project (which does not include urban units) is Rs. 65 lakh, spread over a period of three years, of which Rs. 6·53 lakh is dollar expenditure. The estimated cost of an urban unit is about Rs. 11 lakh of which Rs. 4·5 lakh is in dollars.

The Government of India have extended the target date for the completion of the first set of 55 projects by one year. The information available about the progress of these projects during the last 18 months ending March 1954 shows that 2,42,966 compost pits were dug; 10,30,600 maunds of fertilisers, 3,83,800 maunds of seeds and 25,080 agricultural implements of various sorts were distributed; 1,67,200 demonstrations were held. 14,700 acres of land were sown with fruit and 28,799 acres with vegetables; and 104,100 acres of land were reclaimed. In addition, a substantial number of wells and tanks were constructed and repaired; pumping sets installed and various other irrigation measures undertaken, whereby an additional area of 3,11,000 acres of land was brought under irrigation.

In the field of animal husbandry, 383 breeding centres were started; 1,17,800 bulls were castrated, 720 pedigree bulls were supplied; 22,00,000 cattle inoculated and vaccinated and 7,52,000 treated. Besides, 20,500 pedigree birds were supplied and 22,50,000 fish were distributed

As for the construction of village roads, which is a prominent feature of the community development work, 5,830 miles of *kacha or* unmetalled roads, and 303 miles of metalled roads were constructed.

In the field of rural health and sanitation, 29,760 pits, over 8,000 rural laterines and 3,12,000 yards of drains were constructed. Besides, about 2,150 wells were sunk and about 32,600 wells renovated

In the sphere of education and social education, 2,052 new schools were started and 683 existing schools converted into schools of the basic type. The adult education centres started during this period numbered 5,764 and the recreation centres were 5,730. As for village housing, 4,150 new houses were constructed and 82,5000 renovated.

The expenditure incurred by the Government, including the cost of imported equipment, from October 1952 to March 1954, amounted to to Rs. 5·95 crore. It amounted to 36·53 per cent of the target, the total budget expenditure approved for the period being Rs 16·30 crore. The total voluntary contribution of the people under the various schemes including cash, labour, material, etc., amounted to Rs. 2·63 crore, being a

little less than half the total Government expenditure during the same period.

*Community Development Blocks allotted in* 1953-54

Within a year of the inauguration of the Programme on October 2, 1952, work was started on another 55 community development blocks. At the same time, the National Extension Service Programme was also approved. Both intensive development, as contemplated in the Community Development Programme and the Extension Service with a lesser programme of work thus came to be carried out simultaneously. The progress report for the six months ending March 1954 in respect of these new blocks is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Compost pits dug | 16,300 |
| Fertilisers distributed | 31,000 maunds |
| Seeds distributed | 51,600 maunds |
| Area brought under fruit | 320 acres |
| Land brought under vegetables | 1,600 acres |
| Land reclaimed | 5,400 acres |
| Land brought under irrigation | 14,000 acres |

In the field of animal husbandry, 11,700 bulls were castrated, 2,73,400 cattle inoculated and vaccinated and 30,100 cattle treated. Some 4,800 fingerlings were distributed.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Kacha* road constructed | 766 miles |
| Metal road built | 19 miles |

The total expenditure incurred by the Government on community development blocks for this period of six months amounted to Rs. 39·56 lakh which works out to Rs 74,600 per development block. The people's contribution in various forms amounted to Rs 19·55 lakh.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The formulation of the National Extension Service Scheme in April 1953 was a major development in the sphere of rural welfare in India. The Scheme was inaugurated in all the States on October 2, 1953. One-fourth of the rural population of the country will be covered by it in the course of the first Five Year Plan, and the entire country in ten years. Since the basic idea underlying both the Community Projects and the National Extension Service is the same, the two have been integrated under one agency at the Centre as well as in the States. The purpose of the Extension Scheme is to carry modern methods of agriculture to the farmers besides helping them to reorientate their outlook in other spheres.

The Community Development and the Extension Programmes are carried out simultaneously. The scope of the latter will, however, be relatively larger and more money will be invested in it. By the end of the present Plan, out of 84,700 villages and 56 million people, the Community Projects Programme will cover 35,500 villages with about 23 million people, while the National Extension Programme will cover the remainder. Between the two combined services, one out of every five villages will receive attention.

The selection of sites for the National Extension Service Scheme depends on the availability of resources, both internal and external, and the

response of the people. For purposes of administrative convenience and efficiency, the blocks are selected in such a manner that each constitutes a compact unit under the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer or Sub-Collector. The Central Committee of the Community Project Administration has fixed 1961 as the year by which the entire country should be covered by the National Extension Service.

*Financial Arrangements*

The target of expenditure on the Scheme during the first Five Year Plan is Rs 101 crore. The Central Government bears 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure, while the rest of the expenditure is borne by the State Governments. In addition, the Central Government bears 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure on the staff which will continue to function even after the completion of the Programme. In this manner about 85,000 persons, mostly technicians and trade workers, will have been absorbed by 1955-56

The Community Projects also receive some assistance from the Government of the U.S.A under the Indo-U S Technical Co-operation Programme. For the first set of 55 projects, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crore, the U.S. contribution comes to about 10 per cent consisting largely of equipment and supplies. Similar assistance has been provided by the U S. Government for the next instalment of 55 community development blocks launched in 1953. The National Extension Service, however, receives no foreign assistance.

*Training of Workers*

The successful implementation of the extension programme depends on the availability of trained personnel. Nearly 50 centres have been set up in different parts of the country to train multipurpose *gram sevaks* or village level workers, including those special centres which provide training for social education organisers and the Block Development Officers, who have to take charge of a unit of 100 villages, and various other types of auxiliary personnel in the spheres of public health, sanitation, etc. People selected by the State Governments are sent to these centres for training. On the completion of their training, the organisers take up field work in their respective States The Central Ministry of Education is also taking steps to open training centres for basic education teachers and for multipurpose overseers needed for the rural areas

The basic principle of the whole scheme is to secure from the people themselves the necessary labour and a good part of the finance required for individual projects. This is possible only when their co-operation is voluntary and stems from an urge to contribute individually and collectively for the common good. This again depends largely on the reorientation of their present outlook. The Community Development and National Extension Schemes are only the means by which such a change can be brought about quickly and effectively.

*Organisation*

In the execution of the Development Programme, a large share of the responsibility devolves on the State Governments. Generally, each State has a single authority responsible for the implementation of both the extension scheme and the community projects. This body, known as the State Development Committee, consists of the Chief Minister, Minister of Development and non-officials It lays down broad principles of policy. The Development Commissioner is the Secretary of the Committee, and he

co-ordinates the activities of all the development departments. In view of the difficult nature of the work entrusted to him, the Development Commissioner has the rank of Secretary to the Government with sufficient powers to direct and co-ordinate action in the various fields of development.

The Collector is the Chairman of the District Planning or Development Committee, and an extension officer known as the District Planning Officer is its Secretary. All the heads of development departments in the district are represented on the Committee which also includes the chairman and vice-chairman of the District Board.

In the sub-division, the Divisional Revenue Officer has been relieved of his routine duties by a special assistant so that he can function as an extension officer. While this remains the general pattern of organisation in the States, minor adjustments to suit local conditions have been made so as to ensure efficient and smooth working.

In securing the co-operation of the villagers, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, a voluntary non-political organisation of welfare workers, which seeks to co-ordinate the voluntary work of the villages in the various project areas, is expected to play an important role

*Progress of National Extension Services*

The progress of work in the 212 National Extension Blocks during the six months ending March 1954 is indicated below.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fertilisers distributed . . . | 1,42,400 maunds |
| Seeds distributed . | 39,700 maunds |
| Land brought under fruit . | 2,400 acres |
| Land brought under vegetables . . | 13,800 acres |
| Land reclaimed . . | 19,200 acres |
| Land brought under irrigation | 78,100 acres |
| Cattle treated . . | 2,17,800 |
| Fingerlings distributed | 56,400 |
| Unmetalled roads constructed . .. | 1,739 miles |
| Metalled road laid .. | 71 miles |

The expenditure incurred by the Government on this work was Rs 44 14 lakh, voluntary contribution exceeded this figure by 2 lakhs

TABLE LXXXVI

**TRAINING CENTRES**

**(Specially set up for Project Personnel)**

| State<br>1 | District<br>2 | Location<br>3 |
|---|---|---|
| Andhra | East Godavari | Samalkot |
| Assam | Sibsagar | Jorhat |
| Bihar | Patna | Patna |
| ,, | Muzaffarpur | Muzaffarpur |
| Bombay | Kaira | Anand |
| ,, | Kolhapur | Kolhapur |
| ,, | Dharwar | Dharwar |

**TRAINING CENTRES**—(*contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| Madhya Pradesh | Hoshangabad | Powarkheda |
| „ | Chanda | Sindewahi |
| Madras | Madurai | Gandhigram |
| „ | S. Malabar | Parli |
| Orissa | Bolangir | Bolangir |
| Punjab | Karnal | Nilokheri |
| „ | Gurdaspur | Batala |
| Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Bakshi-ka-Talab |
| „ | Almora | Hawalbagh |
| „ | Jhansi | Chirgaon |
| „ | Ghazipur | Ghazipur |
| „ | Gorakhpur | Gorakhpur |
| „ | Bulandshahr | Bulandshahr |
| West Bengal | Burdwan | Burdwan Farm |
| „ | Nadia | Fulia I |
| „ | Nadia | Fulia II |
| Hyderabad | Hyderabad | Himayatsagar |
| Madhya Bharat | Gwalior | Antri |
| Mysore | Mandya | Mandya |
| PEPSU | — | Nabha |
| Rajasthan | Kotah | Kotah |
| Saurashtra | Junagarh | Junagarh |
| Travancore-Cochin | Quilon | Mavelikara |
| Bhopal | — | Bairagarh |
| Himachal Pradesh | Mahasu | Mashobra |
| Vindhya Pradesh | Chhatarpur | Nowgong |
| Jammu and Kashmir | — | Srinagar |

**SOCIAL EDUCATION TRAINING CENTRES**

**(For Training of Social Education Organisers)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | Madurai | Gandhigram |
| Punjab | Karnal | Nilokheri |
| Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad | Allahabad |
| West Bengal | Birbhum | Santiniketan |
| Hyderabad | — | Himayatsagar |

**BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS' TRAINING CENTRES**

**(For Training of Officers incharge of a Project Block consisting of 100 villages)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bihar | Ranchi | Dipatoli Camp |
| Punjab | Karnal | Nilokheri |
| Hyderabad | — | Himayatsagar |

**PUBLIC HEALTH ORIENTATION TRAINING CENTRES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | Madras | Poonamallee-Madras |
| West Bengal | Hoogli | Singur |
| Delhi | Delhi | Najafgarh |

TABLE LXXXVII

**ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON ONE DEVELOPMENT BLOCK**
**(Basic Type of Community Project)**

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| Head | Total | Rupee | Dollar | Recurring | Non-Recurring | Loans | Other than loans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. Project headquarters: (a) Personnel (b) Transport (c) Office equipment | 2 23 | 2 08 | 0.15 | 2 05 | 0 18 | — | 2 23 |
| II. A.H and Agriculture extension | | | | | | | |
| (a) Tractors | 0 24 | — | 0 24 | — | 0 24 | 0 24 | — |
| (b) Demonstration equipment | 0 10 | 0 10 | — | — | 0 10 | — | 0 10 |
| (c) Extension sub-headquarters | 0 09 | 0 09 | — | 0 07 | 0 02 | — | 0 09 |
| (d) Repair service centre | 0 05 | 0 05 | — | — | 0 05 | 0 05 | — |
| (e) Marketing centre | 0 10 | 0 10 | — | — | 0 10 | 0 10 | — |
| (f) Key-village scheme | 0 29 | 0 26 | 0 03 | 0 21 | 0 08 | — | 0 29 |
| III Irrigation | 5 00 | 4 30 | 0 70 | — | 5 00 | 5 00 | — |
| IV. Reclamation | 0 25 | 0 25 | — | — | 0 25 | 0.25 | — |
| V Health and rural sanitation | | | | | | | |
| 1 (a) Dispensary(—) recurring expenditure | 0 10 | 0 10 | — | 0 10 | — | — | 0 10 |
| (b) Dispensary building | 0 10 | 0 10 | — | — | 0 10 | — | 0 10 |
| (c) Dispensary equipment | 0 10 | 0 07 | 0 03 | — | 0 10 | — | 0 10 |
| 2 Drinking water supply | 0 50 | 0 50 | — | — | 0 50 | — | 0 50 |
| 3 Drainage and sanitation | 0 25 | 0 25 | - | — | 0 25 | — | 0 25 |
| VI Education | 1 50 | 1 50 | — | 1 00 | 0 50 | — | 1 50 |
| VII Social education (including audio visual aids) | 0 50 | 0 35 | 0 15 | 0 30 | 0 20 | — | 0 50 |
| VIII Communications | 1 25 | 1 15 | 0 10 | -- | 1 25 | — | 1 25 |
| IX. Rural arts and crafts .. | 1 25 | 1 25 | — | 0 50 | 0 75 | 0 75 | 0 50 |
| X Housing (for Project staff—rural housing) | 1 10 | 1 10 | — | — | 1 10 | 1 10 | — |
| TOTAL | 15 00 | 13 60 | 1 40 | 4 23 | 10.77 | 7 49 | 7 51 |

Cost of one Development Block . . .. Rs 15 lakh
Share of Centre (75 per cent of non-recurring expenditure,
50 per cent of recurring expenditure *plus* loans) .. . Rs. 12 07 ,,
Share of the State Government .. .. .. . Rs. 2.93 ,,

TABLE LXXXVIII

**ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON A NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE DEVELOPMENT BLOCK (UNIT OF 100 VILLAGES)**

**(This budget is intended only as a guide and is to be adjusted according to local conditions)**

| | (*Annual expenditure in thousands of rupees*) |
|---|---|
| I. Personnel : | |
| 1 Block Development Officer to assist the S D O (250—400) at Rs 350 p.m. .. .. | 4 2 |
| 3 Extension Officers (for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation and *panchayats*) . . | 9 |
| 2 Social Education Organisers (one man and one woman) at Rs. 125 p.m .. .. . | 3 |
| 1 Overseer with knowledge of public health at Rs 250 p m. | 3 |
| 10 Village Level Workers at Rs. 100 p m . | 12 |
| 1 Accountant-cum-storekeeper, 1 typist-clerk and 3 class IV staff .. .. | 6 |
| Maintenance of jeep, including pay of driver . | 3 5 |
| Miscellaneous contingencies .. . .. | 3 3 |
| Total for one year . | 41 |
| It is assumed that one-fourth of the required staff already exists. Therefore the cost of additional staff required for one year. . | 44—11<br>-- 33 |
| Cost of staff for three years . . | 99 or 100 (rounded) |
| II. Transport (one jeep with trailer), office equipment, cycles, furniture, fixtures, seeds, implements and store | 50 |
| III. Local Works (including roads, culverts and other works connected with public health, sanitation, drainage, etc ) | 150 |
| IV Social Education (including prizes, etc for farmers and miscellaneous schemes) . . | 25 |
| V. Grants-in-aid in respect of recurring expenditure for schools, hospitals, and other local institutions | 25 |
| VI Loan in respect of minor irrigation schemes . . | 100 |
| VII. Loan for providing short-term credit facilities . | 300 |
| TOTAL COST . .. | 750 |

TABLE LXXXIX

| **Analysis of cost** | (*In lakhs of rupees*) |
|---|---|
| Total cost for three years .. .. .. .. | 7·5 |
| Recurring expenditure .. .. .. .. | 1·5 |
| Non-recurring expenditure .. .. .. | 2·0 |
| Loan . .. . .. .. | 4·0 |
| Share of Central Government (50% of recurring and 75% of non-recurring expenditure *plus* loans other than short-term loans *i.e*, Rs 2 25+1 lakh) .. . | 3 25 |
| Short-term loans to be provided through the Reserve Bank of India, Co-operative Societies and State Governments .. | 3·00 |

## TABLE XC

### APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS FOR COVERING THE COUNTRY WITH NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE-CUM-COMMUNITY PROJECTS

| Category | NES Blocks 2404 (500+1904) | | NES Blocks 2524 (620+904) to be taken up for intensive development on the lines of Community Development Programme | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per Block | Total | Per Block | Total | |
| **Administration** | | | | | |
| 1. Block Development Officers | 1 | 2,404 | 1 | 2,524 | 4,928 |
| 2. Ministerial staff including drivers | 6 | 14,424 | 15 | 37,860 | 52,284 |
| **Agriculture** | | | | | |
| 3. Agriculture graduates | 1 | 2,404 | 1 | 2,524 | 4,928 |
| 4. Multipurpose Village Level Workers (men) | 10 | 24,040 | 10 | 25,240 | 54,328 |
| 5 do (women) | — | — | 2 | 5,048 | |
| **Animal Husbandry** | | | | | |
| 6 Veterinary doctors | 1 | 2,404 | 1 | 2,524 | 4,928 |
| 7 Stockmen | — | — | 2 | 5,048 | 5,048 |
| 8. Messengers | — | — | 2 | 5,048 | 5,048 |
| **Co-operation** | | | | | |
| 9 Co-operative Inspectors | 1 | 2,404 | 1 | 2,524 | 4,928 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| 10 School teachers | — | — | 62 | 1,56,488 | 1,56,488 |
| **Social Education** | | | | | |
| 11. Social Education Organisers | 2 | 4,808 | 2 | 5,048 | 9,856 |
| **Medical** | | | | | |
| 12 Doctors | — | — | 1 | 2,524 | 2,524 |
| 13. Compounders | — | — | 1 | 2,524 | 2,524 |
| 14 Sanitary Inspectors | — | — | 1 | 2,524 | 2,524 |
| 15. Lady Health Visitors | — | — | 1 | 2,524 | 2,524 |
| 16 Midwives | — | — | 4 | 10,096 | 10,096 |
| 17. Sweepers | — | — | 2 | 5,018 | 5,018 |
| **Works** | | | | | |
| 18 Engineers | — | — | 1/3 | 841 | 841 |
| 19. Overseers | 1 | 2,104 | 2 | 5,048 | 7,452 |
| **Arts and Crafts** | | | | | |
| 20 Supervisors | — | — | 2 | 5,048 | 5,048 |
| 21. Mechanics | — | — | 3 | 7,572 | 7,572 |
| Total | | 55,292 | | 2,93,625 | 3,18,917 |

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## CHAPTER XVI

## CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The co-operative movement in India, as elsewhere, is based on the theory that an isolated and powerless individual can by association with others and by mutual support, obtain the material advantages available to wealthy and powerful persons, and thereby develop to the fullest extent of his natural abilities. This movement, based on voluntary mutual help, is thus a great moral and educative force.

The idea of co-operation took a concrete shape for the first time in 1904, when, following a report submitted by Mr Frederick Nicholson, a Madras civilian, the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act was passed for combating rural indebtedness and supplying rural credit. The Act provided for the formation of credit societies only. Another Act was therefore passed in 1912 to provide for non-credit forms of co-operation like production, purchase, sale, insurance, housing, etc. It also provided for the creation of unions of primary societies for mutual control and audit and of Central and Provincial banks to help the primary societies with credit. In its classic report the Maclagan Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1914, recommended greater non-official participation in the movement. Under the 1919 Government of India Act, co-operation became a State subject and was transferred to the control of an elected Minister. The Government of India continued, however, to take interest in the healthy growth of the movement and established an Agricultural Credit Department under the Reserve Bank in 1935. The Rural Banking Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1946 recommended that the primary societies should be converted into multipurpose societies and that efforts should be made to bring 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population within the orbit of reorganised societies in a period of 10 years, and that the Reserve Bank should provide larger accommodation to the co-operatives. In 1951, the Reserve Bank's "Committee of Direction" exhaustively surveyed the rural credit structure of the country and its report was published in December, 1954.

Co-operative societies in India can be broadly classified under two heads: primary and central. While the primary societies deal directly with the members, the central societies including unions, central banks and provincial banks, extend help to the primaries. The primary societies are further classified as credit societies and non-credit societies. In both these categories there are agricultural and non-agricultural societies. The non-credit agricultural societies are concerned with agricultural operations like the purchase of seed, implements, machinery and manure, cattle breeding, irrigation, consolidation of holdings, co-operative marketing, insurance, etc. The non-credit non-agricultural societies deal with subjects like consumers' co-operation, house building, supply of raw materials to artisans in the cities, and labour contracts.

There were 1,85,650 co-operative societies of all types with a total membership of 13·79 million at the end of 1951-52 as against 1,81,189 societies at the end of 1950-51. Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, roughly about 68·9 million, or 18·8 per cent of the popu-

lation, were served by the co-operative movement in 1951-52. Allowance must, however, be made in the above figure for some people being members of more than one co-operative society.

The total working capital of all types of societies was Rs. 306·34 crore at the end of 1951-52. It recorded an increase of 11·1 per cent over the corresponding figure of Rs. 275·85 crore in June 1951. Of the total capital, deposits accounted for 38·3 per cent as against 40 8 per cent in 1950-51. Owned funds (share capital plus reserves) formed 30 2 per cent of the working capital and bore a ratio of 79·19 to the total deposits.

The primary co-operatives in our country constitute the foundation of the co-operative movement. Of the total number of 1,85,650 co-operative societies of all types in 1951-52, primary societies accounted for 1,81,911 The primary societies are overwhelmingly of the credit type In 1951-52, of the total number of primary societies 1,15,887 or over 73 per cent dealt with credit. Of these, 1,07,925 dealt with agricultural credit and 7,962 with non-agricultural credit. Amongst non-credit societies about 15 per cent were agricultural and 12 per cent non-agricultural. Primary societies exist mostly in the villages Generally, they advance money to the villagers on short-term credit.

The following table gives some idea of the progress of the loan transactions of primary societies:

TABLE XCI

**LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES**

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | 1948-50 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans advanced by primary societies during the year | 70 56 | 86 57 | 97 95 |
| Loans repaid .. . . | 59 45 | 72 66 | 84 57 |
| Loans outstanding .. .. .. | 71 37 | 83 86 | 97 29 |
| Loans overdue on June 30 .. .. .. | 8 91 | 9 78 | 13 10 |

With the availability of large funds from the Reserve Bank and the State and central co-operative banks, there was a large increase in the loans advanced by primary societies. The increase was chiefly in Part A States, where the outstanding loans rose from Rs 76 24 crore to Rs 83·76 crore, while in Part B States the corresponding figures were Rs. 10·33 crore and Rs 14 19 crore respectively Overdue loans showed an upward trend, being 13·5 per cent of outstandings at the end of 1951-52, as against 11·7 per cent at the close of the preceding year.

*Central Banks and Banking Unions*

The main function of central banks and banking unions is to advance money to the primary societies The number of such institutions recorded a rise from 505 in 1950-51 to 509 in 1951-52. During

the same period their membership increased from 2,07,074 to 2,31,318. The capital and reserves in 1951-52 amounted to Rs. 4·62 crore and Rs. 5·19 crore respectively, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 4·04 crore and Rs. 4·79 crore.

The composition of the working capital (Rs. 60·11 crore) of central banks showed an increasing dependence on funds borrowed from apex (State ) banks and other institutions as will be seen from the following figures ·

TABLE XCII

**COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL BANKS**

| | Percentage of working capital | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1950-51 | 1951-52 |
| Owned funds | 15 7 | 16 3 |
| Deposits | 67 0 | 63 6 |
| Other borrowings | 17 3 | 20 1 |

The sums advanced to banks and societies by the central banks were Rs. 105·64 crore in 1951-52 as against Rs 82 84 crore in 1950-51, of this rise of Rs. 22 80 crore Bombay alone accounted for Rs. 5 6 crore.

The investment of central banks in Government securities and others, as distinguished from loans, amounted to Rs. 16·76 crore.

*State Banks*

With the establishment of the State bank in Saurashtra the number of apex banks increased to 16 in 1951-52 Their membership increased slightly and stood at 9,172 individuals and 14,100 societies in that year. Share capital and reserves stood at Rs 1 90 crore and Rs 2·36 crore respectively at the end of 1951-52 The advances made by the apex banks to co-operative banks and societies came to Rs 48·42 crore in 1951-52 as against Rs 34·30 crore in 1950-51.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

*Credit Societies*

The number of agricultural credit societies, which constitute the base of the co-operative credit structure in the country, increased during 1951-52 from 1,04,998 to 1,07,925, their membership and working capital being 47,76,819 and Rs. 45·22 crore respectively.

Fresh loans given by the societies to their members in 1951-52 amounted to Rs 24 21 crore as against Rs. 22·4 crore in 1950-51 Similarly, the loans outstanding at the end of 1951-52 amounted to Rs. 33 66 crore as against Rs. 29·12 crore in the previous year. Overdues amounting to Rs. 8·52 crore formed 25 3 per cent of the outstanding loans as against 22 per cent during 1950-51.

Credit societies depend largely for their working capital on central financing agencies. Thus, at the end of 1951-52, loans formed nearly

**51·2 per cent of their working capital. Owned funds amounted to Rs.** 17·7 crore or 39·1 per cent of the working capital, while deposits amounted to only Rs. 4·4 crore. Throughout the post-war years there has been a continuous fall in the ratio of deposits to working capital. For instance, the ratio declined from 14·4 per cent in 1946-47 to 9·7 per cent in 1951-52. This shows that while the short-term credit structure has been taking upon itself an important role in the provision of agricultural credit, it has not been able to attract a proportionately large amount in deposits. To make the movement self-reliant, it is necessary that intensive and continuous efforts should be made to mop up savings and attract deposits. The following figures show the average membership, share capital, and deposits :

| | |
|---|---|
| Average membership | 44 |
| Average share capital per society | Rs. 827 |
| Average share capital per member | Rs. 19 |
| Average deposit per society | Rs. 408 |
| Average deposit per member | Rs. 9 |
| Average working capital per society | Rs. 4,190 |
| Average working capital per member | Rs. 95 |

One of the main objectives of the co-operative movement since its inception has been the provision of finance to the agriculturists at rates of interest which they can afford to pay. Only limited success can be said to have been achieved in this direction. The rates of interest paid by the agriculturists on loans continue to be high, in some cases as high as 12 5 per cent or even 15 per cent (as in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal).

*Non-credit Societies*

The number of State non-credit institutions remained unchanged at 35 in 1951-52. Their working capital, however, declined from Rs. 8 74 crore in 1950-51 to Rs 7 19 crore in 1951-52 Their sales during 1951-52, as owners and as agents, amounted to Rs 26·44 crore and Rs. 1 4 crore respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs 20·9 crore and Rs 0 42 crore

Next in the non-credit structure were the central non-credit societies, numbering 2,321. They had 15,67,422 individuals and 51,197 societies as members Their working capital stood at Rs 15 99 crore on June 30,1952, and they sold goods worth Rs. 89·59 crore as against Rs 86 07 crore in 1950-51

The primary non-credit societies numbered 35,290 at the close of 1951-52. Their membership in the same year was 28,04,001. Their working capital rose from Rs. 16 54 crore in 1950-51 to Rs. 18·55 crore on 30 June, 1952. Their net profits, however, declined from Rs 65·35 lakh to Rs. 39·54 lakh owing to losses suffered by some of the societies in Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad.

*Land Mortgage Banks*

At the end of 1951-52 only six States had central land mortgage banks and ten had primary land mortgage banks. Out of the total number of 289 primary land mortgage banks, as many as 130 were in Madras.

A central land mortgage bank was set up during the year in Saurashtra. Central land mortgage banks advanced fresh loans to the tune of Rs. 2·51 crore in 1951-52 as against Rs. 1·33 crore in the preceding year. This marked increase is accounted for by the operations of the newly established bank in Saurashtra, whose main function for the present is to advance loans to cultivators to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in land by paying compensation to the *Girasdars* Like the central land mortgage banks in Orissa and Travancore-Cochin, this institution deals directly with individuals, there being no primary mortgage banks in the State.

The central land mortgage banks raise the funds required by them mainly by the issue of debentures which are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the principal and interest thereon Debentures of the value of Rs 7 83 crore were in circulation at the end of 1951-52 as against those valued at Rs. 6·75 crore at the end of 1950-51 A major portion of these debentures (Rs 5·59 crore) is accounted for by the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank. As regards the Saurashtra Land Mortgage Bank it may be mentioned that the bank was granted a loan by the Saurashtra Government in the first instance, but subsequently it floated debentures to reimburse the State Government.

The number of primary land mortgage banks on June 30, 1952, was 289 as against 286 at the close of the previous years, the loans advanced during 1951-52 amounting to Rs. 1 30 crore as against Rs 1 29 crore during 1950-51. The rate of interest for the ultimate borrower varied between 3¼ and 9⅜ per cent

## NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

*Credit Societies*

At the end of 1951-52, India had 7,962 primary non-agricultural credit societies as against 7,810 during the previous year Their membership recorded a rise of 7 3 per cent, from 21,77,551 to 23,36,318, while their working capital increased from Rs 56 78 crore to Rs 60 25 crore That a remarkable degree of success attended their efforts to tap deposits is clear from the fact that the deposits held by them amounted to Rs 37 08 crore and formed 61 5 per cent of their total working capital (The societies in Bombay State led in this respect with deposits worth Rs 17 51 crore) These societies advanced fresh loans to the tune of Rs 50 97 crore (out of which Rs 26 59 crore were advanced by the societies in Bombay and Rs 10·51 crore by those in Madras) Overdues formed 9 4 per cent of the outstandings. Some of these societies also did some non-credit business. Goods worth Rs. 8 48 crore were sold as against purchases of Rs. 8 27 crore.

*Non-credit Societies*

At the end of 1951-52, there were 21,649 societies with 30,13,203 members and a working capital of Rs 42 94 crore. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 20,518 societies, 28,03,256 members, and working capital of Rs 35·22 crore. These societies received, as owners and agents, goods worth Rs. 103·3 crore.

*Multipurpose Co-operative Societies*

Attempts have been made in several States to broaden the functions of the primary credit societies so that they embrace more and more aspects of the life of the cultivator. It was felt that one of the reasons for the slow

and unimpressive growth of the movement in India was that it confined its activities largely to the grant of credit. The remedy suggested was the organisation of multipurpose societies which would undertake a variety of functions like the marketing of agricultural produce and the supply of domestic and agricultural requirements of the cultivator, besides the provision of credit. The greatest development in the organisation of such societies has taken place in Uttar Pradesh. At the end of 1949-50 there were 29,525 such societies in the whole of India of which 22,786 were in Uttar Pradesh. During the same period the membership of these societies was 15 million.

*Profits Earned by Societies*

The net profits earned by different types of co-operative societies were as follows:

TABLE XCIII

**PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| | 1949-50 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 |
|---|---|---|---|
| State and central banks | 66 10 | 70 62 | 81 60 |
| State and central non-credit societies | 57 50 | 119 94 | 126 38 |
| Agricultural credit societies | 74 75 | 87 72 | 106 80 |
| Agricultural non-credit societies | 53 04 | 65 36 | 39 54 |
| Non-agricultural credit societies | 83 60 | 104 04 | 112 89 |
| Non-agricultural non-credit societies | 60 89 | 242 57 | 55 89 |
| Land mortgage banks and societies | 6 67 | 7 04 | 6 86 |
| | 404 55 | 697 29 | 529 96 |

*Review of the Co-operative Movement in India*

A study of the statistics given above shows that the co-operative movement is not evenly spread in the country; nor is it of the same texture and quality everywhere. While the movement has made considerable progress in some of the Part A States, it is inadequately developed in others and practically undeveloped in some of the Part B and Part C States. Indeed, out of a total of 1,07,925 primary agricultural credit societies in India, Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh alone account for as many as 53,888 or nearly 50 per cent of the total.

With the abolition of *zamindaris* and the drying up of alternative sources of finance for the agriculturists, the responsibilities of the co-operative movement are steadily increasing. The Five Year Plan has laid down certain targets for agricultural credit, viz., Rs. 100 crore per annum for short-term loans, Rs. 25 crore per annum for medium-term loans and Rs. 5 crore per annum for long-term loans. These targets are still far from realisation.

***All India Rural Credit Survey***

As pointed out earlier, the Reserve Bank of India undertook a comprehensive survey of the rural credit structure and the state of the co-operative movement in India early in 1951. The survey was based on field enquiries conducted in 600 villages from 75 districts all over the country and covered 1,27,343 representative families It was supplemented by the views of experienced officials and non-officials examined by the committee of which Sri A D. Gorwala was the chairman and Prof. D R. Gadgil a member. The report of the Committee was published on December 20, 1954.

The Committee found that the share of the Government and of the co-operative societies in the loan transactions of the cultivators amounted to 3·3 and 3·1 per cent only. About 70 per cent of the funds were still supplied by money-lenders and villages traders The co-operative societies received inadequate aid from the Central and State banks.

The Committee recommended that since there was no alternative to the co-operative form of association in the village for the proper promotion of agricultural credit and development, an integrated scheme of rural credit should be followed

The broad outlines of this scheme as recommended by the Committee are that the State should become a major partner in co-operative institution at different levels, and that there should be greater collaboration between the Governments and the Reserve Bank The share capital of State co-operative banks and land mortgage banks should be expanded on the basis of 51 per cent of the shares being held by the State Similar partnership through State banks should be provided in the Central banks and the large-sized primary institutions Whenever necessary, funds for such participation should be provided by long-term loans made by the Reserve Bank to State Governments out of a National Agricultural Credit Fund to which the Bank should make an initial allocation of Rs 5 crore and thereafter an annual allocation of the same amount. This fund should also be made available for medium-term loans to State co-operative banks and long term loans to land mortgage banks, as also for purchasing "special development debentures" connected with specific projects of irrigation.

The Committee has further recommended that for the planned development of co-operative marketing and processing on the one hand and storage and warehousing on the other, the State should enter into similar partnership with co-operative institutions.

The most important recommendation of the committee relates to the creation of a State Bank of India with branches in all district headquarters and even smaller centres by the amalgamation of different State associated banks like the Bank of Saurashtra, the Bank of Patiala, the Hyderabad State Bank, the Bank of Bikaner, the Bank of Jaipur, the Bank of Rajasthan, the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of Indore, the Bank of Mysore, the Travancore Bank, and the Imperial Bank of India. Such a bank would be able to provide vastly extended remittance and credit facilities to the co-operatives and to other banks The share capital of this bank should be expanded and the additional shares allotted exclusively to the Reserve Bank and the Government of India so as to enable them to hold 52 per cent shares.

## TABLE XCIV

### FIGURES AT A GLANCE

| | 1950-51 | 1951-52 |
|---|---|---|
| Total number of co-operative societies | 1,81,189 | 1,85 650 |
| Membership of primary societies | 1,37,15,020 | 1,37,91,687 |
| Working capital of all types of societies | 2,75,85,23,956 | 3,06,33,77 241 |
| Loans advanced by the primary societies | 86,56,58,475 | 97,94,72,378 |
| Profit earned by all types of societies | 6,97,29,650 | 5,29,96,811 |
| **Provincial Banks** | | |
| Number | 15 | 16 |
| Membership | 20,932 | 23,272 |
| Loans advanced | 42,13,30,561 | 55,27,40,728 |
| Working capital | 34,42,07,198 | 36,71,70,174 |
| **Central Banks and Banking Unions** | | |
| Number | 505 | 509 |
| Membership | 2,07,074 | 2,31,318 |
| Loans advanced | 82,84,01,052 | 1,05,63,54,512 |
| Working capital | 56,36,76,766 | 60,11,39,904 |
| **Primary Agricultural Credit Societies** | | |
| Number | 1 15,462 | 1,07,925 |
| Membership | 51,53,907 | 47,76,819 |
| Loans advanced | 22,89,71,810 | 24,20,93,771 |
| Working capital | 40,95,77,395 | 45,22,12,371 |
| **Primary Non-agricultural Societies** | | |
| Number | 7,810 | 7,962 |
| Membership | 21,77,551 | 23,36,348 |
| Loans advanced | 47,29,02,608 | 50,97,15,001 |
| Working capital | 56,78,02,055 | 60,24,72,793 |
| **Provincial Non-credit Societies** | | |
| Number | 35 | 35 |
| Membership | 20,068 | 23,725 |
| Value of goods received | 21,29,10 083 | 26 32,21,196 |
| Value of goods sold | 21 32,05,330 | 27,83,87,403 |
| Working capital | 8,74,63,865 | 7,18,73,541 |
| **Central Non-credit Societies** | | |
| Number | 2,201 | 2 321 |
| Membership | 14,53,135 | 16,18,619 |
| Value of goods received | 81,29,55,169 | 93,20,21,307 |
| Value of goods sold | 86,07,01,253 | 89,58 99,123 |
| Working capital | 12,44,67,042 | 15,99,23,319 |
| **Primary Agricultural Non-credit Societies** | | |
| Number | 33,815 | 35,290 |
| Membership | 33,65,243 | 28,04,001 |
| Value of goods received | 52,12,48,696 | 55,30,61,006 |
| Working capital | 16,53,82,046 | 18,55,01,045 |
| **Primary Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies** | | |
| Number | 20,518 | 21,649 |
| Membership | 28 03,256 | 30,13,203 |
| Value of goods received | 93,43 82 556 | 1,03,35,37,251 |
| Value of goods sold | 1,00,81,50 776 | 1,08 90,12,613 |
| Working capital | 35,21,68,399 | 42,94 43,216 |
| **Central Land Mortgage Banks** | | |
| Number | 5 | 6 |
| Membership | 9,848 | 31,579 |
| Loans advanced | 1,32,92,943 | 2,50,64,796 |
| Working capital | 7,72,06,284 | 10,16,58,260 |
| **Primary Land Mortgage Banks** | | |
| Number | 286 | 289 |
| Membership | 2,15,063 | 2 13,814 |
| Loans advanced | 1,29,01,950 | 1,29.59,489 |
| Working capital | 6,65,72,906 | 7,59,19,902 |

TABLE XCV

**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MEMBERS AND WORKING CAPITAL, STATE-WISE (1951-52)**

| State | Population (million) (a) | Total number of societies | Number of societies per 1 lakh inhabitants | Number of members of primary societies | Number of members of primary societies per 1,000 inhabitants | Working capital | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Total (in rupees) | Number of annas per head of population |
| **Part A States** | | | | | | | |
| Assam | 9 26 | 2,910 | 31 4 | 2,63,164 | 20 4 | 2,12,64,64,962 | 36·7 |
| Bihar | 40 74 | 15,996 | 39 3 | 6,90,745 | 17 0 | 5,85,33,216 | 23 0 |
| Bombay | 36 96 | 16,892 | 45 7 | 24,21,855 | 65 5 | 93,41,12,636 | 404 4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 21 47 | 10,386 | 48 4 | 4,57,601 | 21 3 | 9,88,89,075 | 73 7 |
| Madras | 58 05 | 25,241 | 43 5 | 36,48,153 | 62 8 | 94,53,17,090 | 260 5 |
| Orissa | 14 76 | 5 553 | 37 6 | 3,01,665 | 20 4 | 4,65,99,728 | 50 5 |
| Punjab | 12 67 | 14,872 | 117 4 | 7,89,873 | 62 3 | 12,90,12,569 | 162 9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 64 16 | 36,522 | 56 9 | 15,25,251 | 23 8 | 26,47,47,590 | 66 0 |
| West Bengal | 25 23 | 15,688 | 62 1 | 9,84,218 | 39 0 | 19,07,55,038 | 120 9 |
| Total | 283 30 | 1,44,040 | 50 8 | 1,10,82,525 | 39 1 | 2,68,92,31,904 | 151 9 |

(a) Population figures are taken from the Registrar-General, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MEMBERS AND WORKING CAPITAL, STATE-WISE (1951-52)—(Contd)

| State | Population (million) | Total number of societies | Number of societies per 1 lakh inhabitants | Number of members of primary societies | Number of members of primary societies per 1,000 inhabitants | Working capital | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Total (in rupees) | Number of annas per head of population |
| **Part B, C and D States** (*b*) | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 9 33 | 5,170 | 55 4 | 5,42,074 | 58 1 | 6,94,56 954 | 119 1 |
| Hyderabad | 18 99 | 13 851 | 72 9 | 10,70,706 | 56 4 | 11,41,30,768 | 96 2 |
| Madhya Bharat | 8 06 | 6,787 | 84 2 | 1,82,069 | 22 6 | 4,58,22,898 | 90 9 |
| Rajasthan | 15 57 | 3,431 | 22 0 | 1,53,746 | 98 7 | 2,10,78,527 | 21·7 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 9 54 | 2,699 | 28 3 | 3,72 857 | 39 1 | 2,80,49,027 | 47 0 |
| PEPSU | 3 50 | 1,552 | 44 3 | 45,368 | 13 0 | 2,20,34,991 | 100 7 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 4 44 | 2,829 | 63 7 | 88,169 | 19 9 | 1,32,63,705 | 47 8 |
| Saurashtra | 4 23 | 877 | 20 7 | 37,436 | 8 9 | 2,04,17,976 | 77 2 |
| Ajmer | 0 71 | 978 | 137 7 | 34,422 | 48 5 | 80,97,658 | 182 5 |
| Bhopal | 0 85 | 253 | 29 8 | 7,883 | 9 2 | 11,98,282 | 22 6 |
| Delhi | 1 89 | 1,011 | 53 4 | 63,569 | 33 6 | 1,89,18,008 | 161 1 |
| Coorg | 0 24 | 375 | 156 3 | 50,187 | 209 1 | 61,98 006 | 413 3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0 99 | 967 | 97 7 | 29,540 | 29 8 | 34,75,661 | 56 2 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 3 60 | 491 | 13 6 | 10,936 | 30 4 | 4,99,623 | 2·2 |
| Manipur | 0 59 | 322 | 54 6 | 18,871 | 32 0 | 8,63,875 | 23·4 |
| Tripura | 0 66 | 10 | 1·5 | 805 | 1 2 | 4,40,677 | 10·7 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 03 | — | — | 574 | 19 1 | 1,98,701 | 106·0 |
| Total | 83 22 | 41,610 | 50 0 | 27,09 162 | 32 6 | 37,41,45,337 | 71·9 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 366 52 | 1,85,650 | 50 6 | 1,37,91,687 | 37 6 | 3,06,33,77,241 | 133 0 |

(b) Bilaspur and Kutch have no co-operative societies

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## CHAPTER XVII

# POWER AND IRRIGATION

### POWER

The first hydro-electric plant was installed in India at Darjeeling in 1897-98 Soon after, in 1899, the first 1000 kw. steam-driven power-plant was installed at Calcutta. This was followed by a hydro-electric station on the river Cauvery, at Sivasamudram (Mysore), in 1903. The progress of electricity generation in the country had been very slow up to the mid-twenties, the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 amounting only to 1,62,341 kw. By 1935 the installed capacity had increased more than fivefold, i.e., to 9,00,402 kw. The table below shows the progress of power generation in 1947 and 1953 with 1939 as the base year (100) :

TABLE XCVI

**INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY**

| Item | 1939 | 1947 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Installed Generating Capacity :** | | | |
| Steam plant .. .. . | 100 | 142 1 | 257 7 |
| Oil plant .. .. .. | 100 | 112 5 | 207 7 |
| Hydro plant .. . . | 100 | 111.3 | 165 4 |
| Total .. . | 100 | 127 0 | 215 5 |
| **Generation of Electricity :** | | | |
| Steam plant .. .. . | 100 | 167 0 | 344 3 |
| Oil plant .. .. . | 100 | 149 0 | 217 0 |
| Hydro plant . .. .. | 100 | 167 8 | 222 8 |
| Total .. . | 100 | 166 8 | 274 2 |
| Coal consumption .. .. .. | 100 | 172 9 | 324 0 |
| Fuel oil consumption .. .. . | 100 | 145 8 | 192 7 |
| Aggregate maximum demand. .. . | 100 | 153 3 | 245 8 |
| **Electricity Sold :** | | | |
| Domestic or residential .. .. | 100 | 206 5 | 421 6 |
| Commercial light and small power . | 100 | 238 2 | 454 6 |
| Industrial .. | 100 | 162 4 | 266 5 |
| Traction .. .. .. | 100 | 128 9 | 166 8 |
| Irrigation .. .. . | 100 | 194 7 | 332 7 |
| Public lighting .. .. | 100 | 107 0 | 174 8 |
| Water works .. .. .. | 100 | 164 2 | 234 2 |
| **Total :** .. .. .. | 100 | 165 0 | 275 1 |

The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in January 1954 was 23,05,190 kw, an increase of nearly 69 per cent in the past six years. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 4,073 to 6,697 million kw., an increase of 64 4 per cent. A significant feature of the growth of power during this period was that while the capacity of steam-power stations rose by 84 per cent, the increase in the case of hydro-electric station was only 44 per cent. The reason for this uneven development is that hydro-electric schemes take a longer time to execute than steam power stations In many parts of the country, the demand for power increased considerably. Thermal stations had, therefore, to be installed to meet immediate requirements.

*State-wise Distribution*

To begin with, electricity was used in Indian cities only for lighting purposes Industry and agriculture were, at first, indifferent to this new source of power Gradually, however, electricity came to be used for industrial purposes, and it was recently estimated that about 64 6 per cent of the output of electricity supply undertakings in India is consumed by industry. A large disparity exists among the States in respect of power development Excepting the city of Delhi, Mysore has the highest annual per capita consumption of electricity with Bombay and West Bengal following closely. The annual per capita consumption of electricity in India was 7·1 kwh during the year 1940 The figure of 15·47 kwh for the year 1953, therefore, represents a considerable advance over the past thirteen years.

*Ownership*

Until 1925, the development of electric power was mainly confined to private companies which took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States Till the end of 1953, private companies owned more public utility installations than either the Government or Municipal agencies, accounting for 51 per cent of the total number of undertakings and 52 per cent of the total installed capacity This is illustrated by table XCVII

TABLE XCVII

**PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 1939-1953**

| Year | Installed capacity of generating plants | | | | Aggregate of maximum demand during the year | Energy generated kwh | Energy generated per kw of average capacity | Energy sold kwh. | Average load factor based on columns (6) and (7) | Average demand factor based on columns (5) and (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steam | Diesel | Hydro | Total | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. | Millions | Kw. | Millions | per cent | per cent |
| 1939 .. | 5,40,760 | 86,790 | 4,42,169 | 10,69,719 | 5,75,801 | 2,442 415 | 2,283 | 2,034 636 | 48 42 | 53·8 |
| 1940 . | 5.71,250 | 89,691 | 4,59,369 | 11,20,310 | 6,28,630 | 2,702 056 | 2,412 | 2,249 971 | 49 07 | 56 1 |
| 1941 .. | 5,97,900 | 90,845 | 4,59.369 | 11,48,114 | 6,64,270 | 3,120 817 | 2,718 | 2,663 415 | 53 63 | 57 8 |
| 1942 . | 5,82,028 | 89,542 | 4,59,369 | 11,30,939 | 6,95,802 | 3,160 187 | 2,794 | 2,662 628 | 51 85 | 61·5 |
| 1943 .. | 6,34,580 | 89,337 | 4,58,129 | 11,82,046 | 7,12,525 | 3,445 195 | 2,933 | 2,899 716 | 55 66 | 60 3 |
| 1944 | 6,51,235 | 90,171 | 4,69,419 | 12,10,825 | 7,87,848 | 3,719 841 | 3,072 | 3,131 415 | 53 90 | 65·1 |
| 1945 . | 6,82,220 | 92,815 | 4,74,419 | 12,49,454 | 8,41,682 | 3.992 843 | 3,196 | 3,344 803 | 54·15 | 67·4 |
| 1946 . | 7,25,185 | 91,920 | 4,84,419 | 13,01,524 | 8,19,182 | 3,892 276 | 2,991 | 3,257 902 | 52·24 | 62 9 |
| 1947 . | 7,57,457 | 97,679 | 5,08,129 | 13,63,265 | 8,82,853 | 4,073 318 | 2,988 | 3,356 794 | 52 67 | 64 8 |
| 1948 . | 7,88,393 | 1,07,019 | 5,15,544 | 14,10,966 | 9,65,780 | 4,575 466 | 3.143 | 3,721 464 | 51 08 | 64·4 |
| 1949 .. | 8,52,639 | 1,25,468 | 5,59,079 | 15,37,186 | 10,08,000 | 4,909 289 | 3,194 | 4,004 716 | 55 60 | 66·6 |
| 1950 .. | 10,04,434 | 1,48,796 | 5,59,285 | 17,12,515 | 10,98,014 | 5,106 700 | 2,981 | 4,156 667 | 53·08 | 64·1 |
| 1951 .. | 10,97,567 | 1,62,680 | 5,75,179 | 18,35,426 | 12,05,194 | 5,858 403 | 3,192 | 4,793 344 | 55 49 | 65·7 |
| 1952 .. | 11,76,317 | 1,70,259 | 7,15,179 | 20,61,755 | 13,10,651 | 6,120 347 | 2,969 | 5,005 682 | 53 31 | 63 6 |
| 1953 . | 13,93,717 | 1 80,294 | 7.31,179 | 23 05,190 | 14,16,350 | 6 697 187 | 2,905 | 5,597 083 | 53 98 | 61 0 |

TABLE XCVIII

**PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS**

| | Number of stations | | Installed capacity (kw) | | Maximum demand (kw) | | Energy generated (million kwh) | | Total energy sold (million kwh) | | Capacity of industrial plants (kw) | Capacity of Rly. plants (kw) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1947 (a) | 1954 (a) | 1947 (a) | 1954 (a) | 1946 | 1953 | 1946 | 1953 | 1946 | 1953 | 1953 | 1953 |
| **Part A States** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assam | 8 | 9 | 2 708 | 3 586 | 1 678 | 2 836 | 4 380 | 7 941 | 3 364 | 6 716 | | |
| Bihar | 17 | 29 | 31,822 | 2,04,122 | 19 193 | 48 530 | 81 831 | 221 000 | 73 689 | 163 700 | — | 2,154 |
| Bombay | 95 | 135 | 3,10 415 | 3,11,606 | 2,60 395 | 3,99,107 | 1,321 827 | 2,113 047 | 1,121 451 | 1,822 828 | 2,91,515 | 10,596 |
| Madras | 26 | 29 | 1,53 067 | 2 51,809 | 1 00,500 | 2 08,554 | [illegible]04 110 | 771 0[illegible]0 | 324 435 | 636 320 | 59,396 | 5,516 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 37 | 24 [illegible]93 | [illegible]3,433 | 11 [illegible] | [illegible]5 587 | 40 363 | 145 2[illegible]2 | 33 689 | 112 618 | 12,863 | 1,396 |
| Orissa | 6 | 23 | 1 570 | 10 304 | 831 | 2,[illegible]41 | 2 456 | 9 041 | 1 983 | 7 183 | 20,444 | 128 |
| Punjab | 23 | 34 | 55,989 | 73 187 | 33 545 | 49 220 | 158 152 | 194 547 | 129 637 | 122 072 | 7,600 | 36 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 28 | 56 | 1,68,130 | 2,11,898 | 90,064 | 1 29 014 | 429 036 | 607 624 | 351 470 | 488 423 | 5,958 | 568 |
| West Bengal | 15 | 30 | 3 55,115 | 5,47 468 | 1,88 820 | 2,98,361 | 837 743 | 1,356 131 | 727.518 | 1,225 412 | 14,907 | 9,175 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1,40,100 | 13,110 |
| **Part B States** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 3 | 6 | 4 270 | 6,479 | 3,961 | 5,103 | 22 967 | 25 343 | 15 718 | 16 533 | | |
| Hyderabad | 7 | 12 | 2[illegible] [illegible]51 | 26 812 | 7 916 | 12 890 | 31 579 | 59 917 | 28 070 | 51 713 | — | — |
| Madhya Bharat | 16 | 30 | 8 474 | 18 154 | 4 840 | 8 909 | 20 727 | 34 190 | 15 088 | 27 906 | 37,982 | — |
| PEPSU | 6 | 12 | 3,313 | 6,766 | 1,396 | 2,074 | 4 971 | 7 075 | 3 568 | 15 647 | 12,934 | 15 |
| Rajasthan | 16 | 35 | 12 543 | 36 478 | 7,182 | 15,718 | 31 802 | 67 032 | 23 265 | 49 483 | 10,575 | 85 |
| Saurashtra | 17 | 34 | 8,803 | 26,670 | 4 583 | 12,742 | 18 525 | 50,182 | 15 780 | 41 919 | 17,082 | 198 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 6 | 7 | 19 866 | [illegible]2 186 | 1[illegible] 132 | 33,758 | 79 740 | 191 071 | 72 698 | 152 180 | 7,781 | 82 |
| Mysore | 2 | 4 | 59,200 | 1,79,269 | 5[illegible],500 | 1,10,133 | 304 779 | 633 383 | 238 765 | 505 021 | 770 | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5,250 | — |
| **Part C States** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi | 3 | 5 | 29 285 | 62 613 | 19,681 | 35,010 | 90 241 | 179 764 | 76 841 | 135 870 | 16,118 | — |
| Others | 15 | 29 | 4,267 | 12,350 | 2,453 | 5,833 | 9 319 | 20.577 | 7 419 | 15 539 | 2,251 | 2,150 |

(a) As on January 1.

TABLE XCIX

**POWER DEVELOPMENT AS ON JANUARY 1, 1954**

| State | Installed capacity (kw) | | | Energy generated (kwh) | | | Annual per capita consumption (kwh.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Per 1000 of population | Per sq mile | Total (millions) | Per 1000 of population | Per sq. mile | |
| Assam .. .. .. | 3,586 | 0,373 | 0 042 | 7 941 | 827 | 93 | 0 70 |
| West Bengal .. .. .. | 5,47,468 | 22 022 | 17 787 | 1,356 131 | 54,551 | 44,060 | 49 29 |
| Bihar | 2,04,122 | 5 074 | 2,902 | 224 000 | 5,569 | 3,185 | 4.07 |
| Bombay | 5,11,606 | 14 229 | 4 591 | 2,113 047 | 58,768 | 18,961 | 50 70 |
| Centrally administered areas: | | | | | | | |
| (a) Delhi .. .. | 62,613 | 35 902 | 108 327 | 179 764 | 103 047 | 3,11,010 | 77 91 |
| (b) Rest . | 12,350 | 1 471 | 0 153 | 20 577 | 2,451 | 255 | 1.85 |
| Hyderabad .. . | 26,812 | 1 437 | 0 326 | 59 917 | 3,212 | 729 | 2 77 |
| Jammu and Kashmir . . | 6,479 | 1 469 | 0 070 | 25 343 | 5,747 | 273 | 3.75 |
| Madhya Bharat .. . | 18,154 | 2 282 | 0 391 | 34 190 | 4,298 | 736 | 3 51 |
| Madhya Pradesh .. | 73,433 | 3 456 | 0 564 | 145 232 | 6,835 | 1,115 | 5.30 |
| Madras .. . | 2,16,638 | 5 934 | 3 365 | 686 414 | 18,802 | 10,663 | 15 23 |
| Mysore . . .. | 1,79,269 | 19 754 | 6 079 | 633 383 | 69,794 | 21,479 | 55.65 |
| Orissa . .. . | 10,304 | 0 689 | 0 171 | 9 041 | 605 | 150 | 0 48 |
| PEPSU . .. . | 6,766 | 1 936 | 0 671 | 7 075 | 2,025 | 702 | 4 48 |
| Punjab .. .. | 73,187 | 5 790 | 1 958 | 194 547 | 15,390 | 5,205 | 9 66 |
| Rajasthan . . | 36,478 | 2 386 | 0 280 | 67 032 | 4,384 | 515 | 3 24 |
| Saurashtra .. . . | 26,670 | 6 447 | 1 243 | 50 182 | 12,130 | 2,339 | 10 13 |
| Travancore-Cochin .. .. | 42,186 | 4 546 | 4 614 | 191 071 | 20,590 | 20,896 | 16 40 |
| Uttar Pradesh .. .. | 2,11,898 | 3 352 | 1 868 | 607 624 | 9,612 | 5,358 | 7 73 |
| TOTAL .. .. . | 23,05,190 | 6 371 | 1 816 | 6,697 187 | 18,508 | 5,275 | 15 47 |

TABLE C

| Ownership | Number of undertakings | Installed generating capacity (in kw) |
|---|---|---|
| Government .. .. .. | 193 | 9,28,918 |
| Municipalities .. .. | 15 | 25,856 |
| State corporation .. .. | 1 | 1,54,000 |
| Private companies .. .. | 218 | 11,96,416 |
| TOTAL .. .. .. | 427 | 23,05,190 |

Besides public utility power stations, some individual industries and the railways operate their own power plants. The installed capacity of these power plants in 1953 was as follows.

TABLE CI

| Industry | Number of power stations operating | Installed capacity (in kw) |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel (including rolling mills) | 3 | 176,500 |
| Textiles: | | |
| (a) Cotton .. . | 119 | 91,919 |
| (b) Wool .. .. | 3 | 3,450 |
| Cement: | | |
| (a) Primary<br>(b) Secondary | 26 | 83,785 |
| Chemicals .. .. . | 5 | 18,180 |
| Collieries .. .. . | 35 | 62,196 |
| Fertilisers .. .. . | 1 | 80,000 |
| Jute .. .. .. | 27 | 40,747 |
| Railways .. .. .. | 84 | 45,209 |
| Paper .. .. .. | 12 | 48,556 |
| Sugar .. .. .. | 63 | 27,160 |
| Aluminium (Primary) .. .. | 3 | 16,782 |
| Copper (Primary) .. .. | 1 | 9,875 |
| Others .. .. .. | 4 | 4,346 |

*Consumption*

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers:

TABLE CII

| Nature of use | Number of consumers | | Connected load | | Energy sales | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Percent-tage of total | Total | Percent-age of total | Million kwh. | Percent-age of total |
| 1. Domestic: residential light and small power | 15,59,906 | 78 | 10,03,707 | 28 | 690 516 | 12 3 |
| 2. Commercial. light and small power | 3,22,421 | 16 | 3,38,859 | 9 | 399 107 | 7 1 |
| 3 Industrial power (including electric traction and public water works) | 78,505 | 4 | 20,78,882 | 57 | 4,211 877 | 75 3 |
| 4 Public lighting | 2,823 | .. | 26,510 | 1 | 81 445 | 1 5 |
| 5 Irrigation | 31,888 | 2 | 1,73,237 | 5 | 214.138 | 3 8 |
| TOTAL | 19,95,543 | 100 | 36,21,195 | 100 | 5,597 083 | 100 0 |

The total number of consumers in India at the end of 1953 registered an increase of 1,52,070 or 8 3 per cent more than in 1952 Similarly, the total connected load in 1953 recorded an increase of 1,67, 923 kw. or 4 9 per cent more than in the previous year While the sale of electricity for industrial purposes showed an increase of 12 per cent over that of the previous year, the consumption of electricity for domestic purposes showed an increase of 9·8 per cent over the figure for 1952

*Rural Electrification*

Most of the power-supply undertakings cater for urban areas only. A few large power systems, however, serve the needs of rural areas also Hitherto, rural electrification has made some progress only in Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh and in the Punjab.

The following table shows the number of electrified towns and villages at the end of 1953:

TABLE CIII

| Population range | | Number of towns or villages in this group | Number of towns or villages with public electricity supply | Percentage of towns or villages with public electricity supply |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Over | 100,000 .. | 73 | 73 | 100 00 |
| 2. 50,000 — | 100,000 .. | 111 | 109 | 98 20 |
| 3. 20,000 — | 50,000 .. | 401 | 313 | 78 05 |
| 4 10,000 — | 20,000 .. | 856 | | |
| 5 5,000 — | 10,000 .. | 3,101 | 4,213 | 0 75 |
| 6 Below | 5,000 .. | 5,56,565 | — | — |
| TOTAL | . | 5,61,107 | 4,708 | 0 84 |

These figures show that the generation of power is concentrated in the urban areas. It is interesting to note that the two big industrial cities, namely, Bombay and Calcutta alone account for 37 per cent of the total installed capacity and 41 per cent of the energy generated in the country by public utility undertakings Another 12 5 per cent of the installed capacity and 14 per cent of the generated energy are consumed in four other industrial cities, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Madras and Delhi. These six cities thus account for 49 and 56 per cent of the installed capacity and the generated energy respectively of public utility undertakings in India.

ORGANISATION FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT

*Administration*

Till recently, the generation and distribution of electricity in India was governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 As it was merely a restrictive and regulatory measure, the Act was not designed to promote power development in the country In fact, during the first quarter of the present century, neither the Central nor the State Governments took any measures to increase the supply of electricity. The appalling backwardness of the country in this field was brought home by World War I Little, however, was done by the Government beyond conducting a hydro-electric survey in 1921 in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission The need to promote power development became apparent during World War II. Accordingly, the Electrical Commission was set up by the Government of India in 1941 to regulate, assist and control the power-generating industry in the interests of war effort Later, the Central Technical Power Board (subsequently merged in the Electricity Commission in 1948) was created in 1945 to assist the State Governments and electricity undertakings in the initiation and planning of new power schemes To ensure economy and efficiency in administration, the Central Electricity Commission and the Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission were recently amalgamated to form the Central Water and Power Commission The Power Wing of this organisation took over the duties formerly performed by the Central Electricity Commission The Commission's functions range from investigations, surveys, co-ordination of research, experiments and propaganda to advising and assisting the Central and State Governments on all important matters relating to power development and construction work in the river valleys

To ensure the rapid and orderly generation of electricity, the Electricity (Supply) Act was passed by Parliament in 1948 It provides for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as the State Electricity Boards In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Central Electricity Authority (C.E.A ) was constituted in 1950. It consists of a chairman and four members. The State Electricty Boards have already been formed in Madhya Pradesh and Delhi

The Central Electricity Authority is required to.

(*i*) evolve a sound, adequate and uniform national power policy and to co-ordinate the activities of the planning agencies dealing with the control and utilisation of the nation's power resources;

(*ii*) act as arbitrator in disputes arising between a State Government or a State Electricity Board and the licencees,

(*iii*) carry out investigations and collect and publish data concerning the generation, distribution and consumption of power and the development of power resources; and

(*iv*) publish from time to time information secured under the Act.

The functions of the State Electricity Boards are:

(*i*) to rationalise the production and supply of electricity in their respective areas, and for this purpose, to prepare and carry out new power schemes or acquire existing power-stations, transmission lines and other equipment,

(*ii*) to give bulk supplies of power to existing licensed undertakings and also retail power wherever and whenever necessary;

(*iii*) to designate, wherever necessary, existing generating stations as controlled stations, and

(*iv*) to direct licencees to achieve the maximum economy and efficiency in the operation of their undertakings.

The Electricity (Supply) Act of 1948 thus provides suitable machinery to facilitate the co-ordination of electric power development throughout India. There will be no drastic changes in the position of the existing private licencees. Their services will be availed of by the State Electricity Boards to the maximum extent possible. These Boards will give special attention to rural electrification

*Resources and Limitations*

Considering its vast area and population, India has considerable leeway to make up in the sphere of power generation The salient facts in regard to power development in India and some of the industrially advanced countries are brought out in table CIV

Mineral oil, coal and water are the three chief sources of electric power. Of these, the first is ruled out in India because the country produces only six per cent of its requirements of motor spirit and other fuel oils Its use in the future is likely to be confined to small power stations in areas which cannot be economically served by one of the major power projects that have been planned or are under consideration.

India has fairly large reserves of coal, but compared with the coal reserves in other industrialised countries, India's coal deposits cannot be considered abundant. For instance, the deposits of metallurgical coal are estimated at about 2,000 million tons only. The Indian Coal-fields Committee has, therefore, stressed the need for conserving high-grade coking coal. It has suggested that, as far as possible, non-coking coals, which form the bulk of India's reserves, estimated at about 40,000 million tons, should be used by the power stations, industrial undertakings and the railways. Furthermore, all the known coal deposits are concentrated in a few areas, namely, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. This, naturally, restricts the scope of large thermal power plants only to these areas. The cost of transporting coal to the Punjab,

TABLE CIV

**PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1953**

| Country | Area in thousand sq miles | Population in millions | Electricity production in millions kwh. | Per capita electricity production (kwh ) | Population (per sq. mile) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Norway .. | 124 | 3 359 | 19,140 | 5,698 | 27 |
| Canada .. | 3,700 | 14 781 | 65,491 | 4,431 | 4 |
| Sweden .. | 173 | 7 171 | 22,363 | 3,119 | 41 |
| U.S A. .. | 3,738 | 159 629 | 442,284 | 2,771 | 43 |
| Switzerland .. | 16 | 4 877 | 11,127 | 2,282 | 305 |
| New Zealand .. | 103 | 2 047 | 3,427 | 1,674 | 20 |
| Australia . | 2,975 | 8 829 | 12,952 | 1,467 | 3 |
| U K. .. | 94 | 50 857 | 65,512 (*a*) | 1,288 | 535 |
| Finland .. | 118 | 4 144 | 5,250 | 1,267 | 35 |
| Belgium .. | 11 | 8 778 | 9,806 | 1,117 | 745 |
| Union of South Africa . | 790 | 13 153 | 13,345 | 1,015 | 17 |
| Austria . | 32 | 6 955 (*b*) | 6,824 | 981 | 215 |
| France .. | 212 | 42 800 | 38,924 | 909 | 201 |
| Italy .. | 113 | 47 015 | 31,908 | 679 | 415 |
| Netherlands .. | 12 | 10 488 | 7,120 | 679 | 814 |
| Japan .. | 147 | 86 700 | 55,668 | 642 | 587 |
| Denmark .. | 16 | 4.372 | 2,338 | 537 | 264 |
| Ireland .. | 27 | 2 942 | 1,246 | 424 | 109 |
| Spain .. | 196 | 28 528 | 10,116 | 355 | 145 |
| Chile | 285 | 6 072 | 1,992 | 328 | 21 |
| Argentina .. | 1,113 | 18 379 | 4,927 | 268 | 17 |
| Mexico .. | 768 | 28 053 | 5,718 | 204 | 36 |
| Brazil .. | 3,275 | 55 772 | 3,079 | 55 | 17 |
| Turkey .. | 294 | 22 461 (*c*) | 1,091 | 49 | 76 |
| India .. | 1,269 | 361.849 | 6,697 | 19 | 285 |

(*a*) Excluding Northern Ireland

(*b*) 1952 figures repeated

(*c*) October estimates

South India and other areas, which are far removed from the collieries, is high. Consequently, the generation of electricity from coal is uneconomical at these places

The Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) has taken in hand a detailed study for the assessment of the water power potential of the country. The results of the studies on the west-flowing rivers of the Western Ghats and the east-flowing rivers of South India indicate an aggregate power potential of 10 50 million kw in 79 major schemes outlined in the reports published by the Commission. Similar studies are in hand for other areas At present, it is estimated that the total potential of the country may be over 30 million kw.

The state of power development in India at present is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| South India: | Largely hydro-electric |
| Bombay area: | Largely hydro-electric but served to a limited extent by thermal power also |
| Bihar and Bengal Coalfield. | Mainly thermal |
| Central India comprising Hyderabad, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh: | Mainly thermal |
| The Punjab and Uttar Pradesh: | Mainly hyrdro-electric, partly thermal |

As at present visualised, the picture of power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in the various regions It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be further inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid.

*Power Projects under Planning and Execution.*

The initiative of some States has resulted in a steady development of power in the country The pace of development has decidedly quickened since independence Private electric utilities have also expanded their activities, though no new major undertaking has come into operation anywhere The prevailing tendency in favour of State-ownership of electricity concerns is thus obvious The great enthusiasm with which the State Governments and private undertakings started work on their plans for power development was damped a good deal by practical difficulties There was a shortage of trained personnel, capable of planning, designing, executing and operating large power projects Foreign exchange was scarce Indigenous raw materials, such as steel and cement, were in short supply. Lastly, there was the difficulty in importing plant and equipment Owing to these limitations, the development of power has had to be curtailed considerably

At present, about 115 power development schemes are either under execution or under consideration in 24 States Some of these are parts of the multi-purpose river valley projects which are discussed elsewhere in this chapter. Table CV shows the present capacity of power plants in the States and the plans for the future.

## TABLE CV

### ANTICIPATED GROWTH OF INSTALLED CAPACITY

**(During Plan Period)**

| Sl. No. | State | Total installed capacity in April 1951 (mw) | Anticipated total capacity by March 1956 (mw.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra | (capacity included under Madras) | 86 20 |
| 2. | Assam | 3 36 | 3 60 |
| 3. | West Bengal | 522 29 | 552 60 |
| 4. | Bihar | 44 98 | 206 50 |
| 5. | Bombay | 416 19 | 623 30 |
| 6. | Centrally Administered areas: (a) Delhi | 37 54 | 52 70 |
| | (b) Rest | 6 88 | 16 12 |
| 7. | Hyderabad | 21.07 | 79 40 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 6 30 | 9 30 |
| 9. | Madhya Bharat | 13 69 | 28 20 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 27 84 | 102 00 |
| 11. | Madras | 168 03 | 258.90 |
| 12. | Mysore | 107 20 | 179.20 |
| 13. | PEPSU | 6 74 | Plants likely to be closed down on Nangal supply becoming available. |
| 14. | Orissa | 4 61 | 10 30 |
| 15. | Punjab | 61 38 | 169 30 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 24 12 | 36 60 |
| 17. | Saurashtra | 21 89 | 32 90 |
| 18. | Travancore-Cochin | 34 59 | 114 20 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 183 84 | 323 20 |
| | TOTAL | 1712 54 | 2884 12 |

## TABLE CVI

| | Capacity by 1956 (mw) | Capacity on completion of projects under first Five Year Plan |
|---|---|---|
| Hydro .. | 1,052 | 1,840 |
| Thermal .. | 1,833 | 2,109 |
| TOTAL .. | 2,885 | 3,949 |

## IRRIGATION

*Growth of Irrigation*

The importance of irrigation to the predominantly agricultural economy of the country and the extent of its present development have been brought out in the chapter on Agriculture. Irrigation has been practised in India since time immemorial. In the South, rain-water was stored in tanks of various sizes ; in the north, lift-irrigation from wells and rivers was practised It was, however, during the British regime that extensive state-managed works (mainly diversion works and some storage dams) were constructed and irrigation facilities extended to vast areas. It is interesting to note that the area irrigated by minor works, such as wells and tanks, is still in excess of that irrigated by major works, such as canals. Although the total irrigated area in India exceeds that of any other country, it constitutes only a fifth of the cultivated area.

The quantity of water that annually flows along India's rivers is nearly 1,356 million acre-feet. This constitutes 49 per cent of the mean annual rainfall Of this volume of water, only 76 million acre feet (5 6 per cent) is, at present, being used for the purpose of irrigation and power-generation and the remaining 94·4 per cent runs to waste, causing untold damage before it joins the sea. When the major projects, now under execution, have been completed, India will begin to use 13 6 per cent of her total river-flow.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have almost been exhausted The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, aim at impounding the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use during the dry weather For this purpose, dams are built at suitable sites In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation—either on account of the insufficiency of water or unfavourable topography—water for irrigation has to be lifted mechanically from subterranean sources. Although comparatively expensive, this is the only method possible in these areas Moreover, tube-wells and open wells yield quicker results than other means of irrigation The construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices is, therefore, an important part of the programme for the development of irrigation.

*Administration*

Before the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1902, irrigation was, especially in regard to its financial aspects, a Central subject Although its day-to-day administration was the responsibility of the Provincial Governments, all the funds necessary for the construction or extension of major works were provided by the Government of India which, in most cases, also shared the revenue derived from them with the Provinces. The post of Inspector-General of Irrigation was created in 1906. Following the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, irrigation became a Provincial subject The post was abolished, on the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee in 1923 Even so, the Government of India continued to lend money to the States for large works. This undefined nature of the Centre's responsibility gave rise to certain difficulties in the early years of the reforms The Central Board of Irrigation was, therefore, created in 1926 to deal with these issues The Board was entrusted with the task of examining and reporting on such irrigation, hydro-electric and river-control projects as might be referred to it by the Government of India. It advised the Provincial Governments and the States on intricate technical problems connected with water utilisation or flood-

control projects. It advised the Government of India on technical points involved in disputes between the Provincial and State Governments, co-ordinated research work and arranged for the publication of technical information.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in April 1937, irrigation became a Provincial subject. After this event, every administrative unit had the power to undertake legislative or administrative measures in regard to the waterways within its territory.

The Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission was constituted in 1945, generally to act as a Central fact-finding, planning and co-ordinating organisation with authority to undertake constructional work In 1951-52, it was amalgamated with the Central Electricity Commission and the Central Technical Board to form a new organisation known as the Central Water and Power Commission

The immense damage to life and property caused in the 1954 floods necessitated the creation of Flood Control Boards at the Centre and the States and of a Flood Wing in the Central Water and Power Commission for field investigations and the planning and designing of flood control works.

*Implementation of Policy Recommendations*

The main emphasis in the irrigation sector of the Five Year Plan was on extending irrigation to new areas with the object of achieving self-sufficiency in food This self-sufficiency has already been achieved even in the third year of the Plan.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power has been reviewing the progress on the principal recommendations on policy and organisation in the various States. These recommendations concern the fixation of water rates, the levy of betterment fees and agricultural income-tax In Andhra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, the water rates were revised recently. Bihar, Madras, the Punjab, U P, Madhya Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin States have accepted the recommendations for the creation of non-lapsable Irrigation Development (Ways and Means) Fund. They have, however, expressed their inability to build up the Fund, at present, owing to the non-availability of resources The Government of PEPSU has created the Fund and proposes to set aside Rs. 40 lakh annually for it.

*Betterment Levy*

The Government of Assam, Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore, PEPSU and Rajasthan have passed Acts for betterment levy. Bills to the same effect are at different stages of preparation and consideration in Andhra, Madras, West Bengal, Saurashtra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin.

*Irrigation Research*

The Central Water, Power and Research Station at Poona is the oldest irrigation research institution in India It originated in June 1916 in the Special Irrigation Division of the Public Works Department at Bombay. The Hydro-dynamic Research Station was inaugurated in 1920 at a suitable site on the Mutha Right Bank near Poona. Within a few years it was found that the discharge in the canal was insufficient for the several large-scale models set up at the station. Accordingly, in 1934, it was shifted to Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, where

better facilities existed for hydraulic research. In 1937, the Station was taken over by the Government of India and its services were made available to the entire country. In order to cope with the new problems, which arose as a result of the execution of the multipurpose river valley projects, the scope of the Research Station has been enlarged in recent years. The Station now consists of eight sections : (i) Canal Hydraulics, (ii) Navigation ; (iii) Concrete and Materials of Construction ; (iv) Soil and Soil Mechanics ; (v) Mathematics ; (vi) Statistics ; (vii) Physics ; and (viii) Hydraulic Machinery.

The States, too, have their research organisations For instance, the Bombay Government continues to maintain a separate research station. In the Punjab, a research organisation was opened at Lahore in 1925. It was lost to India after partition and a new research institute was set up at Amritsar. A research organisation was opened in Uttar Pradesh in 1930. Bengal created one in 1943, while Mysore and Hyderabad did so in 1945.

The research work done at all these stations is co-ordinated by the Central Board of Irrigation.

## RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

A long-range and lasting solution to the problems of food shortage and economic development lies in the speedy completion of multipurpose river valley projects The multipurpose projects are so called because of the manifold benefits they yield Apart from providing irrigation facilities for additional food and commercial crops, the two other main benefits they confer are the control of floods—which cause enormous destruction to crops, property, cattle and human life every year—and the generation of large blocks of hydro-electric power Among the other benefits which accrue from the projects are the development of internal navigation—which relieves pressure on the railways—pisciculture, the provision of drinking water and the eventual development of the rivers for purposes of recreation The importance of these projects in the country's economic development is evident from the high priority given to them in the first Five Year Plan Nearly a third of the total budget for the Plan has been earmarked for irrigation and power projects and some of these are among the world's largest.

India's natural waterways are more or less evenly distributed over the entire territory. The ultimate target in the plan for the development of irrigation is the doubling of irrigated area within 15 to 20 years. Additional food production resulting from this extension of irrigation would not only cover the present deficit but also provide, to some extent, for the future growth of the population. Hundreds of miles of waterways can be made navigable and additional power can be generated to the extent of 30 to 40 million kw.

At present, there are 153 projects under execution in different parts of the country Of these, 6 are multipurpose, 104 irrigation and 43 power projects. Twelve of these 153 projects may be termed "major" Of the major projects, 6 are multipurposes, 3 power schemes and 3 irrigation schemes. The cost of the 12 major projects is estimated at Rs 439 crore and that of the remaining 141 projects at Rs. 151 crore, bringing the aggregate cost of the all the projects to Rs 680 crore.

In addition, there are 122 other projects on which preliminary investigations are either in progress or have been completed but which cannot

be undertaken for lack of funds. The cost of these 122 schemes is estimated at Rs. 1,310 crore.

The Five Year Plan provides for the execution of 173 projects which will irrigate 8·53 million additional acres and provide a million kw. of additional hydel power. Eventually, these projects will irrigate 16·94 million additional acres and generate 1·5 million kw of additional power. The following table gives details of these projects:

TABLE CVII

**POWER AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN FIVE YEAR PLAN**

**Cost and Benefits**

| Project | Total expenditure in 1951-56 (lakh rupees) | Irrigation benefits (thousand acres) | | Power benefits (thousand kw) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | By 1955-56 | On completion | By 1955-56 | On completion |
| **Multipurpose Projects :** | | | | | |
| Bhakra-Nangal | 7,750 | 1,361 | 3,604 | 96 | 144(a) |
| Harike | 1,062 | — | — | — | — |
| Damodar Valley | 4,170 | 595 | 1,141 | 194 | 274 |
| Hirakud | 4,400 | 261 | 1,785 | 48 | 123 |
| Additional funds for the above projects | 5,000 | — | — | — | — |
| New schemes (b) | 3,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 25,382 | 2,217 | 6,530 | 338 | 541 |
| **Part A States :** | | | | | |
| Assam | 283 | 218 | 218 | 5 | 7 |
| Bihar | 1,682 | 675 | 777 | 11 | 11 |
| Bombay | 3,312 | 474 | 893 | 83 | 324 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 908 | 114 | 184 | 73 | 73 |
| Madras | 8,432 | 435 | 608 | 196 | 382 |
| Orissa | 691 | 480 | 480 | 8 | 8 |
| Punjab | 364 | 666 | 774 | — | — |
| Uttar Pradesh | 3,321 | 1,361 | 3,181 | 109 | 364 |
| West Bengal | 1,613 | 917 | 917 | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 20,607 | 5,340 | 8,032 | 489 | 1173 |

(a) Nangal only.

(b) The new schemes include Kosi (stage 1), Koyna (stage 1), Krishna, Chambal (stage 1) and Rihand.

**POWER AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN FIVE YEAR PLAN**—(*contd*)

**Cost and Benefits**

| Project | Total expenditure in 1951-56 (lakh rupees) | Irrigation benefits (thousand acres) | | Power benefits (thousand kw) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | By 1955-56 | On completion | By 1955-56 | On completion |
| **Part B States:** | | | | | |
| Hyderabad | 2,800 | 306 | 731 | 53 | 53 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 360 | 76 | 169 | 7 | 7 |
| Madhya Bharat . . | 556 | 83 | 152 | 15 | 88 |
| Mysore . .. | 1,984 | 30 | 250 | 72 | 120 |
| PEPSU . . | 65 | — | 129 | — | — |
| Rajasthan .. . | 545 | 243 | 523 | 11 | 32 |
| Saurashtra | 688 | 108 | 120 | 12 | 12 |
| Travancore-Cochin .. | 1,513 | 17 | 168 | 81 | 134 |
| Total | 8,511 | 863 | 2,242 | 251 | 446 |
| **Part C States:** | | | | | |
| Ajmer .. | 11 | — | — | — | — |
| Bhopal . | 28 | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Coorg . | 25 | — | — | — | — |
| Himachal Pradesh .. | 93 | 75 | 100 | 1 | 1 |
| Kutch . | 114 | 38 | 38 | — | 6 |
| Tripura .. | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Manipur . | 12 | — | — | — | — |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 51 | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Total .. | 341 | 113 | 138 | 9 | 15 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 55,841 | 8,533 | 16,942 | 1,087 | 2,175 |

SOME MAJOR PROJECTS

*Bhakra-Nangal Project*

The construction of this project, which is one of the largest multi-purpose projects in India, started in 1946 It consists of (i) the Bhakra Dam across the Sutlej, 50 miles above Rupar in Ambala district of the Punjab, (ii) the Nangal Dam, (iii) the Nangal canal, (iv) two Nangal power houses at Ganguwal and Kotla, and (v) the Bhakra canal system. On completion the project will irrigate 3·6 million acres of land in the Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan and will generate 1,44,000 kw. of power, which, in addition to the above-mentioned States, will also serve Delhi.

The Nangal Dam, the canal regulator, the Nangal hydel channel and the excavation of the Bhakra canals in the Punjab have been completed. The canal system was opened by the Prime Minister on July 8, 1954. The excavation of canals in Rajasthan and PEPSU is in progress. Work on both the right and the left diversion tunnels at the Bhakra Dam site has been executed A third of the excavation for the foundation of the Bhakra Dam has also been completed The Ganguwal Power House was opened by the President on January 2, 1955, and the Kotla Power House is expected to go into operation before the end of 1955.

*Hirakud Dam Project*

The project will harness the river Mahanadi and provide irrigation to 1·8 million acres of land. The power house at the base of the dam will have an initial installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw. This dam which is 15 thousand feet long, will be the longest in the world and will impound 6 75 million acre-feet of water The impounded water will form a 250 sq mile lake According to the revised estimate, the project will cost Rs 92 crore. The execution of the project has made considerable progress In 1953-54, 11 5 million cubic feet of concrete and masonry for the left dam and nearly 7·2 million cubic feet for the right dam had been laid Nearly 65 per cent of the work in the former, and 35 per cent in the latter have been completed On the earthen dam nearly 220 million cubic feet of earth filling, out of a total of 432·4 million cubic feet had been placed The work on the left and the right dykes had been completed to the extent of 75 and 54 per cent respectively. About 20 per cent of the excavation of distributaries has also been completed. The power station is to be completed by 1957-58

*Damodar Valley Project*

This multipurpose project is intended to tame the turbulent Damodar river and its tributaries which overflow their banks and bring destruction and devastation to large parts of Bihar and Bengal. The full execution of the project will take many years and will comprise 8 storage dams with hydro-electric installations, a giant 2,00,000 kw thermal power station, an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage with canals and distributaries The phase of development included in the first Five Year Plan provides for the construction of four dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill, with an installed hydro-electric capacity of 1,04,000 kw, a barrage at Durgapur, with an irrigation-cum-navigation canal, and a thermal power station at Bokaro, with an installed capacity of 2,00,000 kw

The all-concrete Tilaiya Dam, 112 feet high and 1,147 feet long, built across the river Barakar, was completed in record time at the end of the monsoon in 1952 It was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister on February 21, 1953 Its 26-square mile reservoir will provide irrigation to 24,000 acres in the *kharif* and 75,000 acres in the *rabi* seasons The Bokaro thermal station was commissioned on the same day as the Tilaiya Dam It has an installed capacity of 50,000 kw. which will eventually be raised to 2,00,000 kw. The Tilaiya hydro station was put into commercial operation in February 1953, with two sets of 2,000 kw each It will meet the power requirements of the mica mines at Kodarma and Hazaribagh and of the town of Gaya.

The Konar Dam has a concrete section across the bed of the river with earthen sections on either side. It was completed in May 1954 In addition to supplying water for cooling the Bokaro thermal plant, it will provide irrigation to 1,04,000 acres of land. Eventually, it is proposed

to install an underground hydro-electric power station below the dam with a capacity of 40,000 kw.

The Maithon Dam on the Barkar river is one of the two key dams on which flood control and irrigation in the lower Damodar Valley will depend. It will store 1·1 million acre-feet of water and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam will have a capacity of 60,000 kw. About two-thirds of the work on the earthen dam has been completed.

Work on the biggest of the four dams at Panchet Hill is in progress. Designed primarily for flood control, it will impound 1 2 million acre-feet of water A hydro-electric station will be built near the dam with a capacity of 40,000 kw

A 2,271-foot long and 88-foot high barrage is being built at Durgapur in West Bengal It will irrigate over one million acres of land through a network of canals and distributaries Nearly 85 miles, out of 1,552 miles, of these canals will be navigable and will provide an alternative means of communication between Calcutta and the coalfields

*Tungabhadra Project*

This multipurpose project, which is now a joint undertaking of the Governments of Hyderabad, Andhra and Mysore, comprises a dam, 7,942 feet long and 160 feet high, and a system of canals with power stations on either side

The dam was inaugurated on July, 1, 1953. The reservoir, which has a water-spread of 133 square miles, will ultimately store 3 million acre-feet of water The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 2,50,000 acres in Andhra and Mysore States and about 4,50,000 acres in Hyderabad. There will be two power stations on the Andhra-Mysore side, one below the dam and the other at the end of a 215-mile canal at Bukhasagaram. Initially, the stations will have two generating units of 9,000 kw. each. A hydro-electric station will be constructed below the dam on the Hyderabad side also, where three generators of 7,500 kw each will be installed in the first instance.

*Kakrapara Project*

This project, financed by the Bombay Government, may be regarded as the first phase in the development of the Tapti valley The construction of a weir, 2,175-foot long and 451-foot high, on the rocky river bed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953 The scheme is expected to irrigate 6,52,000 acres in Surat District.

*Machkund Project*

This hydro-electric project is designed to harness the river Machkund which forms the boundary between Andhra and Orissa. A 134-foot high and 1,300-foot long storage dam has been constructed at Jalalpur on the Machkund river to store 5,88,000 acre-feet of water. There will be three generating units, each with a capacity of 17,250 kw Later, three more units will be installed and the total power output brought to 1,02,000 kw. The project will cost Rs. 814 lakh and will be executed in stages. The Duduma Transmission Scheme for the distribution of Machkund power is under way.

*Mayurakshi Project*

This important project undertaken by the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation project, though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000 kw. hydro-electric plant. The power will be supplied to Birbhum

and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tirpala near Suri in West Bengal. The two canals on either side will irrigate 6,00,000 acres of land. A storage dam proposed for the Mayurakshi will have a capacity for 5,00,000 acre-feet of water and will provide *rabi* irrigation to nearly one lakh acres

*Scarcity Area Programme*

When the first Five Year Plan was formulated in 1951, no specific attention was given to the needs of the chronic scarcity areas where relief works and other measures have to be undertaken from time to time owing to the low purchasing power of the people and repeated interruptions in economic activity A programme of permanent improvement for these areas involving an expenditure of Rs 40 crore, has now been sanctioned Most of the schemes included in this programme will be executed within the Plan period It is proposed to bring an additional area of 1 5 million acres under irrigation. A million acres out of this are expected to be irrigated within the Plan period.

The distribution of Central assistance for permanent improvement in the scarcity areas is as under:

| | *In lakhs of rupees* |
|---|---|
| Andhra | 500 |
| Assam | 100 |
| Bihar | 350 |
| Bombay | 487 |
| Madras | 620 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 673 |
| West Bengal | 100 |
| Hyderabad | 300 |
| Mysore | 350 |
| Rajasthan | 250 |
| Saurashtra | 250 |
| Ajmer | 250 |

*Progress of Irrigation and Power Projects*

Broadly speaking, the Five Year Plan also includes projects which were under execution and on which large sums of money had been spent before the Plan came into operation The cost of the programmes during the Plan period is Rs 558 crore Of this amount, Rs 430 crore are for the major irrigation schemes and multipurpose projects and Rs 128 crore for the power schemes New irrigation and power schemes, involving a cost of about Rs 65 crore in the Plan period, were included in the programme, at the end of 1953 Of this amount, a sum of about Rs 40 crore is for irrigation works intended to effect permanent improvement in the scarcity areas

The programme of irrigation and power in the Plan as a long-term objective aims at doubling, within a period of 15 to 20 years, the area under irrigation. The production of power would be about 7 million kw. The immediate programme is expected to bring an additional 8 5 million acres under irrigation and to add 1 1 kw to the generating capacity. Among the achievements up to March 1954 are the completion of the larger irrigation schemes in the Plan. More than 2.8 million acres have thus been brought under irrigation and the power capacity has increased by about 4,50,000 kw.

TABLE CVIII

## PROGRESS OF MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS

| Project | Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees) | | | | | Additional area irrigated (thousand acres) | | | | Additional installed capacity (thousand kw.) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-52 (Actual) | 1952-53 (Actual) | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1954-55 (Budget) | (Five-year cost) | 1951-54 (Plan) | 1951-54 (Achievement) | 1954-55 (Plan) | Five-year target | 1951-54 (Plan) | 1951-54 (Achievement) | 1954-55 (Anticipated) | Five-year target | On completion |
| Bhakra Nangal . | 987 | 1,884 | 2,697 | 2,827 | 7 750 | 138 | 231 | 707 | 1,361 | 48 | — | 96 | 96 | 144 |
| Harike | 215 | 68 | 150 | 75 | 1 062 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Damodar Valley | 1,258 | 1 488 | 1 668 | 1,801 | 4,170 | 110 | — | 135 | 595 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 194 | 274 |
| Hirakud . | 858 | 715 | 1,015 | 1,450 | 4,000 | — | — | 261 | — | — | — | — | 48 | 123 |
| Additional provision for revised estimates .. | — | — | — | — | 5,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New projects .. | — | — | — | — | 3,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL .. | 3,318 | 4,155 | 5,130 | 7 653 | 25,382 | 248 | 231 | 842 | 2,217 | 202 | 154 | 250 | 338 | 541 |

## TABLE CIX
## PROGRESS OF POWER PROJECTS IN THE STATES

| States | Additional installed capacity (thousand kw.) | | | | Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-54 (Plan) | 1951-54 (Achievement) | 1954-55 (Anticipated) | Five years | 1951-52 (Actual) | 1952-53 (Actual) | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1954-55 (Budget) | Five years | Five years (Revised) |
| **Part A States** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andhra . . | 52 | 14 | 15 | 67 | 365 0 | 332 0 | 399 4 | 516 2 | — | 2,041 (*a*) |
| Assam .. . | — | — | — | 5 | — | 0 3 | 7 6 | 52 2 | 83 0 | 157 6 |
| Bihar .. .. | 5 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 78 0 | 150 5 | 153 4 | 360 8 | 708 7 | 973 7 |
| Bombay .. .. | 67 | 22 | 68 | 83 | 253 0 | 288 9 | 313 1 | 199 9 | 1 043 0 | 1,043 |
| Madhya Pradesh . | 73 | 51 | 64 | 73 | 172 2 | 78 7 | 110 0 | 190 0 | 600 0 | 700 |
| Madras .. . | 111 | 68 | 111 | 111 | 432 0 | 453 0 | 561 1 | 496 0 | 5,024 0 | 2,781 |
| Orissa .. . | 7 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 58 6 | 58 6 | 72 6 | 158 2 | 391 0 | 456 5 |
| Punjab .. .. | — | — | — | — | 6 3 | 10 4 | 54 6 | 153 7 | 36 2 | 300 2 |
| Uttar Pradesh .. | 29 | 14 | 79 | 109 | 225 5 | 325 8 | 463 5 | 519 4 | 1,411 0 | 2,106 8 |
| West Bengal .. | — | — | 16 | 4 | 25 0 | 27 7 | 18 3 | 4 4 | 75 8 | 75 8 |
| Total . . | 344 | 179 | 368 | 471 | 1 615 6 | 1,726 9 | 2,053 7 | 2,650 8 | 9,252·7 | 10,725 6 |

(*a*) Excluding Rs 427 lakh which is the revised figure for the Machkund Hydro-electric Project.

## PROGRESS OF POWER PROJECTS IN THE STATES—(contd)

| States | Additional installed capacity (thousand kw) | | | | Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-54 (Plan) | 1951-54 (Achievement) | 1954-55 (Anticipated) | Five years | 1951-52 (Actual) | 1952-53 (Actual) | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1954-55 (Budget) | Five years | Five years (Revised) |
| **Part B States** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad . . . | 53 | — | 15 | 53 | 50 4 | 72 2 | 81 9 | 107·1 | 320 6 | 320 6 |
| Jammu and Kashmir . . | — | — | 6 | 7 | 6 4 | 12 0 | 10 2 | 25·7 | 74 9 | 77 7 |
| Madhya Bharat . . | 14 | 4 | 18 | 15 | 46 7 | 57 5 | 76 1 | 43·3 | 228 0 | 287 7 |
| Mysore . . . . | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 203 3 | 284 0 | 256 3 | 220·0 | 1,268 0 | 1,390 1 |
| PEPSU . . . . | — | — | — | — | 4 6 | — | — | — | 30 6 | 30 6 |
| Rajasthan . . . . | 11 | 12 | 16 | 35 | 39 6 | 18 5 | 31 4 | 123 5 | 40 8 | 291 6 |
| Saurashtra . . . | 3 | — | 9 | 12 | 14 2 | 27 0 | 46 2 | 83 4 | 212 5 | 212 5 |
| Travancore-Cochin . . | 73 | 9 | 65 | 81 | 206 2 | 226 8 | 208 0 | 195 6 | 1,036 0 | 1,185 0 |
| Total . . . . | 226 | 97 | 201 | 275 | 570 0 | 697 0 | 700 1 | 928 6 | 3,210.4 | 2,795 8 |

## PROGRESS OF POWER PROJECTS IN THE STATES—(*contd*)

| States | Additional installed capacity (thousand kw) | | | | Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-54 (Plan) | 1951-54 (Achievement) | 1954-55 (Anticipated) | Five years | 1951-52 (Actual) | 1952-53 (Actual) | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1954-55 (Budget) | Five Years | Five years (Revised) |
| **Part C States** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhopal .. .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 1 | 4 5 | 4 5 | 16 3 | 27 9 | 30 9 |
| Coorg .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 35 0 | 35 0 |
| Kutch .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | 7 1 | 4 1 | 19 8 | 23 0 | 43 0 |
| Tripura .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | 0 3 | 3 5 | 3 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| Vindhya Pradesh .. | — | — | — | 3 | — | 0 2 | 5 0 | 25 0 | 50 6 | 50·5 |
| Himachal Pradesh .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 5 | 2 5 | 9 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 |
| Manipur .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | 0 6 | 0 5 | 5 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Total .. . | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 4 1 | 14 2 | 20 1 | 78 5 | 168 9 | 191 9 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 573 | 279 | 572 | 755 | 2,190·1 | 2,437 1 | 2,773 9 | 3,527 9 | 12,632 0 | 14,713 3 |

TABLE CX

**PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE STATES**

| States | Area irrigated (thousand acres) | | | | Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-54 (Plan) | 1951-54 (Achievement) | 1951-55 (Anticipated) | Five years | 1951-52 (Actual) | 1952-53 (Actual) | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1954-55 (Budget) | Five years | **Five years (Revised)** |
| **Part A States** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andhra .. . | 1 | 2 | — | — | 214 0 | 241 0 | 137 0 | 500 0 | — | **1,709·0** |
| Assam .. . | 90 | 73 | 160 | 218 | 0 9 | 7 7 | 23 7 | 109 4 | 200 0 | **251·2** |
| Bihar .. .. | 336 | 336(a) | 502 | 675 | 173 5 | 150 1 | 85 0 | 186 7 | 973 3 | **1,323 3** |
| Bombay . . | 140 | 80 | 327 | 474 | 288 6 | 227 6 | 618 8 | 714 4 | ,269 0 | **2,856·3** |
| Madhya Pradesh | 21 | 10 | 56 | 114 | 10 2 | 2 5 | 84 2 | 94 2 | 308·0 | **308·0** |
| Madras . . | 206 | 46 | 324 | 435 | 420 0 | 416 0 | 313 0 | 564 0 | 3,408 0 | **2,043·5** |
| Orissa .. . | 350 | 62 | 419 | 480 | 63 8 | 53 6 | 54 0 | 60 0 | 300 0 | **300 0** |
| Punjab .. . | 363 | 363(a) | 543 | 666 | 86 1 | 95 7 | 49 7 | 101 4 | 326 2 | **396 0** |
| Uttar Pradesh . | 832 | 780 | 1,112 | 1 361 | 245 9 | 524 2 | 717 7 | 934 6 | 1,912 0 | **3,168 0** |
| West Bengal . | 619 | 619 | 817 | 917 | 190 1 | 302 5 | 375 7 | 435 9 | 1,537 8 | **1,543 3** |
| Total . | 2,957 | 2,371 | 4260 | 5,340 | 1,673 1 | 2,020 9 | 2 458 8 | 3,700 6 | 1,1234 3 | **13,898 6** |

## PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE STATES—(contd)

| States | Area irrigated (thousand acres) | | | | Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-54 (Plan) | 1951-54 (Achievement) | 1954-55 (Anticipated) | Five years | 1951-52 (Actual) | 1952-53 (Actual) | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1954-55 (Budget) | Five years (Original) | Five years (Revised) |
| **Part B States** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad | 102 | 32 | 211 | 306 | 400 2 | 453 7 | 544 7 | 610 7 | 2479 0 | 2779 0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 15 | 11 | 35 | 76 | 47 6 | 54 6 | 59·7 | 86 3 | 339 9 | 481 4 |
| Madhya Bharat | 29 | 29 | 54 | 83 | 32 1 | 23 6 | 48 0 | 87 6 | 328 0 | 310 0 |
| Mysore | 12 | 12 (a) | 17 | 30 | 234 2 | 278 3 | 201 5 | 310 5 | 716 0 | 1486 0 |
| PEPSU | — | — | — | — | — | 7 3 | 10 2 | 12 8 | 34 0 | 34·1 |
| Rajasthan | 129 | 73 | 179 | 243 | 56 1 | 51 3 | 96 1 | 267 9 | 503 6 | 772 3 |
| Saurashtra | 26 | 46 | 64 | 108 | 70 2 | 141 7 | 127 7 | 213 5 | 474 6 | 799 6 |
| Travancore-Cochin | — | 12 | 6 | 17 | 86 0 | 92 5 | 88 0 | 135 6 | 478 0 | 578 0 |
| Total | 313 | 215 | 366 | 863 | 926 4 | 1 103 0 | 1,175 9 | 1,724 9 | 5,553 1 | 7,240 4 |
| **Part C States** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 6 | 2 1 | 11 3 | 36 3 |
| Bhopal | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 0 | — | 10·0 |
| Kutch | — | 12 (a) | 31 | 38 | 2 6 | 23 5 | 24 1 | 27 0 | 91 0 | 91 0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | — | 38 | 50 | 75 | — | 4 0 | 12 0 | 5 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 |
| Total | 37 | 40 | 81 | 113 | 2 6 | 27 5 | 37 7 | 38 1 | 182 3 | 217 3 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,307 | 2,626 | 4,807 | 6 316 | 2,602 1 | 3,151 4 | 3,672 1 | 5,482 6 | 1,6769 9 | 2,1356 3 |

(a) Planned figures (targets) given as figures of actual irrigation have not yet been reported.

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## CHAPTER XVIII

## INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

### INDUSTRY

The index of industrial production in 1953 stood at 135.2, a record figure for the post-war years, as will be seen from the table below:

TABLE CXIII

(Base 1946=100)

| Year | Annual index of industrial production | Quarterly index of industrial production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quarter | 1952-53 | 1953-54 |
| 1947 | 97.2 | I | 126.7 | 135.5 |
| 1948 | 108.4 | II | 128.2 | 134.9 |
| 1949 | 105.7 | III | 133.6 | 137.5 |
| 1950 | 105.0 | IV | 132.7 | 137.3 |
| 1951 | 117.2 | | | |
| 1952 | 128.9 | | | |
| 1953 | 135.2 | | | |

Industrial production has been showing a continuous rise since 1950. The general index of industrial production reached the peak figure of 144.7 in December 1953, representing a rise of 4.4 per cent over that of December 1952. New production records were set up in cloth and salt, both of which surpassed the Plan targets. The engineering and chemical industries also recorded considerable improvement over a wide range of commodities. There was, however, a decline in the output of certain industries like sugar, jute manufacture, coal and steel, while machine-tools and paper and paper boards remained at almost the same level as in 1952. Excessive capacity is still reported in several industries. The overall progress in industrial production during 1953 was due, among other things, to better supplies of certain raw materials, the installation of additional units as in cement, the production of a new range of articles and finally, measures to promote domestic and export offtake. The relations between labour management continued to show improvement. The total number of man-days lost on account of disputes remained virtually unchanged. The measures taken by the Government to step up the tempo of development expenditure in the public sector and to afford all possible assistance for expansion to the private sector also helped to improve the situation.

The production of cement reached the record figure of 3.8 million tons in 1953 against 3.5 million tons in 1952. The output of finished steel declined from 1.1 million tons in 1952 to 1.0 million ton in 1953, mainly due to the slow-down strike in the Indian Iron and Steel Works at

Burnpur and a subsequent lock-out. Coal production declined slightly from 36.2 million tons to 35.8 million tons, mainly because of a fall in the export demand owing to keen competition from South Africa, Australia and China.

The engineering industries began to produce a number of new items such as cylinder liners (dry), free-wheels and chains for cycles, kerosene-operated refrigerators, etc. The production of electric motors and power transformers showed an increase, while that of machine-tools and diesel engines registered a fall. The output of aluminium declined because of power shortage. The disappearance of the shortage in sulphur helped to increase the output of chemicals and allied industries, particularly of ammonium sulphate, soda ash, liquid chlorine, bleaching powder, dye-stuffs and sheet glass.

The output of cloth and yarn during 1953 rose to 4,891 million yards and 1,505 million lb respectively as against 4,598 million yards and 1,450 million lb. in 1952. Consequently, practically all controls on cotton textiles were removed from July 10, 1953. The output of cloth exceeded not only the target of 4,700 million yards but also the previous record of 4,852 million yards in 1944. In view of the considerable accumulation of stocks with the textile mills in the latter part of 1953, the excise duty on super-fine cloth was reduced in October 1953 from 3½ annas to 2 annas per yard and the export duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on medium cloth was abolished. A rebate was also allowed on the import duty paid on cotton utilised for the manufacture of cloth exported Compared with 1952, the decline in the output of jute manufactures by 8.7 per cent in 1953 is accounted for mainly by the slackening of demand from foreign markets The export duty on sacking was reduced from Rs 175 to Rs 80 per ton in February 1953 and the duty on jute specialities was abolished from July 16, 1953 The export duty on hessian was reduced from Rs 275 to Rs 120 per ton in September 1953. According to the Report of the Jute Inquiry Commission, which was presented to Parliament in May 1954, the jute industry, has a surplus capacity, and calls for rationalisation.

Among the, consumer goods industries, salt, woollen manufactures hurricane lanterns, electric fans, sewing machines and bicycles recorded an increase The output of salt rose from 769 lakh maunds in 1952 to 863 lakh maunds in 1953, which was 26 lakh maunds more than the Plan target. The number of bicycles produced rose from 1 96,956 in 1952 to 2,64,168 in 1953

In 1948, there were 13,120 perennial and 2,786 seasonal factory establishments in India. These together accounted for 6 6 per cent of the total national income. According to the *Census of Manufactures*, the total productive captial employed in 29 groups of industries was about Rs 483 crore, Rs. 196 crore being fixed capital and Rs. 287 crore working capital Making allowance for the industries not covered by the census, the total productive capital employed in Indian industries was of the order of Rs. 650 crore. The total labour force employed in the factories was about 25 lakh. In the same year, India attained the eighth place among the foremost industrial nations of the world.

*Cotton and Jute Industries*

Cotton textiles and jute are two of the country's oldest and most important industries. Although the first cotton mill in India was erected at Calcutta in 1818, it was in Bombay that the industry made a

real beginning in 1854, the capital and enterprise being predominantly Indian The foundations of the jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1835, mostly with foreign captial and enterprise. The progress of the two industries over the past fifty years is illustrated in the following table:

TABLE CXII

**GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

| Year | Number of mills | Number of spindles (thousands) | Number of looms (thousands) | Production (in million lb ) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Yarn | Piece-goods |
| 1901 | 178 | 4,841 | 40 5 | 573 | 120 |
| 1911 | 233 | 6,095 | 85 8 | 625 | 267 |
| 1921 | 249 | 7,278 | 133 5 | 694 | 403 |
| 1931 | 314 | 9,078 | 175 2 | 966 | 672 |
| 1941 | 396 | 10,026 | 200 2 | 1,577 | 1,093 |
| 1951 | 445 | 11,241 | 201 5 | 1,304 | 4,076 (million yards) |

TABLE CXIII

**GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY**

| Year | Number of mills | Authorised capital (crores of rupees) | Number of looms (thousands) | Number of spindles (thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1879-80 to 1883-84 (average) | 21 | 2 71 | 5 5 | 88 |
| 1899-1900 to 1903-4 (average) | 36 | 6 80 | 16 2 | 335 |
| 1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) . | 60 | 12 09 | 33 5 | 692 |
| 1925-26 .. .. | 90 | 21 35 | 50 5 | 1,064 |
| 1930-31 . . .. | 100 | 23 61 | 61 8 | 1,225 |
| 1937-38 . . . | 105 | 24 89 | 52.4 | 1,108 |
| 1951 .. . . | 106 | — | — | — |

Cotton textiles and jute were the only major industries which had developed substantially before World War I The War gave a further impetus to industrial development. The policy of discriminating protection was adopted in 1922 on the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission This measure did much to help the growth of Indian industries Between 1922 and 1939, the production of cotton piece-goods was more than doubled, that of steel ingots increased 8 times, and of paper 2½ times. The protected sugar industry achieved progress so speedily

TABLE CXIV

**INDEX OF PRODUCTION FOR CERTAIN SELECTED INDUSTRIES**

(Base: 1946=100)

| Industry | Indices (average of months) | | | | | | | Actual production in 1953 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | Unit | |
| 1. Cotton cloth | 96.2 | 110.5 | 99.9 | 93.8 | 104.3 | 117.7 | 124.9 | Million yds. | 4,891 |
| 2. Cotton yarn | 94.8 | 105.9 | 99.4 | 85.9 | 95.4 | 106.0 | 110.1 | Million lb. | 1,505 |
| 3. Jute manufactures(*a*) | 96.6 | 100.2 | 84.8 | 76.8 | 80.4 | 87.4 | 79.8 | Thousand tons | 869 |
| 4. Woollen manufactures | 88.9 | 74.1 | 87.8 | 66.9 | 65.5 | 61.4 | 71.3 | Lakh lb. | 192.5 |
| 5. Coal raisings | 103.9 | 103.2 | 108.9 | 110.8 | 118.8 | 125.4 | 124.1 | Thousand tons | 35,844 |
| 6. Steel(*b*) | 97.1 | 97.1 | 104.6 | 111.2 | 116.0 | 122.0 | 116.5 | Lakh tons | 15 |
| 7. Cement | 93.9 | 100.7 | 136.3 | 169.5 | 207.2 | 229.3 | 245.1 | Thousand tons | 3,780 |
| 8. Sugar(*c*) | 97.6 | 116.5 | 108.5 | 105.8 | 120.8 | 161.9 | 139.9 | Thousand tons | 1,291 |
| 9. Non-ferrous metals(*d*) | 96.7 | 95.5 | 103.4 | 106.9 | 114.4 | 100.9 | 90.5 | Tons | 8,678 |
| 10. Dry cells | 99.9 | 140.8 | 173.0 | 157.1 | 162.6 | 148.0 | 168.7 | Lakhs | 1,484 |
| 11. Machine tools | 50.3 | 60.0 | 51.8 | 29.2 | 51.8 | 48.6 | 48.3 | Value in thousand rupees | 4,408 |
| 12. Electric motors | 82.8 | 130.7 | 148.4 | 178.2 | 311.1 | 343.4 | 354.2 | Thousand H.P. | 163.2 |
| 13. Refractories | 112.0 | 120.8 | 133.1 | 150.7 | 151.7 | 155.6 | 145.6 | Thousand tons | 228 |

(*a*) Figures from January 1949 refer to the production by mills belonging to the Indian Jute Mills Association and to one non member mill.
(*b*) Ingots and castings
(*c*) Figures relate to the crop year November to October and are for cane sugar only
(*d*) Aluminium and copper (virgin metal)

## INDEX OF PRODUCTION FOR CERTAIN SELECTED INDUSTRIES—(*contd*)

(Base : 1946=100)

| Industry | Indices (average of months) | | | | | | | Actual production in 1953 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1952 | Unit | |
| 14 Electric fans . .. | 144 9 | 163 0 | 162 1 | 175 4 | 192 5 | 177 1 | 187 6 | Thousands | 208 |
| 15 Hurricane lanterns . . | 193 6 | 208 3 | 367 7 | 597 2 | 846 1 | 749 6 | 917 5 | ,, | 4,313 |
| 16. Storage batteries .. | 258 3 | 405 9 | 395 2 | 690 4 | 784 5 | 584 1 | 649 4 | ,, | 176 |
| 17. Power transformers .. | 82 1 | 210 3 | 279 0 | 440 8 | 500 3 | 550 8 | 790 5 | Thousand K V A | 308 |
| 18. Diesel engines . . | 144 8 | 216 7 | 438 9 | 971 7 | 1,531 9 | 897 9 | 785 6 | Numbers | 3,720 |
| 19. Sulphuric acid . | 100 0 | 133 3 | 165 8 | 170 8 | 178 2 | 160 1 | 181 8 | Thousand tons | 109.1 |
| 20. Ammonium sulphate .. | 94 7 | 156 8 | 204 5 | 210 6 | 234 7 | 980 9 | 1,423 1 | ,, | 320 |
| 21 Soda ash .. . | 113 5 | 242 9 | 149 3 | 364 9 | 396 1 | 369 4 | 473 9 | ,, | 57 |
| 22. Paper and paper boards . | 87 8 | 92 4 | 97 4 | 102 7 | 124 4 | 129 7 | 130 6 | ,, | 138 4 |
| 23. Matches .. | 113 0 | 129 4 | 127 8 | 127 0 | 140 2 | 147 6 | 143 3 | Thousand cases(*e*) | 590 |
| 24. Paints and varnishes .. | 100 5 | 93 0 | 80 5 | 72 8 | 87 2 | 83 8 | 83 5 | Thousand tons | 32 |
| 25. Plywood . . | 58 3 | 91 4 | 81 0 | 85 4 | 120 5 | 154 0 | 104 1 | Thousand sq feet | 61,200 |

(*e*) 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each

between 1932 and 1936 that the country became self-sufficient in sugar. About the same time the cement industry had also begun to grow, and by 1935-36 it was able to meet about 95 per cent of the total needs of the country. The production of matches, glass, vanaspati, soap and several engineering industries also increased during this period. An electrical goods industry, too, was started.

The Second World War created favourable conditions for the maximum utilisation of the existing capacity in Indian industries. Several new industries also came into existence. Among other things, they produced ferro-alloys, non-ferrous metals, diesel engines, pumps, bicycles, sewing machines, soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and super-phosphate. The manufacture of machine-tools and simple machinery, cutlery and pharmaceuticals was also commenced. Meanwhile, in the immediate post-war period a new range of industries grew up. They were concerned with the manufacture of ball and roller bearings, carding engines, ring frames and locomotives. The fertiliser, cement, sheet glass, caustic soda and sulphuric acid industries, too, were expanded.

Till recently, the major emphasis in industrial development in India was on the consumer goods industries; thus the development of basic capital goods industries lagged behind. The output of consumer goods, such as cotton textiles, sugar, soap, matches and salt, is, on the whole, sufficient to meet the present domestic demand. In the case of capital goods industries and industries manufacturing intermediate products, the available capacity is inadequate even for the present requirements, while the production of iron and steel represents hardly 50 per cent of the country's present demand. In the case of aluminium, ferro-alloys, caustic soda and soda ash, fertilisers and petroleum products, the domestic supply is far short of demand. Only a small beginning has so far been made in the manufacture of plant and machinery (including textile machinery), synthetic drugs, antibiotics, dyestuffs and chemicals. Table CXIV gives indices of production figures for certain important industries in India from 1947 onwards.

Details of certain major industries are given below:

TABLE CXV

*Cotton Textiles*

| Year | Number of mills | Looms (thousands) | Spindles (thousands) | Yarn produced (million lb.) | Cloth produced (million yds.) | Exports (million yds.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1947-48 | 408 | 197 | 10,266 | 1,330 | 3,770 | 192 |
| 1948-49 | 416 | 198 | 10,534 | 1,475 | 4,381 | 341 |
| 1949-50 | 425 | 200 | 10,849 | 1,290 | 3,779 | 690 |
| 1950-51 | 445 | 201 | 11,241 | 1,162 | 3,676 | 1,210 |
| 1951-52 | 453 | 204 | 11,427 | 1,325 | 4,297 | 423 |
| 1952-53 | 453 | 204 | 11,427 | 1,500 (appr.) | 4,800 (appr.) | 650 (appr.) |

*Jute Goods*

| Year (June-July) | Number of mills | Production (thousand tons) | Exports (thousand tons) | Number of persons employed daily (thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1947-48 | 104 | 1,035 | 896 | 315 |
| 1948-49 | 104 | 1,040 | 872 | 303 |
| 1949-50 | 104 | 825 | 754 | 278 |
| 1950-51 | 104 | 858 | 547 | 284 |
| 1951-52 | 104 | 945 | 797 | 276 |
| 1952-53 | 104 | 920 | 730 | 270 |

*Sugar*

| Year | Number of mills | Production (thousand tons) | Average recovery of sugar (per cent) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1948-49 | 136 | 1,007 | 9 97 |
| 1949-50 | 139 | 978 | 9 89 |
| 1950-51 | 138 | 1,100 | 9 99 |
| 1951-52 | 139 | 1,483(*a*) | 9 57 |
| 1952-53 | 136 | 1,250 (appr.) | 9 95 |

*Iron and Steel*

| Year | Total production (lakh tons) |
|---|---|
| 1948-49 | 36.20 |
| 1949-50 | 39.73 |
| 1950-51 | 40 08 |
| 1951-52 | 43.09 |
| 1952-53 | 41 00 |

*Cement*

| Year | Production (lakh tons) | Imports (lakh tons) |
|---|---|---|
| 1948-49 | 16 2 | 1 47 |
| 1949-50 | 22 9 | 3.40 |
| 1950-51 | 26 9 | 0 19 |
| 1951-52 | 33.0 | 0 13 |
| 1952-53 | 36 0 | 0 13 |

(*a*) Highest production ever reached.

*Coal and Coke*

| Year | Production (lakh tons) | Exports (lakh tons) |
|---|---|---|
| 1948-49 | 280 1 | 11 2 |
| 1949-50 | 323 4 | 9 7 |
| 1950-51 | 361 8 | 36 9 |
| 1951-52 | 350 0 | 24 0 (appr ) |

*Bicycle*

| Year | Number of bicycles manufactured (lakhs) | Number of bicycles imported (lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1948-49 | 0 46 | 2 64 |
| 1949-50 | 0 67 | 2 68 |
| 1950-51 | 1 01 | 1 65 |
| 1951-52 | 1 20 | 2 83 |
| 1952-53 | 1 92 | 2 56 |

*Aluminium*

| Year | Annual capacity (tons) | Production of ingot (tons) | Imports of the metal in all forms (tons) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1948 | .. | 3,362 | |
| 1949 | .. | 3,490 | |
| 1950 | | 3,596 | |
| 1951 | Alumina — 16,000<br>Ingot = 4,000(*a*)<br>Sheets and circles = 3,500 | 2,489 | 8,000 (average) |
| 1952 | .. | 3,941 | |

*Machine Tools*

| Year | Number of factories | Annual rated capacity | Production |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1950-51 | 14 | 3,000 | 1,101 |
| 1955-56 (target) | 15 | 4,600 | 4,600 |

## PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations cover less than 0·4 per cent of the cropped area, and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast of India They provide employment for more than a million families and India earns about Rs 80 crore of foreign exchange from their export, tea alone accounting for Rs. 78 crore Coffee and rubber, which used to be export commodities, are now largely consumed within

(*a*) Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., 2,500 ; Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., 1,500.

the country. Nearly 12 million lb of rubber were imported during 1950-51. The Development Committee for rubber plantations has formulated a fifteen-year plan for the rehabilitation and development of the industry. The cropped area and the production of each of the three plantation industries in recent years are given in the following table:

TABLE CXVI

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

*Tea*

| Year | Area under cultivation (thousand acres) | Production (million lb) |
|---|---|---|
| 1947 (a) | 842 | 600 |
| 1948 | 773 | 567 |
| 1949 | 773 | 586 |
| 1950 | 777 | 606 |
| 1951 | .. | . |
| 1952 | | 622 |
| 1953 | . | 608 |

*Coffee*

| Year | Area under cultivation (thousand acres) | Production (thousand tons) |
|---|---|---|
| 1946-47 | 216 9 | 15 4 |
| 1947-48 | 218 8 | 15 8 |
| 1948-49 | 221 0 | 21 6 |
| 1949-50 | 224 6 | 20 1 |
| 1950-51 | 224 6 | 18 3 |
| 1951-52 | . | 21 0 |
| 1952-53 | 235 0 | 23 5 |

*Rubber*

| Year | Acreage (thousand acres) | Production (thousand tons) |
|---|---|---|
| 1947 | 129 | 16 4 |
| 1948 | 119 | 15 4 |
| 1949 | 124 | 15 6 |
| 1950 | 138 | 16 6 |
| 1951 | 149 | 17 1 |
| 1952 | .. | 19 9 |
| 1953 | 173 | 21 0 |

(a) For undivided India

Following the severe crisis of 1952, the tea industry made a satisfactory recovery mainly because of a progressive improvement in the demand for tea in world markets, the slight reduction in the export quota and the measures taken by the industry to improve quality In October 1952, India withdrew from the International Tea Market Expansion Board. Thereafter, a Joint Tea Promotion Council was set up in March 1953 in co-operation with the other important tea producing countries and the tea interests in the U S A. Within a short period of its functioning the exports of tea to the U.S A. rose from 94.6 million lb. in 1952 to 104.9 million lb. in 1953. Negotiations for the setting up of similar organisations in Canada, Germany, Ireland and Netherlands are progressing.

## INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The resolution on Industrial Policy adopted by Parliament on April 7, 1948, laid down that (i) certain industries, such as arms and ammunition manufacture, the production and control of atomic energy and ownership and management of railways, were to be the exclusive responsibility of the Central Government, (ii) in the case of certain other industries, such as coal-mining, iron and steel production, aircraft manufacture, ship-building, the fabrication of telephone, telegraph and wireless equipment, and mineral oil production, further development was the responsibility of the State except in so far as the co-operation of private enterprise was felt to be necessary ; and (iii) the rest of the industrial field was to be left to private enterprise, individual and co-operative, subject to Central regulation and control of certain specified industries which were of special importance from the point of view of investment and the technical skill involved. This policy was endorsed by the Planning Commission in its final report. The Planning Commission has accepted "mixed economy" as a suitable basis for the industrial development of the country The State regulation of the private sector of industry was considered essential to planned development

The legislation concerning the State regulation is the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, which came into force on May 8, 1952 This Act provides for the establishment of a Central Advisory Council of Industries, the registration of existing industrial undertakings and the licensing of new units. It empowers the Central Government, under certain circumstances, to institute investigations into the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue directions for remedying its drawbacks Where such directions are not carried out, the Government may take over the management of the industry concerned The Act originally envisaged the regulation and development of 37 industries or groups of industries included in its first schedule and provided for the addition of a few industries, such as silk, artificial silk, dye-stuffs, soap, plywood and ferro-manganese to the first schedule of the Act. The scope of the Act was extended to cover factories with investments of less than one lakh rupees which were originally exempted. The amendment also gives the Government wider powers of management and control It further provides for increasing the period of control beyond five years, if necessary, with the approval of Parliament

The Central Advisory Council of Industries, which was set up under this Act in May 1952, consists of 27 members representing industry, labour, consumers and primary producers. The total number of industrial undertakings registered under the Act up to the end of 1953 was 2,409.

A Licensing Committee, set up under this Act and composed of the representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance, Railways, Production and the Planning Commission, is a convenient instrument for canalising industrial development into desirable directions.

During 1953, this Committee examined 251 applications for licences for setting up new undertakings or substantially expanding the existing ones. Licences were granted to 182 applicants ; further elucidation was asked for in the case of 8 applicants ; while 28 cases were rejected. The reasons for rejection were that (i) the existing capacity in industry was in excess of the country's requirements, (ii) transport was unavailable, (iii) the terms of collaboration with foreign interests were unsuitable, etc. The sub-committee of the Central Advisory Council, which reviews the decisions of the Licensing Committee, recommended, only in one case, a revision of the decision already undertaken on the basis of the Licensing Committee's recommendations. During the year, investigations into the affairs of six sugar factories and four cotton textile mills were ordered under Section 15 of the Act. It was found necessary to appoint authorised controllers in the case of four sugar factories.

During 1953, the Central Advisory Council of Industries advised the Government on such important questions as the problem of finance for the rehabilitation of industry, the question of apprenticeship and training in business management and the role of foreign capital. Three Development Councils have been set up under the Act to deal with (i) internal combustion engines and power-driven pumps, (ii) heavy chemicals (acids and fertilisers), and (iii) bicycles

The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the non-statutory Tariff Board, reviews from time to time the progress of protected industries and examines schemes for protection The industries which were granted protection for the first time during 1952-53 include hydro-quinine, iron and steel, machine-screws, electric brass lamp holders, zip fasteners and ball bearings. During 1953, the Commission held an enquiry into the question of protection or assistance to the automobile industry. The Government has accepted the principal recommendations the Commission submitted in April 1953. Fresh protection was granted to flax goods industry and titanium dioxide, whereas tariff protection was withdrawn in accordance with the Commission's recommendations from the dry battery, pencil, fountain pen ink, ferro-silicon and dumnut, mother of pearl or metal buttons industries. During the year, the Commission also submitted reports on the fair retention prices of steel produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

An Industrial Finance Corporation was established in July 1948 to afford financial assistance, in the form of medium and long-term loans to industrial concerns in India. At the end of 1953-54, outstanding loans and advances of the Corporation amounted to Rs 11·20 crore as against Rs 8·62 crore at the end of 1952-53. The resources of the Corporation were augmented by a further sale of bonds amounting to Rs 2 crore and temporary borrowings from the Reserve Bank to the extent of Rs. 30 lakh The rate of interest on loans and advances was raised during the year from 6 to 6½ per cent owing to the rising cost of borrowing funds, but the rebate of half per cent for the payment of interest and instalment of principals on the due dates continued unchanged. Following criticisms of the working of the Corporation, the Government appointed a committee to enquire into its affairs in December 1952. The report of the committee, submitted to the Government on May 7, 1953, made a number of recommendations about administrative, organisational, procedural and policy matters, which are now at various stages of consideration and implementation. The State Financial Corporations Act of 1951 envisages the establishment

of industrial corporations in the States with a view to financing medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the All-India Industrial Corporation. The Punjab Financial Corporation was set up in February 1953, and five more State financial corporations were established during 1953-54 in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Bombay, Hyderabad and West Bengal. Proposals for the establishment of similar corporations in the other States are under consideration.

In order to supplement the domestic capital resources for rapid industrial development, a free flow of foreign capital is considered necessary, particularly because it will bring capital goods and technical knowledge in its train The Government's policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948 and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that:

(1) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest, for example, by ensuring that the major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases ;

(2) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of general industrial policy,

(3) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistently with the foreign exchange position of the country;

(4) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation would be paid.

### PUBLIC SECTOR

Under the Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs 94 crore has been earmarked for industrial projects under the Central and State Governments, besides Rs 50 crore for the development of basic industries, including ancillary transport facilities. The total capital investment on industrial expansion in the private sector has been estimated at Rs. 233 crore, exclusive of the estimated expenditure of Rs 150 crore on replacement and modernisation.

A major new industrial undertaking included in the Plan is the iron and steel project which is estimated to cost Rs 80 crore. Of this amount only Rs 30 crore will be spent up to 1955-56. The Government will provide Rs. 15 crore and the remainder is to be contributed by indigenous and foreign capital. The estimated capacity of this project will be about 8,00,000 tons of pig iron and at least 3,50,000 tons of steel. The Government of India recently signed an agreement with the German combine of Krupps-Demag for the erection of this factory. Krupps-Demag will provide technical assistance and train Indian technicians. Another agreement signed with the Government of the U S.S.R. provides for the erection of a million-ton steel plant.

Most of the industrial projects in the public sector relate to the manufacture of capital goods and intermediate products of vital importance from the point of view of the present and future needs of economic development. Compared with previous years, most of the major industrial units in operation in the public sector have recorded higher levels of production during 1953-54, as shown in the following table:

## TABLE CXVII
## PROGRESS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

| Factory | Products | Actual production | | | Target for 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | |
| 1. Indian Telephone Industries | (1) Telephones (Nos ) | 21,628 | 27,000 | 40,000 | 25,000 |
| | (2) Exchange Lines (Nos ) .. | 21,000 | 11,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| | (3) Single channel carriers (Nos ) .. | | . | 30 | Nil |
| 2. Sindri Fertiliser Factory .. . | Ammonium sulphate (tons) . | 34,800 | 2,30,000 | 2,49,000 | 3,15,000 |
| 3 Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory | Locomotives (Nos ) .. | 17 | 33 | 64 | 100 |
| 4. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd . | (Ships) G R T . . | 10 208 | 15 336 | 10,260 | 15,818 |
| 5. Passenger Coaches . . | Coaches (Nos ) | 542 | 622 | 604 | 4,380(a) |
| 6. Mysore Iron and Steel Works | (1) Pig iron (thousand tons) | 23 0 | 36 4 | 52 6 | 100 0(b) |
| | (2) Steel finished (thousand tons) | 30 5 | 29 6 | 32 0 | 90 00(b) |
| | (3) Cement (thousand tons) | 57 0 | 78 0 | 68 0 | 90 00(b) |
| 7. Govt. Electric Factory, Bangalore . | Transformers (KVA) | 36 534 | 24,759 | 34,993 | 80,000(b) |
| 8. U P Govt Precision Instruments Factory | (1) Water meters (Nos ) | | 2,100 | 7,000 (estimated) | 12,000 |
| | (2) Microscopes (Nos ) | | | 28 students' and 58 research type microscopes(c) | 500 |

(a) Production during the Plan period, including output in the private sector.
(b) Represents target capacity.
(c) Production covers 1952-54

Details regarding the progress of expenditure of industrial projects in the public sector are given in the table CXXIII

PRIVATE SECTOR

About 80 per cent of the investment in the private sector will be in respect of capital goods and producer goods industries, mainly iron and steel (Rs. 43 crore), petroleum refineries (Rs 64 crore), cement (Rs. 13 crore), aluminium (Rs. 9 crore), fertilisers, heavy chemicals and power alcohol. In the case of consumer goods industries, the emphasis is largely on increased production through fuller utilisation of the existing capacity. Considerable investment is envisaged in certain new lines, such as rayon, paper, drugs and pharmaceuticals Moderate expansion is also proposed in respect of the cotton and woollen yarn industries.

The Planning Commission has worked out a detailed programme for 42 organised industries in close consultation with the representatives of the industries concerned The expansion programme in certain major lines in the private sector are given in table CXVIII.

TABLE CXVIII

**EXPANSION PROGRAMME IN CERTAIN MAJOR LINES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

| Industry | Unit | 1950-51 | | 1955-56 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rated capacity | Production | Rated capacity | Production |
| (1) Agricultural Machinery, | | | | | |
| (a) Pumps, power driven | Numbers | 33,460 | 34,310 | 69,400 | 80,000 to 85,000 |
| (b) Diesel engines | Numbers | 6,320 | 5,540 | 39,725 | 50,000 |
| (2) Aluminium . . | Tons | 4,000 | 3,677 | 20,000 | 12,000 |
| (3) Automobiles (manufacturing only) . | Numbers | 30,000 | 4,077 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| (4) Bicycles | Thousand | 120 | 99 | 530 | 530 |
| (5) Cement | Thousand tons | 3,194 | 2,692 | 5,016 | 4,515 |
| (6) Electric Transformers | Thousand K V A | 370 | 179 | 485 | 450 |
| (7) Fertilisers | | | | | |
| (i) Ammonium sulphate | Tons | 78,670 | 46,304 | 1,31,270 | 1,20,000 |
| (ii) Superphosphate | ,, | 1,23,460 | 55,089 | 1,92,855 | 1,64,000 |
| (8) Glass Industry Sheet glass | ,, | 11,700 | 5,850 | 52,200 | 26,000 |
| (9) Heavy Chemicals . | | | | | |
| (i) Caustic soda | Thousand tons | 19 | 11 | 37 | 33 |
| (ii) Soda ash . | ,, | 54 | 45 | 86 | 78 |
| (iii) Sulphuric acid . | ,, | 150 | 99 | 213 | 192 |
| (10) Iron and Steel . | | | | | |
| (i) Pig iron | ,, | 1,850 | 1,572 (a) | 2,700 | 1,950 |
| (ii) Steel (main producers) . | ,, | 975 | 976 (a) | 1,550 | 1,280 |
| (11) Paper and Paper Board | ,, | 137 | 114 | 198 | 188 |
| (12) Petroleum Refining · | | | | | |
| (i) Liquid petroleum products | Million gallons | — | — | — | 403 |
| (ii) Bitumen . | Tons | — | — | — | 37,500 |
| (13) Power Alcohol | Million gallons | 13 | 5 | 21 | 18 |
| (14) Locomotives . . | Numbers | — | — | 50 | 50 |
| (15) Rayon | | | | | |
| (i) Rayon filament | Million lb. | 4 | 1 | 18 | 18 |
| (ii) Staple fibre . . | Thousand bales | — | — | 28 | 28 |

(a) Including the production of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works

The overall requirements of finance for development in the public and private sectors of industry, including working capital and current depreciation, amount to Rs. 707 crore. The manner of financing the development plans is detailed below:

TABLE CXIX

**ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS AND SOURCES OF FINANCE FOR INDUSTRIES, 1951-56**

*In crores of rupees*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Estimated Requirements** | | | |
| (*i*) | Investment in the public sector | | 94 |
| (*ii*) | Investment in the private sector on expansion, modernisation and replacement | | 383 |
| (*iii*) | Investment in working capital | | 150 |
| (*iv*) | Current depreciation expenditure not covered by normal income-tax allowances | | 80 |
| | Total | | 707 |
| **Sources of Finance** | | | |
| (*i*) | Resources of the public sector invested directly | | 74 |
| (*ii*) | Foreign investment | | 100 |
| (*iii*) | Resources of domestic private industry | | 533 |
| | (*a*) Savings of corporate enterprises in the industrial sector | 200 | |
| | (*b*) New issues | 90 | |
| | (*c*) Assistance from the public sector | 5 | |
| | (*d*) Industrial Finance Corporation | 20 | |
| | (*e*) Refunds of excess profits tax deposits | 60 | |
| | (*f*) Banks and other sources of short-term finance | 158 | |
| | Total | | 707 |

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

In the public sector of industries, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory produced 114 locomotives during 1951-54 as against the five-year target of 268. The hundredth locomotive turned out of the workshop on January 6, 1954, consisted of 100 per cent indigenous components and the occasion was duly celebrated. The construction of the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur in Madras was started in February 1952. The manufacture of coaches is expected to commence in 1955. A school for apprentices was started in March 1954 with the object of training about 600 technicians annually during the first four years. The factory is now estimated to cost Rs. 7·5 crore. Two hundred and forty-nine thousand tons of ammonium sulphate were produced by the Sindri Fertiliser Factory during 1953-54 as against the Plan target of 3,15,000 tons. Following the installation of the second electrical smelter in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the production of pig iron is expected to increase by about 30,000 tons in 1954-55. The construction of two additional berths in the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam was taken in hand during 1953-54. The target for ship-building is likely to be achieved to the extent of 70 per cent. The targets of production originally set for the Indian Telephone Indus-

tries, namely, 25,000 telephones and 20,000 exchange lines per annum have already been exceeded and the revised targets are 60,000 telephones and 40,000 exchange lines. The construction of Hindustan Cables Factory was almost completed and production commenced in certain sections. The construction of the Machine Tool Factory at Jalahali was somewhat behind schedule. It was expected to turn out the first batch of lathes by November 1954.

The following new projects in the public sector are also receiving consideration:

(1) A plant for the manufacture of heavy electrical machinery. The estimated cost of the project will amount to Rs. 2 crore.

(2) The manufacture of bank note paper.

(3) The manufacture of high tension insulators by the Mysore Government at Bangalore This will involve an investment of Rs. 63 lakh.

(4) A plant at Trombay for the recovery of uranium oxide and thorium nitrate from the residual cakes of the Rare Earth Factory at Alwaye in Travancore-Cochin. This is likely to cost Rs. 45 lakh.

(5) A factory for the manufacture of wireless and electronic equipment near Bangalore in collaboration with a foreign firm. This is likely to cost Rs 7 crore.

Table CXXIV shows the targets and the progress made by the 41 industries for which development programmes were formulated by the Planning Commission Most of these industries fall wholly in the private sector, but a few, such as iron and steel, fertilisers, locomotives, passenger coaches, wagons, cement and transformers, are partly in the public sector In the case of the latter group, the output of the public sector alone has been given.

By the end of 1953-54, applications were received and licences issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, in respect of nearly all the new major units and substantial expansions included in the programmes of industrial development for 1951-56 The only important exceptions are the project for doubling the output of the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd , whose existing annual output is 46,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, and the scheme to raise the output of the Aluminium Corporation of India from 2,000 tons to 5,000 tons of ingots per annum

To judge by the progress made so far and the licences already issued, it seems probable that in most industries the additional capacity envisaged in the Plan will have been achieved by 1955-56 and substantially exceeded in some industries. For instance, in the cement industry, additional capacity of 3·3 million tons as against a target of about 2 million tons is likely to be installed by the end of the Plan period; in cotton textile industry there will be at least 1·05 million new spindles as against 8,50,000 envisaged in the Plan. In the case of rayon filament there is likely to be an additional capacity of 21 6 million pounds instead of the target of 18 million pounds ; and in the case of paper and paper board, 1,45,000 tons instead of 74,000 tons. Similarly, additional capacity, greater than what was contemplated in the Plan, is likely to be achieved in the case of sulphuric

acid, caustic soda, sugar, penicillin, benzene hexachloride, sulpha drugs and spindleage in the woollen industry.

A major new development recommended in the Plan was the manufacture of pulp for the rayon industry. A scheme involving technical collaboration with an Italian firm and some financial assistance from the Government has been put forward by the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association. Details of the project are under formulation and scrutiny.

No proposal for the manufacture of sulphur and sulphuric acid from gypsum, as recommended in the Plan, has come up for sanction, though certain preliminary surveys are reported to have been made by an interested firm. Similarly, no progress has been made in the conversion of sulphuric acid plants for the utilisation of pyrites instead of sulphur, and the schemes for this change-over, as envisaged by some manufacturers like FACT, have been given up after the recent improvement in the price and availability of sulphur.

As regards actual production, a number of important industries falling wholly or mainly within the private sector have, in the last two years, substantially increased their output over that of the preceding year, as shown below:

TABLE CXX

**INCREASE IN PRODUCTION IN SOME IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES**

**(Percentage Increase over Preceding Year)**

| Industry | 1952-53 | 1953-54 |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Textiles— | | |
| (a) Yarn | 10 6 | 2 9 |
| (b) Cloth | 15 4 | 2 9 |
| Cement | 7 0 | 14 7 |
| Sheet glass | 13 0 | 84 4 |
| Soda ash | 9 2 | 39 3 |
| Caustic soda | 13 3 | 47 0 |
| Sewing machines | 8.5 | 31 1 |
| Bicycles | 73 0 | 36 3 |
| Ball bearings | 96 0 | 40 0 |
| Rayon filament | 32 0 | 17 0 |
| Transformers | 14 3 | 41 5 |
| Electric motors | 3 8 | 0 63 |
| A C S R conductors (calendar years) | 38.4 | 37 7 |
| Power alcohol | 19 2 | 12 9 |
| Grinding wheels | 10 8 | 1.2 |
| Salt | 3 0 | 6 1 |
| Vanaspati | 10 6 | — |

As against the rising trends of production in the industries listed above, there are some which have registered a decline. Thus the output of sugar, automobiles and radio receivers has fallen since 1951-52; and in the case of jute manufactures and tea-chest plywood, the rising trend in output witnessed in the first two years of the Plan received a setback in 1953-54.

Some new items manufactured for the first time during the year 1953-54 are staple fibre, cement grinding media, steel wool, layer built batteries, free wheels and chains for cycles, rubber conveyor belting, hosiery, knitting needles, milling machines 31½"×9½" (both plain and universal), multi-spindle drilling machines, isonicotinyl hydrazide, aureomycin, synthetic acetic acid and acetone.

Some of the important new industrial units which went into production during 1953-54 are given below:

TABLE CXXI

**NEW UNITS**

| Name | Annual capacity |
|---|---|
| Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills . | 8,000 tons |
| Jaipur Udyog Ltd (cement factory) . | 1,65,000 tons |
| Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co Ltd (staple fibre) | 28,000 bales |
| Sodepur Glass Works Bhurkanda (sheet glass factory) | 21,600 tons |
| Textile mills (6) | 32,608 spindles and 350 looms |
| ADDITIONAL ANNUAL CAPACITY | |
| **Expansion Schemes:** | |
| Expansion of Shri Digvijay Cement Company . | 1,00,000 tons |
| First stage expansion of Steel Corporation of Bengal | 75,000 tons of finished steel |
| T I. Cycles of India (Factory B) .. | Production of components |
| Alkali and Chemical Corporation . . | 2,500 tons of caustic soda |
| Textile Mills (28 units) .. .. . | 66,100 spindles (1953) |
| Sirpur Paper Mills . . .. | 10,000 tons of paper |
| Rohtas Industries .. . | 7,000 tons of paper and boards |

RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION

To deal with the technical problems of industry, a chain of national laboratories has been set up under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Indian Standards Institution, set up in 1947, is a semi-government organisation whose function is to standardise industrial and com-

mercial products. The total number of standards issued by the Institution till the end of 1953 was 428, while over 300 Indian standards were adopted by the various Government departments. The Institution had 777 subscribers in 1952 and 3,602 committee members.

The Patents Advisory Committee grants patents for inventions made at the research and technical institutions of the Central Government. Applications for the issue of 24 patents were received in 1952 against 18 in 1951.

The Directorate of Industrial Statistics brings out a monthly bulletin which gives statistics of production covering 92 selected industries divided into 19 groups. The Research Division of the Directorate initiates studies on industrial statistics.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been a considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains largely a country of small-scale production. Small-scale and cottage industries offer alternative employment to agricultural labourers during their spare time It is estimated that there are about 20 million persons engaged in cottage industries in India The handloom industry alone employs 5 million people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

In order to encourage the development of cottage and small-scale industries an All-India Handicrafts Board and an All-India *Khadi* and Village Industries Board were set up in November 1952 and February 1953 respectively to advise the Government on problems in their own fields A cess of 3 pies per yard on all mill cloth, excepting that produced for export, has been imposed in order to provide finance for the development of the handloom and *khadi* industries The production of *dhotis* by textile mills has also been restricted in order to allow greater scope for the development of the handloom industry In view of the reduced demand for coir products in foreign markets and the resultant distress and unemployment in the coir industry, a statutory Board for that industry is proposed to be set up It will stimulate local demand and popularise coir products abroad. Further, the Board will encourage the industry to adopt improved techniques and processes and undertake marketing research.

The State Governments have also been examining the possibility of developing cottage industries in their own territories. The U P Government has, for instance, taken steps to establish fruit preservation factories at Lucknow and Ramgarh on a co-operative basis. Long-term plans to develop co-operatives for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry have also been evolved. Small-scale spinning units of the *Garbo* and *Tokubo* types as well as the small-scale spinning units evolved by Sri Kale have been introduced in the heart of the cotton-growing areas by the Governments of Bombay and Saurashtra. To promote cottage industries, Central grants were given to the State Governments for various schemes, such as the purchase of a wood seasoning plant, the establishment of a woollen carding and finishing centre and a centre for finishing and testing cycle parts. Grants were also given by the Centre, mostly to non-official organisations, for the purchase of machinery either direct or through the State Governments Grants given direct to the All-India Spinners' Association during 1951-53 totalled Rs. 11 lakh.

The Five Year Plan has an extensive programme for the development of village industries. Its main object is to increase rural employment. The total provision in the Plan for cottage and small-scale industries is Rs. 27 crore. A summary of the programme is given in table CXXV

## COMMERCE

The overall position of India's foreign trade during 1952 and 1953 is shown below.

TABLE CXXII

**INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE**

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | | 1952 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | | 742 6 | 566 4 |
| Exports | | 649 1 | 532 9 |
| Balance of trade | | — 93 5 | — 33 5 |
| **Indices of India's Foreign Trade** (1948-49=100) | | | |
| Index of Quantity | Imports | 88 | 64 |
| | Exports | 92 | 94 |
| Index of Values | Imports | 136 | 118 |
| | Exports | 128 | 107 |
| Net Terms of Trade | | 94 | 91 |

Tables No CXXVI and CXXVII give the value of exports to, and imports from, the principal countries with which India had trade transactions Table No CXXVIII gives the quantity and price indices of Indian's foreign trade by groups of commodities since 1949-50 Table No CXXIX gives the figures for the principal commodities imported into, and exported by, India during 1952 and 1953

The fall in the level of trade in 1953 was shared by both exports and imports; the decrease in the deficit was a result of the larger fall in imports than in exports. This was entirely attributable to the reduction in imports of foodgrains. The trade *surplus* on private account was reduced from Rs. 134 crore in 1952 to Rs. 102 crore, while the deficit on account of merchandise transactions of the Government was reduced from Rs. 228 crore in 1952 to Rs 135 crore. In 1953, the terms of trade deteriorated by about 3 per cent as against 24 per cent in 1952. Net receipts on account of invisible transactions, including official donations, remained more or less stable, a fall in private invisible receipts having been mostly made up by the rise in invisibles pertaining to the Government sector

*Imports*

Aggregate imports were lower in 1953 than those in 1952 by Rs. 176 crore, of which the fall in Government imports alone amounted to Rs. 96 crore. The increased rquirements of raw materials associated with the continued buoyancy in industrial production were largely met from the indigenous sources of supply. In the case of the textile industry, there was a distinct shift in the consumption of Indian cotton. Consequently, the imports of raw cotton in the 1952-53 season were much lower than in the preceding season Purchases of raw jute from Pakistan also shrank in spite of a fall in the domestic output of raw jute, partly because of a decline in the output of home manufactures More than half of the fall in imports on private account was accounted for by raw cotton alone, the balance being shared by a variety of commodities, among which chemicals, machinery and vehicles were the more important ones

It is significant that the fall in imports occurred despite the operation of a more liberal import policy. The policy for January-June 1953 restored the cuts imposed, in the latter half of 1952, on the quotas of twist drills and reamers, power-driven pumps, garage tools, machinery and parts thereof The policy for the latter half of 1953 followed a broadly similar pattern Its principal features were the liberalisation of imports of machinery, of industrial raw materials, such as art silk yarn and cotton yarn above 80 counts and of consumer goods like spices, fruits and the the simplification of the licensing procedure An important development in this field was the Government's decision in September 1953 to permit imports, on private account, of rice from the soft currency sources and of flour, barley and maize from all sources [1] Permission was granted to private traders to export wheat flour made from Government stocks to be subsequently replaced by private imports of wheat Other measures of liberalisation included the introduction of free licensing for cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above from the soft currency countries (since extended to the dollar area in February 1954) and the extension up to December 31, 1953, of the validity of import licences already issued for U S cotton The policy for the first half of 1954, announced towards the close of the year 1953, was much the same as before, some restrictions were, however, imposed on imports of goods which were available from indigenous sources or through the utilisation of the idle engineering capacity existing within the country

As regards Government imports, the decline was entirely due to reduced purchases of foodgrains which reflected the improvement in the country's food situation The Government, however, had to import sugar in order to bring down sugar prices.

In judging the fall in imports in 1953, compared with that of 1952, it has to be remembered that 1952 was not in any sense a normal year, as there were unusually heavy imports of food and raw cotton in that year Secondly, the decline in payments for imports was attributable more to the fall in quantity (over 27 per cent) than to the decline in prices which amounted to about 13 per cent only

*Exports*

The fall in exports by Rs 116 crore was less than that in imports, and was entirely due to lower export prices; in fact, there was a rise of two points in the quantity index for 1953. The decline in export earnings during the year, however, was not continuous, the trend of falling

1. Data on the quantity of rice imports on private account are not available.

exports, noticed about the close of the second half of 1952, continued during the first half of 1953, after which there was a reversal of the trend. In the latter half of 1953, there was a sharp rise by Rs. 29 crore, which was much more than could be attributed to the usual seasonal upswing. This improvement may have reflected, in part, the effect of the active export promotion measures adopted by the Government since 1952, such as the removal or liberalisation of the quota restrictions, the adoption of free licensing procedures, etc.

The export duty on hessian, which had been slashed from Rs. 750 per ton to Rs. 275 per ton in May 1952, was further reduced to Rs 120 per ton from September 15,1953 Earlier in February 1953, the duty on sacking had been lowered from Rs 175 per ton to Rs 80 Further, the duty of Rs 80 per ton on jute manufactures (other than cloth and bags) and jute specialities was completely abolished from July 16 Later, on October 25, the 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty on medium cloth was also dropped As for oil and oilseeds, the export duties on linseed oil and linseed were reduced from Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 to Rs 50 and Rs 25 per ton respectively from May 12,1953. Subsequently, on July 8, the levy of Rs. 300 per ton on exports of tobacco-seed oil was completely abolished Also, the period of free licensing was extended for raw cotton and cotton textiles, linseed oil, etc. With a view to fostering new lines of exports, the Sea Customs Act was amended in November 1953, to permit the grant of a rebate on import duty on raw materials and components used in the manufacture of goods subsequently exported. More recently, a special organisation has also been set up for export promotion.

A commodity-wise analysis shows that the chief factor in the decline in export earnings was jute manufactures, which declined by Rs 70 crore to Rs 108 crore. A similar trend was in evidence in cotton textiles, though the fall by Rs 7 crore to Rs 76 crore was much lower Tea, however, provided a notable exception to this general trend Exports of this commodity, as compared with 1952, rose by Rs 16 crore to the record level of Rs 97 crore Some of this increase might be the result of a natural recovery from the low figure of 1952, but there appeared to be other favourable factors at work, such as, buoyancy in the demand from the U K , which was particularly pronounced after the abolition of sugar rationing in that country, the increased substitution of tea for competitive beverages, particularly coffee, and to some extent the voluntary restriction of domestic output.

Net invisible receipts, including official donations, amounted to Rs. 93 crore in 1953 as against Rs 95 crore in the preceding year. Receipts on account of official donations, comprising aid received under (*i*) the Colombo Plan from Australia, the United Kingdom and Canada (*ii*) the Indo-U S Technical Co-operation Agreement and (*iii*) from the Ford Foundation increased from Rs 6 crore to Rs. 18 crore. This was, however, more than offset by the fall in the net receipts from other transactions like private donations, mostly emigrant and maintenance remittances, and miscellaneous services like agency services, film rentals, and technicians' charges and in 'unclassified receipts', perhaps due to the tightening of the restrictions on remittances in countries like Burma and Ceylon

The U.K. and the U S A. continue to be India's principal buyers and suppliers of different commodities During 1953, the shares of the various countries in our imports were · U K. 20 8 against 18 6 per cent in 1952; U.S.A. 16·3 as against 34 per cent in 1952; Canada 3 8 as against

3·7 per cent in 1952; and 59·1 per cent from the remaining countries as against 43·6 per cent in 1952. Of our exports during 1952, the shares of the U. K, the U S.A., Pakistan and Japan were 18·9, 20·5, 7·5 and 4·1 per cent respectively During 1953, their shares were 18·7 26·8, 1·4 and 5·2 per cent. The most significant change occurred in the case of Pakistan, whose share in India's export trade fell to only about 12½ per cent of what she took during 1952.

During 1953-54, trade agreements with Norway, Western Germany and Austria, which had expired or were due to expire, were renewed for further periods. Fresh trade agreements were concluded with Iraq, Poland, Turkey, Bulgaria, Sweden, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the U S S.R and Rumania. Among these, the agreements with the U S S R Egypt and Ceylon deserve special mention. The one with the U.S S R provides for financing of trade between the two countries in rupees, while that with Egypt has made provision for the payment of 40 per cent of Egypt's exports to India in rupees Under the Indo-Ceylonese trade agreement, imports of Jaffna chewing tobacco would be permitted into the ports of Travancore-Cochin at special rates of import duty In return, the Ceylonese Government have agreed to take measures to provide for larger imports of Indian tobacco into Ceylon and to reduce the import duty on all handloom towels and towellings to the lowest rate applicable to similar mill-made products.

TABLE CXXIII

**PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR**

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| Projects | 1951-56 (Original Plan provision) | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1954-55 (Budget) | 1951-56 (Latest estimate) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT** | | | | | | |
| **Ministry of Production** | | | | | | |
| 1 Hindustan Steel Ltd | 3,000 0 | | 0 5 | 22 7 | 1,000 0 | 3,373 1 |
| 2. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd | 1,408 0 | 181 0 | 291 1 | 128 6 | 234 7 | 1,232.9 |
| 3 Hindustan Machine Tools, Jalahalli | 963 8 | 67 9 | 107 0 | 0 1 | 200 0 | 425 0 |
| 4. Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. | 903 0 | 260 2 | 182 8(a) | 113 6 (b) | 539 0 (1954-56) | 903 0 |
| 5 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. | 206 6(c) | 2 1 | 7 7 | 52 8 | 56 0 | 206 6 |
| 6 National Instruments Factory | 182 0 | 7 7 | 3 4 | 1 0 | 32 0 | 84 1 |
| 7 Hindustan Cables Ltd | 129 7 | 2 0 | 16 4 | 65 0 | 40 0 | 129 7 |
| 8. Development of Mandi Mines | 100 0 | 4 5 | 2 9 | 3 9 | 9 0 | 30 2 |
| 9. Development of Existing Salt Works | 50 0 | | | | | |
| 10. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd , Delhi | 39 1(d) | . | 0 1 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 43.8 |
| 11. Hindustan Housing Factory | 11 8 | 12 6 | 0 3 | (—)0 4 | . | 13 0 |
| 12. Heavy Electrical Equipment Project | 700 0(e) | | . | | 50 0 | 200.0 |

(a) Rs 82 8 lakhs on the Coke Oven Plant out of depreciation and replacement funds
(b) Rs 109 6 lakh on the Coke Oven Plant
(c) Includes Rs 57 07 lakh from UNICEF and UNTAA
(d) Includes Rs 16 7 lakh from UNICEF and UNTAA
(e) Out of the lump sum provision of Rs 50 crore for basic industries and transport.

## PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR—(*contd.*)

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| Projects | 1951-56 (Original Plan provision) | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1954-55 (Budget) | 1951-56 (Latest estimate) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ministry of Finance** | | | | | | |
| 1. New Mint, Alipore . .. . | 43.2 | 18.0 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 8.2 | 45.7 |
| 2. Silver Refinery, Alipore .. | 46.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 19.3 | 62.0 | 88.0 |
| 3. Photogravure Project | 4.0 | 0.5 | | 2.5 | . | 3.0 |
| **Ministry of Railways** | | | | | | |
| 1. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works | 473.0 | 237.0 | 84.0 | 18.0 | 12.0 | 355.0 |
| 2. Integral Coach Factory, Perambur | 400.0 | 4.0 | 48.0 | 92.0 | 265.0 | 747.0 |
| **Ministry of Communications** | | | | | | |
| 1. Indian Telephone Industries .. | 130.0 | 65.0 | 33.0 | 82.0 | 85.0 | 349.0 |
| **Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply** | | | | | | |
| 1. Nasik Printing Press .. . | 102.3 | | 5.4 | 14.4 | 32.0 | 128.0 |
| **Ministry of N.R. and S.R.** | | | | | | |
| 1. Indian Rare Earths Ltd | 54.0 | 30.0 | 10.0 | 18.0 | — | 58.0(*f*) |
| 2. Printing Ink Factory . | 5.8 | | (Rev.) 2.0 | . | | 2.0 |
| Total . | 8,953.1 | 892.8 | 801.3 | 662.2 | 2,648.9(*g*) | 8,407.1 |

(*f*) Figure denotes estimated investment during 1951-54

(*g*) A part of the investment in respect of the Sindri expansion will be made in 1955-56.

## PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR—(contd)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

| Projects | 1951-56 (Original Plan provision) | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (Revised) | 1954-55 (Budget) | 1951-56 (Latest estimate) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **II. STATE GOVERNMENTS** | | | | | | |
| 1 Mysore Iron and Steel Works | 283 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 | 100 0 | 283.0(*h*) |
| 2. Mysore Government Porcelain Factory (Manufacture of H T Insulators) | 63 0(*i*) | | | | 30 0 | 63.0 |
| 3. Mysore Government Electric Factory (Expansion of Transformer Section) | 10 0 | | 1 5 | 2 0 | 2 4 | 10.0 |
| 4. Mysore Government Soap Factory (Expansion Scheme) | 3 0 | 0 8 | 0 2 | 1 0 | 4 0 | 6 0(*j*) |
| 5. U P Government Cement Factory | 230 5 | 43 1 | 55 0 | 84 8 | 90 0 | 292 0 |
| 6 U P Government Precision Instruments Factory . | 50 2 | 9 5 | 3 4 | 4 8 | 6 8 | 33 0 |
| 7. NEPA Mills Ltd | 200 0 | 50 3 | 15 9 | 96 5 | 82 7 | 254 9 |
| 8. Sirsilk Ltd .. | 200 0 | 65 6 | 43 7 | 1 0 | . | 110 3 |
| 9. Sirpur Paper Mills . . | 60 0 | N A | N A | N A | N A | N A. |
| 10. Bihar Government Superphosphate Factory | 41 1 | 0 4 | 6 7 | 4 2 | 41 9 | 54 6 |
| 11. Travancore-Cochin Government Ceramic Factory .. .. .. | 15 0 | 3 2 | 8 6 | 5 2 | 5 0 | 22 0 |
| Total | 1,155 8 | 212 9 | 164 0 | 216 5 | 3,62 8 | 1,128 8 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. . | 10,108 9 | 1,105 7 | 965 3 | 878 7 | 3,011 7(*k*) | 9,535 9 |

(*h*) Latest estimates have still to be worked out as the development programmes have been revised

(*i*) Out of 'Adjustments'.

(*j*) Figure denotes estimated investment during 1951-55

(*k*) A part of the investment in respect of the Sindri expansion will fall in 1955-56.

TABLE

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS OF**

| S. No | Industries | Unit | Annual rated capacity | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Beginning of Plan period 1950-51 | 1953-54 | 1955-56 (Target) |
| | **A. Metallurgical:** | | | | |
| 1 | Iron and steel: | | | | |
| | (i) Pig iron (main producers only) | Thousand tons | 1,878 | . | 2,835 |
| | (ii) Finished steel (main producers only) | " | 1,015 | . | 1,650 |
| 2 | Aluminum | Tons | 4,000 | 4,000 | 20,000 |
| | **B Mechanical Engineering:** | | | | |
| 3 | Agricultural implements and machinery | | | | |
| | (i) Power-driven pumps (centrifugal) | Thousands | 33 | 60 | 69 |
| | (ii) Diesel engines | Nos | 6,320 | 18,165 | 39,725 |
| 4 | Automobiles (manufacturing only) | Nos | 30,000 | 30,050 | 30,000 |
| 5 | Railway rolling stock | | | | |
| | (i) Locomotives | Nos | N A | N A | 438 |
| | (ii) Wagons | Nos | 6,000 | N A | 30,000 |
| | (iii) Passenger coaches | Nos. | 850 | N A | 4,380 |
| 6 | Machine tools (graded) | Nos. | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,600 |
| 7 | Cotton textile machinery | | | | |
| | (i) Carding engines | Nos. | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| | (ii) Spinning ring frames | Nos | 396 | 396 | 800 |
| | (iii) Looms | Nos. | 3,600 | 4,320 | 8,000 |
| 8 | Ball bearings | Nos. | 600 | 600 | 1,200 |
| 9 | Bicycles | Thousands | 120 | 438 | 530 |
| 10 | Sewing machines | Thousands | 37 5 | 41·5 | 92 |
| 11 | Hurricane lanterns | Thousands | 4,260 | 4,583 | 4,500 |
| 12 | Grinding wheels | Tons | 360 | 535 | 840 |

CXXIV

**PRODUCTION DURING THE PERIOD 1951-52 TO 1953-54**

| Actual production | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beginning of Plan period 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1955-56 (Target) | |
| 1,572 | 1,740 | 1,692 | 1,651 | 2 835 | Target for capacity and production will be achieved on completion of expansion schemes |
| 976 | 1,083* | 1,086* | 1,081 | 1,650 | * Including the output of the secondary producers. |
| 3,677 | 3,905 | 3,420 | 3,846 | 12,000 | . |
| 34 | 46 | 25 | 28 | 80 to 85 | |
| 5,540 | 7,263 | 2,909 | 5,244 | 50,000 | |
| 16,519 | 23,576 | 13,294 | 12,629 | 30,000 | The programme has been revised in the light of the Tariff Commission's Report. The production figures include the output of the assemblers |
| N A | 27 | 63 | 86 | 438 | Capacity and production targets are for the Plan period, i e, 1951-56. |
| 1,095 | 3,707 | 6,463 | 6,892 | 30,000 | |
| 479 | 673 | 791 | 786 | 4,380 | |
| (Rs 31 8 lakhs) | (Rs. 45 2 lakhs) | (Rs 43 5 lakhs) | (Rs 44 9 lakhs) | 4,600 | |
| | 158 | 57 | 272 | 600 | |
| 60 | 291 | 255 | 197 | 700 | |
| 1,894 | 2,166 | 1,527 | 1,340 | 6,000 | |
| 87 | 250 | 496 | 691 | 1,200 | |
| 101 | 120 | 210 | 289 | 530 | |
| 33 | 48 | 52 | 68 | 92 | |
| 3,244 | 3,968 | 3,531 | 4,547 | 6,000 | |
| 231 | 352 | 390 | 395 | 750 to 800 | |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS OF

| S No | Industries | Unit | Annual rated capacity | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Beginning of Plan period 1950-51 | 1953-54 | 1955-56 (Target) |
| | **C Electrical Engineering :** | | | | |
| 13 | Dry batteries | Millions | 285 | 222 | 310 |
| 14 | Storage batteries | Thousands | 146 | 350 | 538 |
| 15 | Cables and wires—A C S R. conductors | Tons | 2,500 | 6,620 | 5,000 |
| 16 | Electric fans | Thousands | 288 | 303 | 360 |
| 17 | Electric lamps | Thousands | 23 000 | 29,000 | 32 500 |
| 18 | Electric motors | Thousand H P | 149 | 200 | 300 |
| 19 | Electric transformers | Thousand K V A | 370 | 328 | 485 |
| 20 | Radio receivers (organised sector) | Thousands | 77 | 153 | 380 |
| | **D Chemical and Allied Industries :** | | | | |
| 21 | Fertilisers | | | | |
| | (i) Ammonium sulphate | Thousand tons | 79 | 427 | 481 |
| | (ii) Superphosphate | ,, | 123 | 211 | 209 |
| 22 | Heavy chemicals | | | | |
| | (i) Sulphuric acid | ,, | 150 | 197 | 221 |
| | (ii) Soda ash | ,, | 54 | 61 | 86 |
| | (iii) Caustic soda | ,, | 19 | 38 | 37 |
| 23 | Drugs and Pharmaceuticals | | | | |
| | (i) Benzene hexachloride | Tons | | 500 | 500 |
| | (ii) Sulpha drugs | Thousand lb | | 710 | 400 |
| | (iii) Calcium lactate | ,, | | 237 | 112 |
| 24 | Paints and varnishes : | | | | |
| | (i) Ready-mixed paints, varnishes, etc | Thousand tons | 65 | 65 | 70 |
| | (ii) Pigment (titanium dioxide) | Tons | . | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| | (iii) Nitro-cellulose lacquers | Thousand gals | . | 400 | 380 |
| | (iv) Aluminium paste and power | Tons | . . | 500 | 750 |

**PRODUCTION DURING THE PERIOD 1951-52 TO 1953-54**—*(contd.)*

| Actual production | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beginning of Plan period 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1955-56 (Target) | |
| 137 | 146 | 125 | 153 | 320 | The rated capacity has been re-assessed by the Development Wing during 1953-54 |
| 200 | 212 | 136 | 179 | 400 | |
| 1,420 | 1,720 | 2,381 | 3,280 | 5,000 | The production figures relate to the calendar years, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953. |
| 194 | 215 | 189 | 206 | 320 to 350 | |
| 14,000 | 17,300 | 20,740 | 19,800 | 30,000 | |
| 99 | 151 | 160 | 161 | 320 | |
| 179 | 202 | 231 | 327 | 450 | The capacity has been re-assessed by the Development Wing in 1953-54. |
| 49 | 88 | 69 | 58 | 350 | |
| 46 | 95 | 252 | 307 | 450 | |
| 55 | 57 | 50 | 66 | 180 | |
| 99 | 129 | 96 | 120 | 200 | |
| 45 | 47 | 17 | 56 | 78 | |
| 11 | 15 | 17 | 25 | 33 | |
| | . | 66 | 130 | 500 | Production figures relate to calendar years |
| | | 70 | 77 | 400 | |
| | 90 | 59 | 70 | 112 | |
| 29 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 60 | |
| . | 152 | 234 | | 1,800 | Capacity figure relates to the year 1953 and the production figures relate to the calendar years 1951, 1952 and 1953. |
| | 92 | 145 | 200 | 300 | |
| | 13 | 296 | 56 | 750 | |

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS OF**

| S No | Industries | Unit | Annual rated capacity | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Beginning of Plan period 1950-51 | 1953-54 | 1955-56 (Target) |
| 25 | Soap | Thousand tons | 265 | 282 | 280 |
| 26 | Tanning and foot-wear (leather footwear) | Thousand pairs | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 | Paper and paper-board | Thousand tons | 137 | 174 | 211 |
| 28 | Cement | ,, | 3,280 | 4,243 | 5,306 |
| 29 | Glass and glass-ware · | | | | |
| | (i) Sheet glass | ,, | 11,700 | 41,760 | 52,200 |
| | (ii) Blown ware and pressed ware | ,, | 202 | 204 | 238 |
| | E Liquid Fuels: | | | | |
| 30 | Petroleum products— | | | | |
| | (i) Liquid petroleum Products (in terms of crude petroleum) | Million tons | 0 25 | 0 25 | 2 0 |
| | (ii) Bitumen | Thousand tons | .. | .. | N.A |
| 31 | Power alcohol | Million gallons | 13 | 15 | 21 |
| | F Textiles: | | | | |
| 32 | Cotton— | | | | |
| | (i) Yarn | Million lb | 1,669 | 1,775* | 1,722 |
| | (ii) Cloth (mill-made) | Million yards | 4,744 | 4,922* | 4,779 |
| | (iii) Cloth (handloom) | ,, | | .. | |
| 33 | Jute | Thousand tons | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| 34 | Rayon | | | | |
| | (i) Rayon filament | Million lb | 4 0 | 11 2 | 22 0 |
| | (ii) Staple fibre | Thousand bales | | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| 35 | Woollen manufactures | Thousand lb | 20,150 | 20,150 | 20,150 |
| | G Timber: | | | | |
| 36 | Match | Thousand gross boxes | 35,300 | 35,300 | 38,300 |
| 37 | Plywood, tea-chests | Million sq ft. | 139 | 144 | 180 to 190 |
| | H Food: | | | | |
| 38 | Salt | Thousand tons | N A | N A. | N.A. |
| 39 | Sugar | ,, | 1,540 | 1,630 | 1,550 |
| 40 | Vegetable oils | ,, | N A | N A | N A. |
| 41 | Vanaspati | ,, | 333 | 347 | 389 |

N.A. = Not available.

**PRODUCTION DURING THE PERIOD 1951-52 TO 1953-54**—(*contd.*)

| Actual production | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beginning of Plan period 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1955-56 (Target) | |
| 106 | 86* | 85* | 76* | 200 | * Figures relate to organised factories only. |
| 5,195 | 5,711 | 5,043 | 5,673 | .. | |
| 114 | 135 | 137 | 137 | 200 | |
| 2,692 | 3,281 | 3,510 | 4,028 | 4,800 | |
| 5,850 | 5,400 | 6,100 | 11,250 | 26,000 | |
| 86 | 94 | 80 | 78 | 138 to 143 | |
| .. | .. | . | .. | 403* | * In millions of gallons. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 5 | Capacity of the two refineries when in full production will be 734 million gallons of liquid petroleum products and 1,50,000 tons of bitumen per annum. |
| 5 | 6 5 | 8 | 9 | 18 | |
| 1,179 | * 1,334 | 1,476 | 1,520 | 1,640 | * As on January 1, 1954. |
| 3,718 | 4,134 | 4,770 | 4,906 | 4,700 | |
| 742 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,700 | Production figures are estimated. |
| 892 | 931 | 910 | 864 | 1,200 | |
| 0 75 | 6 6 | 8 7 | 10 2 | 22 0 | |
| . | | . | 0 8 | 28 0 | |
| 12,000 | 16,900 | 16,260 | 19,600 | 25,000 | |
| 29,100 | 29,300 | 32,000 | 29,300* | 35,300 | * Estimated. |
| 45 | 65 | 71 | 50 | 100 | |
| 2,647 | 2,720 | 2,802 | 2,973 | 3,076 | |
| 1,120 | 1,494 | 1,291 | 1,001* | 1,500 | * Production figures relate to the crop year (Nov -Oct ) |
| 1,195 | 1,198 | 1,154 | 1,398* | 1,300 | * Provisional estimate. |
| 153 | 180 | 199 | 199 | 300 | * Provisional estimate. |

TABLE CXXV

SUMMARY STATEMENT SHOWING PRODUCTION, EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

| Industry | Total production | Additional production | Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees) | Rough estimate of employment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Village oil industry | — | 3 16 lakh tons oil (2.6 lakh tons @ 5 tons per improved ghani and 0 56 lakh tons @ 0 85 tons per ghani) | 233 1 | 1,00,000 organisers, *mistries*, oil pressers |
| Soap-making with neem oil | 3,448 tons of soap | 3,448 tons of soap | 18 1 | 300 employees and part-time work of seed collection for others |
| Paddy husking | 2 lakh tons | — | 10 0 | 40,000 hand pounders |
| Palm gur | 2,53,252 tons of palm gur | 81,852 tons of palm gur (recurring additional annual production after 4 years will be 40,943 tons) | 100 0 | 60,000 agriculturists, tappers, etc |
| Gur and khandsari | (*a*) 450 lakh md. of improved ordinary gur (*b*) 5 1 lakh mds sanitary gur (*c*) 1 lakh mds cream-coloured jaggery (*d*) 13 6 lakh md. khandsari | Net gain (in rupees) through (1) better extraction 4 crores, (2) improved quality 2 60 crore, (3) better marketing 1 60 crore Total 8 20 crore | 100 4 | 1,200 whole-time workers, 3,800 part time workers, 1,600 local honorary workers, 6,00,000 cane growers in 30,000 village for part of the year |
| Leather industry | Hides, bones, tallow, indigenous footwear | Increased production of hides, bones, tallow due to greater recovery from dead animals Production of better footwear | 160 4 | 1,200 employees including 900 tannery flayers, etc also about 8 lakh chamars in 72,000 villages |
| Woollen industry | 10 lakh blankets | 10 lakh blankets | 17 5 | 900 employees, 4,000 spinners, 200 weavers |
| Hand-made paper industry | 1,400 tons high-grade hand-made paper, valued at Rs 54 lakh | 1,400 tons high-grade hand-made paper | 18 9 | 1,000 paper makers |
| Bee-keeping | — | — | 16 3 | 150 apiarists and fieldmen, bee-keepers forming co-operatives |
| Cottage match | — | 1 8 million gross | 20 6 | 3,000 student workers, 6,000 labourers |
| | | Total . | 725 3 | |

TABLE CXXVI

**EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES BY SEA, AIR AND LAND**

**(1952 and 1953)**

*(Value in lakhs of rupees)*

| Countries | 1952 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|
| U K . | 12,576 | 14,814 |
| Pakistan . . | 4,735 | 786 |
| Canada . | 1,274 | 1,392 |
| Australia .. | 2,345 | 1,597 |
| Italy . . | 1,042 | 537 |
| Germany (West) . | 1,243 | 1,037 |
| Egypt | 655 | 472 |
| Burma . | 2,349 | 2,045 |
| Japan . | 2,520 | 2,588 |
| U S A | 1,1649 | 9,503 |
| Kenya Colony .. | 705 | 561 |
| Bahrein Islands | 142 | 215 |
| Singapore | 1,508 | 826 |
| Saudi Arabia | 290 | 324 |
| Netherlands . | 1,030 | 642 |
| France | 596 | 534 |
| Other countries . | 16,678 | 14,414 |
| Total | 61,337 | 52,287 |
| Re-exports . | 568 | 576 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 61,905 | 52,863 |

TABLE CXXVII

**IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES BY SEA, AIR AND LAND**

**(1952 and 1953)**

*(Value in lakhs of rupees)*

| Countries | 1952 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|
| U K. | 14,897 | 14,043 |
| Pakistan | 2,914 | 1,943 |
| Canada | 2,966 | 1,892 |
| Australia | 1,510 | 2,656 |
| Italy | 1,146 | 2,090 |
| Germany (West) | 2,419 | 2,879 |
| Egypt | 2,011 | 2,174 |
| Burma | 3,108 | 1,824 |
| Japan | 1,941 | 1,246 |
| U S A | 27,266 | 8,952 |
| Kenya Colony | 1,967 | 1,600 |
| Bahrein Islands | 1,726 | 1,763 |
| Singapore | 1,377 | 1,456 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,573 | 1,338 |
| Netherlands | 1,236 | 1,128 |
| France | 1,303 | 1,054 |
| Other countries | 10,796 | 8,579 |
| Total | 80,156 | 56,617 |
| Less Transit Trade | 32 | 15 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 80,124 | 56,602 |

TABLE CXXVIII

**INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**

(Base: 1948-49=100)

| Period | Export | | | | Import | | | | Net terms of trade (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food, drink and to-bacco | Raw mate-rials | Manu-factu-red arti-cles | Gene-ral | Food drink and to-bacco | Raw mate-rials | Manu-fact-ured arti-cles | Gene-ral | |
| | | | | QUANTITY INDEX | | | | | |
| 1949-50 | 108 | 91 | 109 | 105 | 86 | 81 | 108 | 94 | |
| 1950-51 | 111 | 80 | 122 | 110 | 62 | 101 | 83 | 83 | |
| 1951-52 | 115 | 63 | 89 | 89 | 141 | 107 | 89 | 108 | |
| 1952-53 | 107 | 83 | 93 | 94 | 79 | 79 | 67 | 74 | |
| 1953-54 | 111 | 47 | 105 | 94 | 46 | 79 | 63 | 64 | |
| | | | | PRICE INDEX(b) | | | | | |
| 1949-50 | 113 | 106 | 100 | 105 | 96 | 103 | 95 | 98 | 107 |
| 1950-51 | 130 | 143 | 122 | 129 | 97 | 106 | 113 | 106 | 122 |
| 1951-52 | 151 | 191 | 185 | 178 | 118 | 173 | 145 | 147 | 121 |
| 1952-53 | 134 | 120 | 108 | 116 | 132 | 116 | 137 | 128 | 91 |
| 1953-54 | 139 | 124 | 89 | 107 | 126 | 103 | 126 | 118 | 91 |

(a) Ratio of Export Price Index to Import Price Index.

(b) Export Price Indices inclusive of duty.

TABLE CXXIX

**IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY SEA, AIR AND LAND**

*(Value in lakhs of rupees)*

| Items | Unit | 1952 | | 1953 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| **Food and Drink** | | | | | |
| (i) Wheat | Value | | 12,637 | | 5,282 |
| (ii) Rice not in the husk | ,, | | 4,875 | | 1,174 |
| (iii) *Jowar* and *bajra* | ,, | | 2,756 | | 471 |
| Total | | | 20,268 | | **7,227** |
| (iv) Eggs | Thousands | 33,933 | 34 | 48,085 | 77 |
| (v) Fruit and vegetables | Value | | 1,356 | | 1,471 |
| (vi) Milk condensed (preserved) | Thousand cwt | 312 | 350 | 420 | 385 |
| (vii) Provisions and oilmen's stores (excl milk condensed and preserved) | Value | | 419 | | 460 |
| (viii) Spices | Thousand cwt | 906 | 508 | 769 | 537 |
| (ix) Others | Value | | 891 | | 1,299 |
| Total | | | 23,825 | | 11,456 |
| Cotton (raw) | Thousand tons | 205 | 11,544 | 108 | 4,986 |
| Jute (raw) | ,, | 264 | 2,350 | 234 | 1,440 |
| Machinery and millwork | Value | | 9,195 | | 8,510 |
| Instruments and appliances | ,, | | 2,175 | | 2,287 |
| Kerosene oil | Thousand gallons | 2,70,126 | 2,153 | 2,56,673 | 2,355 |
| Mineral oil other than kerosene oil | ,, | 6,73,280 | 5,664 | 6,45,733 | 5,561 |
| Metal (excl ores) | Thousand tons | 267 | 4,496 | 279 | 3,882 |
| Chemicals (excl manures and medicines) | Value | | 1,654 | | 1,161 |
| Drugs and medicines | ,, | | 1,295 | | 1,199 |
| Motor cars and motor omnibuses | Nos | 10,645 | 691 | 9,445 | 559 |
| Artificial silk yarn | Thousand lb | 19,130 | 707 | 34,893 | 1,139 |
| Wool (raw) and tops | ,, | 10,051 | 486 | 14,584 | 792 |
| Newsprint | Thousand cwt | 916 | 465 | 1,365 | 509 |
| Paper (excl newsprint) | ,, | 820 | 619 | 1,219 | 606 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | Value | | 1,077 | | 1,430 |
| Hardware (excl cutlery and electroplated ware) | ,, | | 478 | | 412 |

**IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY SEA, AIR AND LAND**—*(contd.)*
**(1952 and 1953)**

*(Value in lakhs of rupees)*

| Item | Unit | 1952 | | 1953 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Seeds | Thousand tons | 30 | 284 | 38 | 371 |
| Wood and timber | Value | | 314 | . | 225 |
| Staple fibre and yarn | Thousand lb | 21,235 | 452 | 17,528 | 252 |
| Cycle and cycle parts | Value | . | 387 | | 190 |
| Cotton manufactures (incl twist yarn) | ,, | | 538 | | [illegible] |
| Manures | Thousand tons | 81 | 288 | 130 | 371 |
| Vegetable non-essential oils | Thousand cwts | 7,865 | 412 | 10,711 | [illegible] |
| Wool and woollen manufactures (excl raw wool and tops) | Value | | 262 | . | 291 |
| Others(a) | ,, | | 8,315 | . | 5,705 |
| Total | ,, | | 80,156 | | 56,617 |
| Less transit trade | ,, | | 32 | . | 15 |
| NET IMPORT BY SEA, AIR AND LAND | | | 80,124 | | 56,602 |

(a) This includes metal ores, paints, and painters' materials, cutlery, vehicles and aircraft parts (excl motor cars and omnibuses), tobacco, postal articles and other miscellaneous items

TABLE CXXX

**EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY SEA, AIR AND LAND**
**(1952 and 1953)**

*(Value in lakhs of rupees)*

| Commodities | Unit | 1952 | | 1953 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| **Food, Drink and Tobacco** | | | | | |
| Tea . | Million lb | 413 | 8,080 | 502 | 10,312 |
| Cashew kernel .. | Thousand tons | 26 | 1,212 | 28 | 1,188 |
| Other fruits and vegetables | Value | .. | 703 | .. | 264 |
| Pepper | Thousand cwt | 264 | 1,800 | 229 | 1,318 |
| Other spices | Value | .. | 650 | . | 385 |
| Tobacco | Million lb | 96 | 1,831 | 73 | 1,230 |
| **Raw Materials** | | | | | |
| Cotton (raw) . | Thousand tons | 46 | 1,512 | 45 | 1,100 |
| Lac . | Thousand cwts | 658 | 839 | 586 | 682 |
| Mica . | " | 307 | 959 | 233 | 848 |
| Linseed | Thousand tons | 3 | 24 | . | . |
| Castor seed | " | 5 | 44 | . | . |
| Groundnut seed . | " | 17 | 201 | 10 | 114 |
| Coal . | " | 3,063 | 1,092 | 2,098 | 764 |
| Manganese ore | " | 1,412 | 2,163 | 1,658 | 2,570 |
| Hides and skins (raw) | " | 15 | 585 | 13 | 588 |
| Cotton waste . | Thousand cwt | 1,172 | 913 | 1,185 | 901 |
| Wool (raw) | Million lb | 39 | 862 | 24 | 653 |
| **Processed Articles** | | | | | |
| Groundnut oil | Thousand cwt | 1,231 | 975 | 322 | 247 |
| Linseed oil | " | 673 | 615 | 151 | 109 |
| Castor oil | " | 645 | 709 | 549 | 493 |
| Hides and skins (tanned) | Thousand tons | 21 | 1,769 | 28 | 2,646 |
| **Manufactures** | | | | | |
| Cotton piece-goods .. | Million yds. | 598 | 6,431 | 658 | 5,639 |
| Cotton manufactures, (others) .. | Value | .. | 921 | .. | 742 |
| Jute manufactures | Thousand tons | 737 | 16,285 | 748 | 11,063 |
| Woollen carpets and rugs | Million lb | 7 | 271 | 9 | 365 |
| Coir yarn and manufactures | Thousand cwt | 1,220 | 736 | 1,476 | 789 |
| Other items | Value | .. | 9,125 | | 7,277 |
| Total . | | | 61,337 | | 52,287 |

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# CHAPTER XIX

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

For a long time scientific research in India was confined to the universities and other non-official research institutions These centres have made significant contributions to the advancement of science through large number of devoted workers. Outstanding among them are. Srinivas Ramanujam, J C Bose, P C. Ray, Birbal Sahni, C.V. Raman, Meghnad Saha, H J Bhabha, S S. Bhatnagar, K S Krishnan, Chandrasekharan, S N Bose, T S Venkataraman and S Kothari.

*Learned Societies*

With the establishment of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784, began a resurgence of science in India The Survey of India was started in 1800, the Geological Survey in 1851, the Botanical Survey in 1889 and the Zoological Survey in 1916 In 1876, the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was inaugurated Thereafter, many other institutions and learned societies came into being in quick succession These institutions are devoted to the furtherance of knowledge in their respective spheres They also disseminate information through journals and pamphlets Contact among their members is promoted through conferences

The Indian Science Congress Association, inaugurated in 1914, provides a common forum for the scientists of the country During the last 38 years of its career, the Indian Science Congress has rapidly grown in importance Under its auspices, Indian and foreign scientists meet every year to discuss common problems and to exchange ideas

The National Institute of Sciences (1935) has now been recognised by the Government of India as the premier scientific organisation and a link "between scientific academies, societies, institutions and Government scientific departments and services" It occupies a status similar to that of the Royal Society of London or that of the National Academy of Washington It secures and manages funds and endowments for the promotion of science.

State assistance to scientific research is of recent origin. A beginning was made in this direction in 1935 when the Government established the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau with the object of creating a research organisation suitable for the needs of the country An industrial Research Council consisting of representatives of the Central and provincial Governments was set up to advise on measures for the co-ordination and development of industrial research But its activities and scope were seriously hampered on account of limited finances—its annual budget being only Rs. 2 lakh

The Second World War was a period of great stress It demanded the maximum scientific utilisation of the resources available in India In view of the war requirements and of the growing research consciousness in the country, the Government of India set up the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1940. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1941.

## COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was constituted as an autonomous body with the object of establishing, maintaining and managing laboratories and institutions devoted to scientific and industrial research. The Council awards research scholarships and fellowships, and utilises the results of research for the development of industries It also publishes scientific papers and journals to disseminate information on scientific and industrial matters.

*Finance*

The activities of the Council are financed mainly by the Central Government. The grant for recurring expenditure in 1942 was Rs. 11,00,000. In 1953-54 it rose to Rs. 1,74,00,000 In addition, the Council has received valuable gifts of land and buildings from the State Governments for the establishment of research centres. A fairly large income is derived from the sale of publications and from royalties for the Council's patents and copyrights. The estimated expenditure for 1953-54 amounts to Rs. 2,02,00,000.

*Administration*

The Council is administered by a Governing Body with the Prime Minister as President and the Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research as Vice-President Non-officials representing science, business and industry as well as the representatives of the Ministry of Finance are included in the Governing Body In technical matters, the Governing Body is advised by a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research consisting of 19 members Nine of these members are eminent scientists, mostly non-officials. Government departments interested in industrial research are also represented. The Board advises the Governing Body on (1) proposals for the initiation of research concerning specific problems; (2) proposals from scientific institutions, including universities, for the study of problems relating to particular sciences and industries, and (3) proposals for the study and survey of indigenous resources as an essential preliminary to systematic investigations.

The Board is assisted by twenty-five research advisory committees (see chart on page 291).

The Department of Scientific Research was created by the Government of India in June 1948 to supervise and co-ordinate research work undertaken by the State and private institutions. Subsequently, the Department became part of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research which was established in February 1954

## NATIONAL LABORATORIES

Since the attainment of independence, a large number of national laboratories have been established all over the country. These undertake both applied and fundamental research The following table gives detailed information about the 14 national laboratories:

The Council has taken over Sikandar Bagh in Lucknow with a view to developing it as a National Botanical Garden. Provision has also been made in the Five Year Plan for a Mechanical Engineering Laboratory The total expenditure on the construction, services and equipment of the National Laboratories up to October 1953 was Rs 4,29,00,000,

TABLE CXXXI

| No. | Name of laboratory | Location | Date of opening | Director |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | National Chemical Laboratory | Poona | January 3, 1950 | G.I Finch, F.R S. |
| 2. | National Physical Laboratory | New Delhi | January 21, 1950 | K.S Krishnan F.R S. |
| 3 | Central Fuel Research Institute | Jealgora | April 22, 1950 | A. Lahiri |
| 4 | Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute | Jadavpur | August 25, 1950 | Atma Ram |
| 5. | Central Food Technological Institute | Mysore | October 21, 1950 | V Subrahmaniam |
| 6. | National Metallurgical Laboratory | Jamshedpur | November 26, 1950 | E H Buchnal |
| 7. | Central Drug Research Institute | Lucknow | February 17, 1951 | B Mukherji |
| 8. | Central Road Research Institute | New Delhi | July 16, 1952 | E. Zipkes |
| 9 | Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute | Karaikudi | January 15, 1953 | B B Dey |
| 10. | Central Leather Research Institute | Madras | January 16, 1953 | B.M Das |
| 11. | Central Building Research Institute | Roorkee | April 13, 1953 | K Billig |
| 12. | Central Electronic Engineering Institute | Pilani | Foundation stone laid on Sept 21, 1953 | .. |
| 13. | National Botanical Garden | Lucknow | April 1953 | K N. Kaul |
| 14. | The Central Salt Research Institute | Bhavnagar | April 10, 1954 | Mata Prasad |

The National Laboratories seek to supplement rather than supplant the work of other research institutions in the country. Besides the National Laboratories, there are in the country several other research institutions for physical and technological sciences. They work independently of the Government as well as of the industries, and are devoted to pure research. A list of these institutions is given below:

(i) Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, 53 University Road, Lucknow.

(ii) Bose Research Institute, 93-Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

(iii) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Sciences, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta

(iv) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(v) Laboratories of the Indian Academy of Science (Raman Institute), Malleswaram, Bangalore.

(vi) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

## COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

GOVERNING BODY

President
Vice-President
Principal Executive Officer and Director,
Scientific and Industrial Research

### Board of Scientific and Industrial Reseach

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

1. Statistics, Standards and Quality Control
2. Physical Research
3. Radio Research
4. Atmospheric Research
5. High Altitude Research
6. Measurement of Geological Time
7. Building Research
8. Road Research
9. I C Engines Research
10. Chemical Research
11. Biochemical Research
12. Pharmaceuticals and Drugs Research
13. Malaria Chemotherapy Research
14. Fuel Research
15. Coke Blending and Coking Research
16. Mining Research
17. Metals Research
18. Glass and Refractories Research
19. Salt Research
20. Vegetable Oils Research
21. Vanaspati Research
22. Essential Oils Research
23. Plastics Research
24. Cellulose Research
25. Leather Research

### Board of Engineering Research

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

1. Mechanical Engineering
2. Electrical and Power Engineering
3. Hydraulics Engineering
4. Aeronautical Engineering
5. Civil Engineering

### National Laboratories

1. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
   - *Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre*
2. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona
3. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur
4. Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora
   - *Coal Survey Stations*
5. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta
6. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore
7. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
8. Central Road Research Institute, Delhi
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
10. Central Leather Research Institute Madras
11. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee
12. Central Salt Research Station, Bhavnagar
13. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani
14. Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Calcutta
15. National Botanical Garden, Lucknow

### Secretary and Ex-officio D D S.I R.(ADM )

- Publications
- Engineering
- Planning

### D.D S.I.R. (Technical)

- Liaison with industry
- Board

The new building of the Central Laboratory for Scientific and Industrial Research was opened at Uppal (near Hyderabad) on January 2, 1954, by the Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. The Institute lays emphasis on developmental and pilot plant research. It is a regional research laboratory for South India working under a co-ordinated plan in the closest collaboration with the National Laboratories. Its main function is to help and encourage the development of Hyderabad State through organised scientific and industrial research. Facilities for laboratory research are provided to industries with special reference to the State's available resources. It also seeks to supply personnel trained in the latest technique.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research helps in the formation of industrial research associations on the same lines as in Great Britain. Such associations have already been formed by the Ahmedabad textile industry, the silk and art silk mills of Bombay, the jute mills of Calcutta and the Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi. While the industry concerned bears the major part of the cost of research, the Government makes a suitable contribution The Council accords recognition to all such research associations and institutions.

A committee was appointed by the Government of India to report on the working of the national laboratories Sir Alfred Egerton, a well-known scientist from the U K , was the Chairman of the committee and one of its members was Professor Gaston Depods, the Director of the Central National Institute of Science, Paris. The Committee signed an unanimous report containing 21 general recommendations, apart from specific recommendations for each laboratory

Professor A H Compton, Nobel Laureate, opened the high altitude cosmic rays research laboratory at Gulmarg (Kashmir) on April 5, 1954 Situated at a height of 9,000 feet, the laboratory is jointly run by the Universities of Kashmir and Aligarh Professor Gill of Aligarh University is the Director.

*Subsidised Research*

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research encourages fundamental and applied research in the Universities and other research institutions through grants-in-aid The research schemes, which were in progress or were recommended by the Research Committee of the Council for 1953-54, numbered more than 120 Nineteen new projects were sanctioned for the national laboratories for 1954-55 Research schemes which were already in progress at various centres in the country were renewed.

## IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH FROM APRIL 1954 TO SEPTEMBER 1954

Reviewing the progress of industrial research, the Council's report mentions the following main points·

(i) The establishment of an organisation to design and construct pilot plants to the specifications of the national and other research laboratories and of the National Research Development Corporation, with indigenous resources

(ii) The establishment of a section in the National Metallurgical Laboratory and in the proposed Government steel plant which will be devoted to the development and production

of special alloys and power metals required for research and developmental purposes in the country.

(*iii*) The setting up of a small committee to examine methods for co-ordinating metallurgical research, now being carried out in the National Metallurgical Laboratory, university laboratories and other research institutions.

(*iv*) The acceptance of the proposal put forward by the Metals Research Committee for setting up a pilot plant for the production of iron with non-coking coals.

*Calendar Reform*

At present there are 30 different calendars in vogue in this country. They are the result of India's political and cultural history. It has now been widely recognised that there should be a single calendar for all purposes. Accordingly, the Government of India set up a Calendar Reform Committee early in 1953 under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with Dr. Meghnad Saha as Chairman. Attempts are now being made to prepare an all-India national solar calendar on a scientific basis to which the lunar calendar, which is essential for religious purposes, will be pegged. It has been decided that a locality 82 5 East of Greenwich, on the same latitude as Ujjain, should be selected as the central Indian station for all calculations. The Committee also recommended the establishment of a Central Astronomical Observatory equipped with modern instruments. Principles have been laid down for the compilation of an experimental luni-solar calendar for the next five years.

The Calendar Reform Committee of the Council has recommended certain steps for the completion of an Indian ephemeris and nautical almanac showing in advance the position of all the planets and other important heavenly bodies.

*Radio Research*

The Radio Research Committee has been conducting fundamental and applied research on radio valves, the scattering and polarisation of radio waves and the absorption of micro-waves. It is also engaged in atmospheric and ionospheric investigations, and the data thus obtained are published in the form of bulletins which are exchanged with publications brought out by foreign organisations engaged in similar work.

The Radio Research Committee, functioning as the national committee in India for the International Scientific Radio Union, worked as the co-ordinating body between the various organisations in India taking observations during the solar eclipse of June 13, 1954. Ionospheric observations during the eclipse were taken both at Calcutta and Ahmedabad. An observation station was set up at Phillodi (Rajasthan) for astronomical, magnetic, ionospheric and atmospheric observations by the Indian Meteorological Department. The data collected are now under analysis.

With a view to working out a planned programme of radio research in India, a sub-committee was set up to carry out a survey of raw materials for the radio industry . This committee has, among other recommendations, prepared a consolidated list of about a dozen raw materials which have been found suitable for development. It has also suggested the setting up of units where the development work could be taken up. A

detailed programme for sponsoring the individual items of manufacture is being drawn up. A short-term practical training course in radar and micro-wave technique has been initiated by the Ministry of Defence for nine civilian scientists

*Oceanographic Research*

Preliminary oceanographic investigations were conducted on the eastern coast of India in 1953 by Andhra University. These were followed up in 1954, through a scheme sanctioned by the Council, under Prof. C Mahadevan of the same University. He has conducted five cruises on board I N S. *Rohilkhand* in the Bay of Bengal and collected several samples of ocean floor sediments at various distances from the coast The data collected are under analysis.

*Biochemical Investigations*

Investigations by the Biochemical Research Committee are in progress. The subjects include microbial production of vitamins and fats, trypsin inhibitors in Indian food-stuffs and the nutritional aspect of canned food and palm *gur.*

The investigation relating to iodination of waste proteins was completed under one of the research schemes. It has resulted in the isolation of iodinated proteins from groundnut with thyro-globulin-like activity Feeding trials with iodinated proteins thus prepared have given quantitative increase in the milk yield of dairy cows Since the results of the research have been found to be encouraging, efforts are now being made to reduce the cost of production of iodinated proteins so as to make it available at a moderate price.

*Pharmaceuticals and Drugs*

The Pharmaceuticals and Drugs Research Institute of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have drawn up recommendations for the development of basic chemicals and drugs, the survey, collection and standardisation of vegetable drugs and the preparation of finished drugs from indigenous plants. They have also proposed the sponsoring of basic research in drugs and pharmacology, and the rigorous enforcement of legislation to check the sale and manufacture of spurious drugs. The setting up of a pilot plant was recommended for the manufacture of anti-malarial drugs The provision of facilities for experimental pilot plant work at the D D T Factory, Delhi and D C.R Lucknow, was also proposed.

Indigenous drugs in the market are being examined in order to assess their value. Experiments on imported medical plants are also being conducted to assess their adaptability to Indian conditions

*Pristemarin and Dulcitol*

The successful extraction of pristemarin from the root and bark of the wildly growing *pristemera indica* by a simple process has been achieved. This anti-biotic shows considerable anti-bacterial activity against gram positive group of bacteria. It has been accepted as an anti-biotic by the World Health Organisation. An economic method for the extraction of dulcitol from pristemera has also been worked out.

Both the processes have been leased out to a Bombay firm for commercial exploitation.

*Optical Glass*

The Planning Commission has approved the proposal for setting up an optical glass factory in the country. Some officers of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, have already received training at the National Bureau of Standards, U.S A , in the latest technique of optical glass manufacture. The Glass and Refractories Research Committee of the Council has recommended the establishment of an optical glass plant of 5-ton capacity. The estimated initial cost is Rs. 5 lakh and the recurring cost is expected to be Rs 2 lakh

*Leather Research*

Research work at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, has resulted in the successful adaptation to Indian conditions of German and American processes for the production of box-hides leather and glazed kid leather from goat skin. Pilot-plant scale trials have proved the feasibility of the two processes and these have been released to industry for commercial trials

*Iron Production with Non-coking Coals*

The Council has sanctioned a research project for pilot plant investigation of iron production in low-shaft furnaces using non-coking Indian coals The chief object of this project is to replace coking coal—its resources in the country being limited—by non-coking coals in the iron melting industries.

*Preparation of Research Chemicals*

Research workers in India have been dependant on imported chemicals for special research purposes. This involves inordinate delays and high costs To meet the requirements of these workers, a scheme for the preparation of research chemicals has been initiated by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona The Laboratory also conducts tests to examine the purity of imported chemicals and supplies them at a reasonable cost A comprehensive list of such chemicals has been prepared for the benefit of research workers and information about their availability is being released through the journals of the Council.

*Statistical Quality Control*

For some time past, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been financing a scheme for training in statistical quality control at the Indian Statistical Institute, Bombay A whole-time Statistical Unit has been set up at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. It will work in collaboration with the Council and the S.Q C. Committee of the Indian Standards Institution Besides working in the Government sector, the Unit is expected to provide help also to the private sector of industry. The Council has made a grant of Rs 20,000 to the Unit

*Vigyan Mandir*

A *Vigyan Mandir* is a rural scientific centre set up to help solve the day-to-day problems of the villages in the field of agriculture and health. A chain of such centres is proposed to be set up under the auspicies of the C S.I R. in various rural areas of the country. They will issue simple scientific literature on (a) soil and water analysis; (b) plant pathology; (c) pathological examination with regard to human diseases and deficiencies, and (d) plant diseases. As an experimental measure, a *Vigyan Mandir* was established in August 1953 in the village of Kapasera, near Delhi. Since the work done there has been found to be very satisfactory, similar centres are planned to be opened in other States.

*Engineering Research*

To initiate and co-ordinate different engineering subjects, the Board of Engineering Research was inaugurated in 1950. It is assisted by five expert committees; *viz.*, (1) the Civil Engineering Committee; (2) the Mechanical Engineering Committee; (3) the Electrical and Radio Engineering Committee; (4) the Hydraulic Committee; and (5) the Aeronautical Engineering Committee.

The progress achieved in various branches of engineering was assessed by Mr. V. Cadambe, Head of the Division of Applied Mechanics and Materials, National Physical Laboratory. The survey revealed that while in Civil Engineering, Hydraulics and Irrigation progress has been considerable, in Mechanical Engineering, research and development have been insignificant for want of proper research. The causes of this backwardness have been examined in detail and proposals for improvement have been recommended.

## SCIENTIFIC LIAISON

The Government of India have a Scientific Liaison Officer in the U K He keeps the Government posted with the latest scientific developments in the U K and arranges for the training of Indians in European research institutions.

## NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

New techniques and processes invented in the National Laboratories and other research institutions require enterprising industrialists to utilise them Private enterprise is not always ready to take the risk involved in such undertakings For evaluating the commercial feasibility of new inventions and processes, the Government of India has established a National Research Development Corporation. The Corporation will set up plants to test the utility of new inventions and discoveries

The Corporation is constituted as a State-owned private company under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act A committee has been appointed to undertake all preliminary work for the establishment of the Corporation Funds for the Corporation are provided by the Government in the form of a long-term interest-free loan or one with a low rate of interest.

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in August 1948 under the Atomic Energy Act of 1948. It deals with all matters connected with the development and production of atomic energy.

The Board of Research on Atomic Energy and the Cosmic Ray Committee assists the Commission in carrying out its educational and research programmes In order to raise the standard of instruction in Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics, substantial grants are given by the Commission to several educational institutions of the country. The research programme of the Commission is carried out at the universities, the Tata Institute and other institutions. The Commission spends several lakhs of rupees every year to promote cosmic ray research. Among the institutions, which receive assistance from the Commission for this purpose, are the Institute of Nuclear Physics and the Bose Research Institute at Calcutta and the Physical Research Laboratory at Ahmedabad.

The Commission has been responsible for the setting up of the Indian Rare Earths Limited at Alwaye in Travancore-Cochin. This enterprise is borne jointly by the Governments of India and Travancore-Cochin. The factory, set up in April 1952, undertakes the processing of monazite. Besides bringing substantial returns on the capital invested, it will provide India with materials of strategic value. The Commission is now building another factory which will extract uranium from the waste eliminated by the plant at Alwaye. Some of the rare earth salts produced by this plant will be used by the Gas Metal Industry, while the remainder will be kept for future use.

The Department of Atomic Energy was created by the Government of India in 1954 and is under the direct control of the Prime Minister. Dr J H Bhaba, Chairman of the A.E C. is the Secretary The Department is located in Bombay and will take over all matters connected with atomic research from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research

*Nuclear Research*

Nuclear research is of recent origin in India Pioneering work in this field was done by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research founded in 1945. In addition to training students, the Institute undertakes research in nuclear physics Like the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the Tata Institute depends mainly on the Government of India for financial support. The foundation of the new building for the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was laid by the Prime Minister in January 1954 The nuclear emulsion group of the Institute has made substantial contributions to the development of new and more refined techniques The Institute's School of Mathematics is the largest of its kind in India. The Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta was opened by Madame Joliot Curie in 1950.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

This national centre provides documentation services to the national laboratories, scientific institutions, universities and industrial concerns. In 1952, the Government of India entered into an agreement with UNESCO Under this agreement, UNESCO agreed to provide technical assistance over a three-year period for the organisation of the centre. Among the functions of the documentation centre may be mentioned :

(*i*) The receipt and retention of all scientific periodicals required in India by universities and research institutions.

(*ii*) The supply of photostats and translation of articles required by research workers.

(*iii*) The preparation and maintenance of an index of all scientific journals received.

(*iv*) Answering queries on scientific problems.

(*v*) To supply to the rest of the world information about the scientific work done in India and the neighbouring countries.

The INSDOC is a national repository for reports of the scientific work carried out in the country, whether published or unpublished. It is housed in the National Physical Laboratory and is under the administrative control of the Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. There is an Advisory Committee with the Director of Scientific and

Industrial Research as Chairman. INSDOC has three main sections dealing with abstracting and documentation, translation and photography, respectively.

The centre has compiled a working catalogue of journals available and of research institutions. In this work, it was assisted by the Indian Library Association. Libraries of all scientific institutions in the country have extended loan facilities to INSDOC.

BULLETINS AND MONOGRAPHS

The Publications Division of the Council brings out the following:

*Wealth of India*

One of the important publications of the Council is the *Dictionary of Indian Raw Materials and Industrial Products*, popularly known as *Wealth of India* The main object of this publication is to present information and data on the present potential wealth of India The book is in ten volumes, each volume being divided into two parts, one dealing with plant materials, and the other with animal and mineral resources. Six volumes dealing with raw materials and three with industrial products have so far been published The seventh volume dealing with raw materials covering the alphabets F to G is under print.

*Periodicals*

Two monthly periodicals, the *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research* in English and *Vigyan Pragati* in Hindi are published by the Council.

The Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research was started in 1942 The primary object of the Journal has been to publish the results of researches carried out in the Council's own laboratories and in the universities and research institutes under the grants-in-aid scheme In addition, it publishes research papers on work carried out elsewhere, and serves as an important reference periodical

*Vigyan Pragati* was started in 1952 and is devoted to the dissemination of research information for small-scale and cottage industries This monthly periodical contains information on.

(1) developments regarding small-scale and cottage industries in various States.

(2) results of researches carried out in the national laboratories of the C S I R, particularly those of interest to subsidiary and small-scale industries ; and

(3) information relating to patents which are of interest to subsidiary and small-scale industries.

*Vigyan Pragati* has completed the third year of publication. Each issue has sections dealing with (1) general reviews ; (2) research institutions, (3) reviews of scientific and technical publications, (4) notes and news; (5) enquiries, and (6) patents.

*Bulletins and Monographs*

Publications relating to the activities of the 23 research committees under the Council are brought out from time to time in the form of reports, monographs and bulletins In addition, bulletins on research projects completed in the national laboratories are published.

The following publications were issued in 1954:

*Central Leather Research Institute Bulletin No. 1*
*Survey of Research Problems in Plastics Industry in India*
*Internal Combustion Engines Industry in India*
*Cotton seed and its Products*
*Measurement of Geological Time*
*Engineering Research in India*
*Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants* (in press)
*Symposium of Artificial Rain* (in press)

In addition, the following publications which were issued by the Industrial Research Bureau, prior to the creation of the Council, have been revised:

*Manufacture and Application of Liquid Gold*
*Utilisation of Indian Vegetable Oils as Lubricants in Internal Combustion Engines*
*Indian Vegetable Oils as Fuels for Diesel Engines*

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Another important publication brought out by the Council is the *National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel.* On the recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee set up by the Government of India, the register was compiled by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

The following volumes have been published:

Volume I--Engineers—3 parts (11,916 entries)—completed.
Volume II—Medical Personnel—2 parts (8,800 entries)
Volume III--Scientists and Technologists— 2 parts (9,29 entries)

The Council was also asked to take steps to establish an employment bureau to place the available scientific and technical-manpower, in suitable jobs.

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# CHAPTER XX

## TRANSPORT

### RAILWAYS

The railways are the principal means of transport in the country They carry 80 per cent of the goods and 70 per cent of the passenger traffic The first railway line was opened in 1853 and the railways celebrated their centenary in 1953 The progress made by the railways during the last one hundred years can be studied from the following table·

TABLE CXXXII

**PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS (1853-1953)**

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| Year | Mileage | Capital-at-charge | Gross earnings | Working expenses | Net earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1853 .. .. | 20 | 38 | 0 90 | 0 41 | 0 49 |
| 1863 . | 2,507 | 5,300 | 220 | 133 | 87 |
| 1873 . | 5,697 | 9,173 | 723 | 378 | 345 |
| 1883 . | 10,447 | 14,831 | 1,639 | 797 | 842 |
| 1893 . . | 18,459 | 23,318 | 2,403 | 1,135 | 1,273 |
| 1903 . .. | 26,956 | 31,111 | 3,601 | 1,711 | 1,890 |
| 1913-14 .. | 34,656 | 49,509 | 6,359 | 3,293 | 3,066 |
| 1923-24 . | 38,039 | 71,793 | 10,780 | 6,845 | 3,935 |
| 1933-34 . | 42,953 | 88,441 | 9,958 | 6,954 | 3,004 |
| 1943-44(*a*) . | 40,512 | 85,854 | 19,932 | 11,411 | 8,521 |
| 1947-48(*b*) .. | 33,985 | 74,220 | 18,369 | 16,394 | 1,975 |
| 1948-49 | 33,861 | 77,588 | 23,412 | 18,406 | 5,006 |
| 1949-50 . | 34,002 | 81,307 | 25,832 | 20,723 | 5,109 |
| 1950-51 . | 34,079 | 83,818 | 26,462 | 21,439 | 5,023 |
| 1951-52 .. | 34,119 | 86,155 | 29,414 | 22,759 | 6,655 |
| 1952-53 .. | 34,275 | 86,852 | 27,231(*c*) | 21,993(*c*) | 5,238(*c*) |

(*a*) Burma railways separated in 1937.

(*b*) Following partition of August 15, 1947.

(*c*) Excludes the freight charges for railway stores, fuel, etc , which are treated as free-hauled traffic with effect from April 1, 1952.

## TABLE CXXXIII

### TRAFFIC (1871-1953)

| Year | Passengers carried (thousands) | Passenger earnings (lakh rupees) | Goods carried (thousand tons) | Goods earnings (lakh rupees) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 .. . | 19,283 | 202 | 3,542 | 420 |
| 1881 . .. | 54,764 | 379 | 13,214 | 956 |
| 1891 .. . | 1,22,855 | 686 | 26,159 | 1,561 |
| 1901 . | 1,94,749 | 1,007 | 43,393 | 2,124 |
| 1911 . | 3,89,863 | 1,849 | 71,268 | 3,293 |
| 1921-22 . | 5,69,684 | 3,429 | 90,142 | 4,952 |
| 1931-32 . | 5,05,836 | 3,135 | 74,575 | 5,873 |
| 1941-42(*a*) | 6,23,072 | 3,969 | 96,997 | 8,963 |
| 1951-52(*b*) | 12,32,073 | 11,142 | 98,025 | 15,395 |
| 1952-53 .. | 11,84,400 | 10,187 | 98,360 | 14,380(*c*) |

On the eve of partition, there were 40,524 miles of railways in undivided India out of which 6,958 miles went to Pakistan and 33,566 miles remained in the Indian Union. As a result of partition, the railway system in Assam was cut off from that of the rest of India The 142-mile long metre gauge Assam Rail Link was, therefore, established along a narrow neck of Indian territory, and was inaugurated in December 1949. The Kandla (Gandhidham)-Deesa Rail Link of 170 miles was opened to traffic on October 2, 1952 Kandla on the west coast, which is being developed as a major harbour to offset the loss of Karachi to India, has thus been linked with the hinterland The 27-mile long Mukerian-Pathankot line was constructed between November 1949 and April 1952 at a cost of Rs. 3 77 crore. It has reduced the distance between Delhi and Pathankot by 44 miles.

Before the railways were taken over by the Government in 1944, there was a complicated system of ownership and control Some of the railways were State-owned and State-managed, a few State-owned and company-managed, and others company-owned and company-managed. Some of the princely States had their own lines Obviously, the existence of a large number of big and small units was neither conducive to efficiency nor to economy In 1948, there were 42 railway systems in India consisting of 13 Class I railways, each with annual gross earnings amounting to Rs 50 lakh and above, 10 Class II railways with gross earnings between Rs. 10 and 50 lakh and 19 Class III railways with annual gross earnings of Rs. 10 lakh and less. Of the 42 railways, 32 (varying from 5 miles in the Sangli State to 1,306 miles in the Nizam's State and

(*a*) Burma Railways separated in 1937.

(*b*) Following partition of August 15, 1947.

(*c*) Excludes the freight charges for railway stores, fuel, etc., which are treated as free-hauled traffic with effect from April 1, 1952.

having a total route mileage of 7,559) were owned by the princely States. From April 1, 1950, following the integration of the States into the Union, the railways belonging to the former princely States came under the ownership and control of the Government of India.

With a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration, a scheme for regrouping the entire railway system, except a few privately-owned light railways, was prepared by the Railway Board in 1950 and enforced during 1951 and 1952. Before the regrouping, there were 35 railway systems in India, of which the following 22 were owned by the Government: Assam, Bengal Nagpur; Bombay, Baroda and Central India; Bezwada; Dhone Kurnool, Darjeeling Himalayan; East Indian; Eastern Punjab; Great Indian Peninsular, Madras and Southern Mahratta; Oudh and Tirhut; South Indian; Bikaner State; Kutch State; Dholpur State; Jaipur State; Jodhpur State, Mysore State; Nizam's State; Rajasthan; Saurashtra; and Scindia State.

As a result of regrouping, the following zonal divisions were created:

TABLE CXXXIV

| Zone | Date of creation | Consisting of | Head-quarters | Route mileage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern | April 14, 1951 | Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, and Mysore Railways | Madras | | 6,016 97 |
| | | | | B G. | 1,754 05 |
| | | | | M G | 4,160 12 |
| | | | | N G | 702 20 |
| Central | November 5, 1951 | Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia, and Dholpur Railways | Bombay | | 5,427 70 |
| | | | | B G | 4,091 23 |
| | | | | M G | 772 49 |
| | | | | N.G. | 563 98 |
| Western | November 5, 1951 | Bombay Baroda and Central India, Saurashtra, Cutch, Rajasthan, and Jaipur Railways | Bombay | | 5,461 03 |
| | | | | B G. | 1,266 34 |
| | | | | M G. | 3,402 18 |
| | | | | N G. | 792 51 |
| Northern | April 14, 1952 | Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railway | Delhi | | 6,007 33 |
| | | | | B G. | 3,881 68 |
| | | | | M G. | 1,997 68 |
| | | | | N.G. | 127 97 |
| North Eastern | April 14, 1952 | Oudh and Tirhut, and Assam Railways | Gorakhpur | | 4,766 87 |
| | | | | B G. | 2 15 |
| | | | | M G | 4,712 75 |
| | | | | N G. | 51 97 |
| Eastern | April 14, 1952 | East Indian (minus the three upper divisions) and Bengal Nagpur Railways | Calcutta | | 5,667 24 |
| | | | | B G. | 4,725 27 |
| | | | | M G | — |
| | | | | N G. | 941 97 |

B.G.=Broad gauge. M.G.=Metre gauge. N.G.=Narrow gauge.

Table No. CXLIV appended at the end gives a list of the railways in India as on April 16, 1953.

Some salient facts about the railways in 1952-53 are given below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Total Route Mileage* .. .. .. .. | | 34,275 |
| Broad gauge (5½') .. .. .. | 15,755 | |
| Metre gauge (3' 3⅜") .. .. .. | 15,182 | |
| Narrow gauges (2' 6" and 2') .. .. .. | 3,337 | |
| *Capital-at-charge* (Rs., crores) .. .. .. | | 868 52 |
| *Gross earnings* (Rs , crores) .. .. .. .. | | 272 31(*a*) |
| *Working expenses* (Rs., crores) .. .. .. | | 219.93 |
| *Net earnings* (Rs , crores) .. .. .. .. | | 52 38 |
| *Train mileage run* (millions) . .. .. .. | | 195 |
| *Number of passengers carried* (crores) .. .. .. | | 118 44 |
| Air-conditioned class (crores) .. .. .. | 0 0026 | |
| First and Second classes (crores) .. .. | 1 82 | |
| Intermediate class (crores) .. .. .. | 1 84 | |
| Third class (crores) .. .. .. | 114 78 | |
| *Passenger earnings* (crores of rupees) .. .. .. | | 101 87 |
| *Goods carried* (lakh tons) . .. .. .. | | 983 6 |
| *Goods earnings* (crores of rupees) .. .. .. | | 143 80(*a*) |

Coal is the chief source of power supply for the railways In 1951-52, the railways consumed 10·8 million tons of coal costing Rs 34 4 crore. Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to a few lines near Bombay and Madras A Rs. 12-crore scheme to electrify the suburban lines in the vicinity of Calcutta is now being implemented. Rupees 3 3 crore have also been sanctioned for the electrification of the section between Tambaram (Madras) and Villupuram.

In 1925, the railway finances were separated from the general finances and it was decided that the railways should contribute to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. It was decided in December 1949 that during the quinquennium beginning with 1950-51, the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of four per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised Financial Convention for 1955 onwards also prescribes the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorum would be granted during construction and for the five years to follow.

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(*a*) Excludes the freight charges for railway store, fuel, etc., which are treated as free-hauled traffic from April 1, 1952.

The following table gives an outline of the railway finances during the last six years:

TABLE CXXXV

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | 1949-50 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 (Revised) | 1955-56 (Budget) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross traffic receipts | 236 35 | 263 01 | 290 82 | 270 56 | 274 29 | 282 80 | 292 50 |
| Ordinary working expenses .. | 181 53 | 180 23 | 194 04 | 187 96 | 201 47 | 202 76 | 206 59 |
| Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund | 11 58 | 30 00 | 30 00 | 30 00 | 30 00 | 30 00 | 35 00 |
| Payments to worked lines .. | 1 80 | 0 25 | 0 31 | 0 21 | 0 28 | 0 19 | 0 21 |
| Total working expenses . | 194 91 | 210 48 | 224 35 | 218 17 | 231 75 | 230 95 | 241 80 |
| Net traffic receipts . | 41 44 | 52 53 | 66 47 | 52 39 | 42 54 | 49 85 | 50 70 |
| Net miscellaneous expenditure .. | 3 67 | 4 97 | 4 72 | 5 21 | 5 62 | 8 32 | 7 49 |
| *Net railway revenues* | *37 77* | *47 56* | *61 75* | *47 18* | *36 92* | *41 53* | *43 21* |
| Dividend to general revenues .. | 23 18 | 32 51 | 33 41 | 33 99 | 34 36 | 34 96 | 36 07 |
| Net gain or surplus .. | 14 59 | 15 05 | 28 34 | 13 19 | 2 56 | 6 57 | 7 14 |

The major problem of the railways in recent years has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. It was first created by the economic depression of the thirties and later accentuated by the severe strain of the war and partition. By 1948, however, the railways turned the corner and have since been showing steady improvement The allotment for capital expenditure in the budget steadily rose from Rs 61 crore in 1949-50 to Rs. 80 crore in 1952-53. Under the Five Year Plan, Rs 400 crore have been allotted for the rehabilitation and expansion of the railways, of which Rs 320 crore are to be contributed by the railways themselves The position of the railway reserve funds has also been very satisfactory. At the end of 1953-54 the reserves were estimated at about Rs. 164 crore.

Railway surpluses in 1952-53 and 1953-54 have been smaller than those in 1951-52 While working expenses have risen continuously since 1951-52, receipts have declined A shortfall of about Rs 60 crore in the total resources (i e., Rs. 320 crore) to be raised by the Railways during the Plan period is likely It was expected (*vide* Railway Minister's budget expenditure speech for the year 1955-56) that the Railways might exceed the Five Year Plan target of Rs. 400 crore by about Rs. 18 crore, if the deliveries of rolling stock from abroad were according to schedule During 1951-54, the capital expenditure of railways did not keep pace with the schedule, largely as a result of the short supply of some essential materials including rolling stock from abroad. The provision for capital expenditure during 1954-55 has been stepped up to Rs. 95 crore

in order to make up for the shortfall in the earlier years. Capital expenditure for 1955-56 has been placed at Rs. 127 crore.

The progress of expenditure on the different items in the railway plan is shown below:

TABLE CXXXVI

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Categories of expenditure | Total provision for Plan period | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (Final estimate) | (1951-54) Total expenditure | (1951-54) percentages of the provision |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rolling stock and machinery | 207 96 | 34 36 | 33 23 | 42 19 | 109 78 | (52 8) |
| Track . | 64 87 | 9 72 | 13 46 | 9 56 | 32 74 | (50 6) |
| Bridges . . | 5 60 | 1 00 | 0 50 | 0 45 | 1 95 | (34·8) |
| Other structural and engineering works . . . | 43 41 | 6 68 | 7 24 | 9 25 | 23 17 | (53·4) |
| Collieries and Ports | 2 49 | 0 16 | 0 10 | 0 16 | 0 42 | (16·9) |
| Labour welfare, staff quarters and other welfare works | 24 09 | 3 74 | 3 11 | 4 61 | 11 49 | (47 7) |
| Restoration of dismantled lines | 56 6 | 0 50 | 3 71 | 4 18 | 8 39 | (44 3) |
| New lines including electrification of track and major bridges | 28 52 | 6 76 | | . . | 6 76 | |
| Passenger amenities . | 15 00 | 2 15 | 2 34 | 2 59 | 7 38 | (49 2) |
| Miscellaneous items | 2 10 | 5 19 | —3 51 | —3 73 | —1 78 | |
| TOTAL | 400 0 | 70 86 | 60 18 | 69 26 | 200 30 | (50 1) |

On March 31, 1949, nearly 30 per cent of the locomotives on the Government railways were over age with the result that the expenditure on maintenance and repairs was disproportionately high. On March 31, 1951, 1,050 locomotives, 5,514 coaching vehicles and 21,418 wagons needed replacement, while the normal figures of average annual renewals were 190 locomotives, 650 coaching vehicles and 5,000 wagons. To make good these shortages, the indigenous productive capacity was fully mobilised and orders for rolling stock were also placed abroad.

It was intended originally to obtain 1,038 locomotives during the Plan period, 600 from abroad and 438 from the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The programme has been stepped up and orders have been placed for the Plan period for 2,062 locomotives—727 from India and 1,345 from abroad. During 1951-54, 510 locomotives were received—334 from abroad and 176 from India—out of which TELCO manufactured 62 and Chittaranjan 114 locomotives. The production from Chittaranjan in 1953-54 was 64 and is expected to be raised to 92 in the final year of the Plan. TELCO produced 22 locomotives in 1953-54 and is expected to turn out 50 per annum in the remaining two years of the Plan.

The original target of procuring 5,674 coaches has been slightly stepped up and orders have been placed for 5,786 coaches for the period of the Plan—4,997 from India and 789 from abroad. The actual receipts in the first three years were 2,734—22,70 from India and 464 from abroad. In 1953-54, 980 coaches were received—806 from India and 174 from abroad

The target of procurement of wagons under the Plan was 49,143—30,000 from India and 19,143 from abroad Actually, orders have been placed for the Plan period for 60,428 wagons—41,903 from India and 18,525 from abroad Even with this procurement, the proportion of the over-age units that have to be retained in service will not be appreciably less compared with that at the beginning of the Plan The receipts during 1951-54 were 26,270 wagons—17,062 from indigenous sources and 9,208 from abroad In 1953-54 alone, 10,611 wagons were ordered The indigenous production capacity for wagons has recently increased from an average of about 6,000 to 10,000 per year and is likely to increase further to 12,000 a year by 1955-56

About half the provision for track renewals has been spent in the first three years. Some 1,868 miles of track have been completely renewed. Besides, 441 miles of rail renewals and 916 miles of sleeper renewals have been completed in this period Owing to the inadequate supply of steel, rails and sleepers, the progress of track renewals has been somewhat slow. At present, speed restrictions are still in force over about 2,000 miles of track as compared with over 3,000 miles at the beginning of the Plan period

In the first three years of the Plan period, the following seven new lines were opened · (i) Arantangi-Karaikudi, (ii) Mukerian-Pathankot (iii) Gandhidham-Deesa, (iv) Kastagram -Patharpur, (v) Pihij-Nadiad, (vi) Rail link to Chandigarh; and (vii) Diggi-Toda Rai Singh portion of Sanganer Town-Deoli Extension

The following dismantled lines have been restored (i) Impahal-Rajmahal, (ii) Bijnor-Chandpur-Siau, (iii) Cambay Bunder Siding, (iv) Vasad-Kathana, (v) Balamau-Madhoganj portion of the Unnao-Madhoganj-Balamau Section (vi) Madura-Bodinayakanur Section, and (vii) Bobbili-Salur

Two new lines have since been opened, namely, (i) Chunar-Robertsganj-Churk, and (ii) Madhepura-Murliganj Four dismantled lines, namely, (i) Nagrota-Jogindernagar, (ii) Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill, (iii) Shoranur-Nilambur, and (iv) Madura-Bodinayakanur have been restored Among the new lines on which work is in progress, special mention may be made of the following,—(i) Champa-Korba coal-fields, (ii) Quilon-Ernakulam, (iii) Khandwa-Hingoli, and (iv) Gop-Katkola

Priority has been given to works designed to speed up traffic, for instance, building up of crossing stations, the provision of extra lines or the doubling of track for short distances and the remodelling of marshalling yards More than half the provision of Rs 43 41 crore under this head was spent during 1951-54 Special mention may be made of the following works which were completed or brought near completion· (i) Budhni-Barkhera new down line construction, (ii) Subsidiary yards and North-South avoiding line at Kharagpur, (iii) Development of B G—M G. transhipment facilities at Sakri Gali-Manihari Ghat, (iv) Doubling of the line between Kanpur and Ekdil; (v) Doubling of the section between Malihabad and Bareilly, and (vi) Doubling between Hardoi and Kabrolia.

Construction work on the rail-cum-road bridge over the Ganga near Mokameh Ghat is in progress. The bridge is intended to facilitate traffic between north and south Bihar and involves an expenditure of Rs. 13 crore. It is intended to construct 200 miles of new railway track annually

Internal production is now able to meet the railway's normal annual requirements of rails, wagons and coaches It has accordingly been decided not to import any more coaches except those already ordered for. When the Government-owned Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the Government-assisted Tata Locomotives and Engineering Company Ltd. go into full production, India is expected to attain self-sufficiency in locomotives also The Chittaranjan Works, which started production in 1950, have turned out 200 engines to date and over 70 per cent of the components are now being produced in the country. By 1954, all the components, except some proprietary and special items, were expected to be manufactured internally. The annual production target of the Chittaranjan Works, originally set at 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers, has been stepped up to 200 average-sized locomotives in the course of the next four years The Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, which produce metre gauge locomotives, had turned out 62 engines by March 1954 The production target of the Company is now being increased from 50 to 75 locomotives a year The Integral Coach Building Factory at Perambur (Madras), the construction of which started in January 1952, is expected to turn out in single-shift working 300 to 350 light-weight integral type all-steel coaches annually The manufacture of coaches is expected to commence in 1955 The Government-owned Hindustan Aircraft Limited at Bangalore produced 63 all-steel third class passenger coaches during 1950-51 and another 100 during 1951-52

Improvement in operational efficiency of the railways in recent years is reflected in the following figures:

TABLE CXXXVII

**COMPOSITE INDICES OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY**

| | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broad gauge . .. | 100 7 | 102 3 | 101·7 |
| Metre gauge .. | 92 4 | 93 6 | 95 9 |

TABLE CXXXVIII

**PUNCTUALITY RATIO OF PASSENGER TRAINS**

| | 1947-48 | 1948-49 | 1949-50 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broad gauge .. .. | 67 6 | 71 3 | 81 4 | 79 8 | 78 8 | 82 1 |
| Metre gauge .. .. | 69·7 | 68 4 | 76 7 | 71 4 | 77·7 | 83 6 |

***Fares and Freight***

The fare and freight rates were rationalised in 1948 and increased by 46 and 73 per cent respectively. In view of the steep rise in the general price level and in operational and replacement costs, passenger fares were further increased from April 1, 1951. The following further changes, involving the introduction of telescopic rates of passenger fares, i.e , (rates diminishing with increase in distance travelled) came into force from April 1, 1955:

TABLE CXXXIX

**RATES OF PASSENGER FARES**

| Class | Before April 1955 (Flat rates per mile) | Since April 1955 (Telescopic rates) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Distance in miles* | *Rates per mile* |
| Air-conditioned | 30 pies | 1—300 | 34 pies |
| | | 301 and above | 32 ,, |
| Second(*a*) | 16 pies | 1—150 | 18 ,, |
| | | 151—300 | 16 ,, |
| | | 301 and above | 15 ,, |
| Intermediate (*b*) | | | |
| Mail/Express | 10½ pies | 1—150 (Mail/Exp.) | 11 ,, |
| | | (Ordinary) | 9½ ,, |
| Ordinary | 9 pies | 151—300 (Mail/Exp ) | 10½ ,, |
| | | (Ordinary) | 9 ,, |
| | | 301 and above | |
| | | (Mail/Exp ) | 9½ ,, |
| | | (Ordinary) | 8½ ,, |
| Third | | | |
| Mail/Exp. | 6 pies | 1—150 (Mail/Exp ) | 6½ ,, |
| | | (Ordinary) | 5½ ,, |
| Ordinary | 5 pies | 151—300 (Mail/Exp ) | 6 ,, |
| | | (Ordinary) | 5 ,, |
| | | 301 and above | |
| | | (Mail/Exp ) | 5 ,, |
| | | (Ordinary) | 4½ ,, |

The rationalised freight structure provides for fifteen "class rates" for goods and an equal number of wagon-load scales of rates. The rates reduce with the increase in distance. The telescopic taper of goods rates was further accentuated in April 1955, thereby making long-distance haulage of goods cheaper still. Goods traffic now moves along the shortest route and at the cheapest rate. Export and import traffic is treated at par with internal traffic, and the preference previously given to the former is thus done away with.

The statutory Railway Rates Tribunal, set up in 1949 in place of the non-statutory Rates Advisory Committee, acts as a judicial tribunal for the settlement of disputes in connection with rates.

(*a*) Renamed 'First' from April 1955.
(*b*) Renamed 'Second' from April 1955.

Since independence, the railways have been paying increasing attention to the provision of amenities for third class passengers, who form the bulk of railway travellers in the country. For this purpose, the Financial Convention of 1949 earmarked a sum of Rs. 3 crore annually for the five years beginning with 1950-51. The amenities provided include new model carriages and fittings ; improved lighting in trains ; opening of new stations ; the provision of waiting rooms and halls ; the opening of new booking offices and out-agencies ; electrification of stations ; the raising of platforms ; improved catering arrangements ; and better sanitation in stations and carriages. In order to eliminate overcrowding, 190 new trains were introduced and the coverage of 126 trains was extended between April 1953 and November 1953, thus increasing the daily passenger train mileage by 11,503. By the end of 1952, Janata Expresses, consisting exclusively of third class carriages, were introduced between Delhi and Pathankot ; Delhi and Howrah ; Lucknow and Katihar ; Madras (Central) and Mangalore ; Madras (Egmore) and Tiruchirapalli ; Bombay and Poona ; and Bombay and Madras. Third class sleeping accommodation was introduced in certain trains in 1954 and improved "sleeping" coaches are being built for the purpose.

For investigating and eliminating outmoded and costly practices, and for evolving techniques conducive to efficiency in different fields of railway operation and management, an Efficiency Bureau has been set up at the Centre. A Training College for railway officers and staff was opened at Baroda in January 1952. A Railway Research and Testing Centre, with headquarters at Lucknow, and two sub-centres at Chittaranjan and Lonavala were set up during 1952-53.

The question of promoting labour welfare has been engaging the attention of the Government since August 1947. Generally speaking, relations between the management and labour have been cordial. A permanent three-tier machinery for the settlement of disputes between the two came into existence on all railways in January 1952. The expenditure on labour welfare in 1952-53 was about Rs. 7 crore. Over 20,000 staff quarters, mostly for Class IV and Junior Class III staff were constructed during 1951-54

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was set up in 1905. Reorganised in April 1951, the Board now consists of a Financial Commissioner and 3 members, one of whom is Chairman of the Board and ex-officio Secretary to the Union Railway Ministry. With a view to ensuring constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration, the following committees were created recently: (1) Regional Users' Consultative Committees ; (2) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the headquarters of each railway zone, and (3) National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

### CENTRAL BOARD OF TRANSPORT

The Central Board of Transport was set up in November 1947 to consider major transport problems and policies. It tries to achieve the maximum co-ordination between all forms of transport and to ensure that the development of transport conforms to the agricultural and industrial plans of the country. The Board consists of the Minister for Transport as chairman, the Ministers for Communications and for Commerce and Industry as vice-chairmen and senior officers of the Ministries of Finance, Defence, Commerce and Industry, Home Affairs, Railways, and Transport as members.

## ROADS

In the Government of India Act 1919, roads were made a provincial subject. In 1929, a Central Road Fund was created from the proceeds of a surcharge on petrol tax, and block grants for road-building were made available out of this fund to the provinces. In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the national highways (declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national highways) which have become a Central subject while other roads, namely, State highways and district and village roads, are the responsibility of the State Governments

There were 2,48,914 miles of extra-municipal roads in India on March 31, 1948, out of which about 90,000 miles were surfaced, while the rest were unsurfaced The length of the national highways was about 13,400 miles

TABLE CXL

**MILEAGE OF EXTRA-MUNICIPAL ROADS IN INDIA AS ON MARCH 31, 1948**

| | Metalled | | | | Unmetalled (unsurfaced) | Grand total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bituminous | Concrete | Water-bound macadam | Total surfaced | | |
| India excluding former Indian States | 9,036 | 652 | 54,436 | 64,124 | 1,14,659 | 1,78,783 |
| Former Indian States(a) | 1,675 | 111 | 24,198 | 25,984 | 44,147 | 70,131 |
| TOTAL . | 10,711 | 763 | 78,634 | 90,108 | 1,58,806 | 2,48,914 |

Out of 1,78,783 miles of extra-municipal roads in India (excluding the former Indian States), 53,296 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department and Military Engineering Services, and 1,25,487 miles by the local bodies

Excluding urban roads there are at present about 1,18,000 miles of all-weather roads in India India's road system is insufficient for her needs, the all-weather roads being only 9 7 miles per hundred square miles of the area of the country The development of road communication is, therefore, one of the major items of India's Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs 100 crore has been made for it. Of this, Rs 27 crore will be spent on the development of national highways and the rest mainly on State roads The Plan visualises the development of nearly 3,000 miles of new roads and 16,000 to 17,000 miles of village roads through community efforts during the Plan period Special encouragement for the construction of village roads is being given by inviting villagers to contribute one-third of the cost of such roads, by voluntary labour or otherwise, while the remaining two-thirds of the cost being equally shared by the Central and State Governments During 1951-54, Rs. 11 73 crore were spent by the Central Government for the development of the national highways. About 300 miles of new roads and 20 large new bridges were constructed, 2,100 miles of existing roads were improved and work was in progress on 53 large bridges and improvement of 1,425 miles of existing roads. A further sum

(a) As on March 31, 1944.

of Rs. 1.92 crore was spent by the end of 1953-54 out of Rs. 4.24 crore sanctioned by the Central Government for the development of certain selected roads other than national highways, such as the border road to connect Tripura with Assam, the Pathankot-Jammu road, some roads in Sikkim and a portion of the west coast road in Madras and Bombay States In this sector 147 miles of new roads and one bridge had been constructed and work was in progress on another 781 miles of roads and on 8 more bridges

With regard to State highways, district roads, and village roads, new constructions and improvements totalled about 7,200 during the same period (including works which had been in progress before the beginning of the Plan period and works which had not yet been completed but progressed sufficiently for the roads to be opened to traffic). About Rs 47 crore were spent during 1951-54 for the construction of State roads Recently, a special provision of Rs 10 crore has been made (out of the additional expenditure of Rs 180 crore on the Five Year Plan) for inter-State roads and certain other categories of roads

ROAD TRANSPORT

The number of bullock carts in India before the war was estimated at 87 lakhs and the capital invested in them at Rs 261 crore. About a crore of persons and two crore heads of cattle were said to be employed in the bullock cart industry

The total number of motor vehicles in India taxed during the last quarter of 1950-51 was 3,10,143, of which 2,906 were diesel-engined vehicles Their distribution among the different categories is shown below .

| | |
|---|---|
| Motor cycles | 27,105 |
| Private cars | 1,47,953 |
| Public service vehicles | 45,753 |
| Goods vehicles | 85,509 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,825 |
| TOTAL | 3,10,145 |

The Constitution empowers the Central Government to legislate on the principles of motor vehicles taxation, whereas the power to levy taxes on motor vehicles vests in the States During 1950-51, Rs 7.77 crore were realised from taxes on motor vehicles and Rs 84 9 lakh from motor vehicles' fees

There are at present 1,59,000 cars and taxis, and 1,23,000 transport vehicles in the country About 20,000 cars and 32,000 transport vehicles would be required annually to replace the vehicles going off the roads and to meet the additional demand due to economic development

The number of motor transport operators in the country is computed at 47,575, of whom more than 46,000 are small operators each owning five vehicles or less With a view to achieving better standards of operation and efficiency, private operators are being encouraged to amalgamate wherever possible into viable units. Under the Road Transport Corporations Act 1950, statutory transport corporations are being formed on a tripartite basis by the State Governments, railways and private operators. The State operated services, mainly providing passenger transport, exist in varying scales in 21 out of the 28 States of India The investment by the Government in public road transport services stands at Rs. 19.85 crore. Further investment by State Governments to the tune of Rs 8.97 crore is envisaged in the Five Year Plan for the purchase of about 2,000 transport

vehicles and the establishment by the bigger units of up-to-date workshops for the maintenance, repair and overhauling of the transport fleet owned by them. Facilities for training operatives are also envisaged. The actual expenditure on the State Governments' road transport schemes during 1951-54 totalled Rs. 5.42 crore.

A special study group consisting of the representatives of the Transport Ministry, the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Railways, Commerce and Industry, Food and Agriculture, Production, and Labour was recently set up to go into the question of expanding road transport to increase the over-all transport capacity in the country with the double object of relieving congestion on the railways and of increasing employment. The study group will, in particular, examine a proposal to demarcate for road traffic 50-mile zones in congested areas round some of the specially selected centres, such as Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi In these zones the railways should not accept certain categories of goods for transport.

All-India conference of the heads of all State road transport undertakings are being held annually since 1952 to discuss common problems and compare notes. In pursuance of the decisions of these conferences, the collection of complete operational statistics of State transport undertakings was recently undertaken.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland waterways were a wholly provincial subject till recently and data about them are not easily available. In the Constitution, the national highways have been incorporated in the Union List, whereas "inland navigation with respect to mechanically propelled vessels" has been included in the Concurrent List.

The Inland Steam Vessels Act 1917 was amended in 1951 in order to enforce the compulsory registration of all inland steam vessels

The total length of the navigable waterways in India is estimated at over 5,500 miles Of these the important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna, the backwaters and the canals of Travancore-Cochin, the Buckingham Canal and the West Coast Canals in Madras and Andhra and the Mahanadi Canals in Orissa.

The new multipurpose river valley projects also include schemes for navigation channels. The Damodar Valley Project, for instance, envisages a channel from Calcutta to the Raniganj coal-fields which is under construction ; the Kakrapar Project in Bombay will provide navigable channels from the sea to Kakrapar Dam and 50 miles further inland ; and the Hirakud Project will make the Mahanadi navigable for the last 300 miles down to the sea. In addition, a large number of big and small country boats, and steam and motor vessels ply on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the backwaters and the canals of Travancore-Cochin. It is necessary to maintain adequate depths and a minimum standard of facilities on the existing channels in order to make water transport more efficient. For ensuring co-ordination of the work of the State Governments, inter-State organisations are necessary.

As a result of partition, the river system in the north-east of the sub-continent has come under the control of two sovereign States thereby creating certain special problems between India and Pakistan. To

co-ordinate the development of water transport on the entire system of rivers, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, a non-statutory Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952. Following a preliminary request by a U.N. expert, plans are now afoot for launching a pilot project for towing barges on the shallow stretches of the upper Ganga.

## SHIPPING

At the end of December 1954 the total tonnage of Indian ships of over 150 g.r.t., after allowing for replacement, was about 4,60,000 g.r.t. The Shipping Policy Committee (1947) had indicated the following objectives for Indian shipping with a view to attaining a tonnage of two million in the near future, thereby securing for Indian shipping (a) 100 per cent of the coastal trade of India ; (b) 75 per cent of India's trade with Burma, Ceylon and other neighbouring countries ; (c) 50 per cent of India's distant trade ; and (d) 30 per cent of the trade formerly carried by Axis vessels in the Orient. India attained a coastal shipping tonnage of 3,31,063 g.r t (including 44,151 g.r.t. chartered foreign tonnage) at the end of 1954. Practically 100 per cent of the coastal trade is now carried in Indian ships. The total freight and passenger earnings of Indian companies on the coastal trade amounted to Rs. 11.93 crore during 1953-54. The total cargo moved round the coast during 1953 amounted to about 25 lakh tons, of which coal and salt account for 12 lakh and 3 lakh tons respectively, the balance representing general cargo.

Indian shipping companies have regular cargo services on the India-U.K.-Continent, India-U.S.A.-Continent, India-East Africa, India-Persian Gulf and India-Australia routes. The total Indian shipping tonnage employed in overseas trade was 1,76,300 g.r.t. at the end of 1953. The freight earnings of the Indian companies on the overseas trade during 1953-54 totalled Rs. 8.59 crore against Rs. 8.25 crore during 1952-53.

A system of licensing of all ships engaged in the coastal trade of India was introduced under the Control of Shipping Act, 1947, with a view to giving effect to the policy of coastal reservation. The life of the Act, which expired on March 31, 1954, was extended for a further period of two years. The Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited, which is sponsored by the Government, was set up in 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crore to carry India's trade with Australia, the Far East and the Near East. The Corporation operates on the India-Australia and the Madras-Malaya routes, and has recently entered the India-Far East trade.

The Five Year Plan provides for a sum of Rs. 14.94 crore to be lent out to the Indian shipping companies at a concessional rate of interest for the acquisition of additional tonnage and distributed as follows:

TABLE CXLI

| Sector of shipping | Amount of loan ( crore rupees) | Approximate tonnage to be acquired (g r.t ) |
|---|---|---|
| Coastal trade .. | 4·0 | 65,000 |
| Overseas trade .. | 6·5 | 70,000 |
| Eastern Shipping Corporation . | 4 44(a) | 40,000 |

(a) This amount to be invested by the Government to enable the Corporation to acquire the said tonnage.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 4.32 crore were advanced to the shipping companies during April-December 1954 and another Rs. 2.20 crore were expected to be advanced till the end of 1954-55

The Plan aims at raising the total tonnage in the coastal and overseas trade from 3,62,150 g.r t to about 6,00,000 g r t by 1955-56 No addition could be made by the shipping companies to the overseas tonnage during 1951-53, owing partly to the sharp fluctuations in the prices of ships and freight rates Later on, the fall in the prices of second-hand ships and the loans advanced by the Government enabled some Indian shipping companies to make additions to their tonnage

A sum of Rs 12 crore was allocated in the Plan for the development and acquisition of the shipyard at Visakhapatnam. The yard has been purchased from the Scindias and entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, in which the Government holds the controlling interest During 1951-53, Indian shipping companies acquired 31 ships with a gross tonnage of 1,07,000 g r t including 6 ships built at the Visakhapatnam Yard. During 1955-56, the yard delivered two standard ships of 8,000 d.w t. each. Orders for the construction of another 16,000 g r t have been placed with the yard

Executive officers and marine engineers in the merchant navy at present are being trained at the training ship " Dufferin " and the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training respectively Post-sea training, however, is given at the Nautical and Engineering College in Bombay The first batch of 46 cadets recruited in 1949 passed out of this institution in 1953 Two training ships, one at Calcutta and the other at Visakhapatnam, train about 1,000 boys annually for employment as merchant navy ratings It is proposed to set up some additional shore establishments so as to increase the number of trainees to 2,000 annually Facilities for the medical examination of seamen exist at the major ports Since 1944 substantial amounts have been contributed by the Central Revenues for the construction and equipment of seamen's clubs and hostels in Indian ports Welfare offices exist in the major ports of India as well as in certain foreign ports Two statutory seamen's employment offices are being opened (in Calcutta and Bombay) to eliminate bribery and corruption in recruitment

Following the recommendations of the Deck Passenger Committee, steps are being taken to provide increased space and amenities, such as hospitals, latrines, water taps and dining rooms, in unberthed ships The Unberthed Passenger (Availability of Space) Order, 1953, was passed in June 1953 and the draft of the Unberthed Passenger Ships Rules was published for comments in July 1953

The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1953, intended to give effect to the provisions of the 1948 Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, was passed by Parliament in March 1953 and came into force on June 15, 1953

## PORTS

India has five major ports on her 3,500-mile-long coastal line, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam The port at Visakhapatnam is administered by the Railway Board and Cochin is administered by the Ministry of Transport through an administrative officer. The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by the Ministry of Transport through Port Trusts constituted under the

respective Port Trust Acts under the Indian Ports Act of 1908. The traffic handled by, and the financial results of, some of the major ports during 1952-53 are given below:

TABLE CXLII

| | Number of vessels that entered port | Imports (lakh tons) | Exports (lakh tons) | Surplus in earnings (lakhs of rupees) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 1,503 | 33 19 | 63 54 | 36 90 |
| Bombay | 2,819 | 46 75 | 19 43 | 72 28 |
| Madras | 1 097 | 18 07 | 3 15 | 63 00 |
| Cochin | - | 12 25 | 3 26 | 5 05 |

With a view to offsetting the loss of Karachi to India, it was decided in 1948 to develop a sixth major port at Kandla in Kutch at an estimated cost of Rs 12 95 crore The construction of the major port and harbour works is now in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1956 Work is also in progress on the development of five minor ports in Kutch Rupees 29 27 crore are proposed to be spent for the modernisation and expansion of the other major ports during the Plan period. Works to the extent of Rs 3 92 crore have already been executed

The construction of the New Marine Oil Terminal at Bombay Port is in progress It will cost Rs. 7 crore The Government has advanced a loan of Rs 3 crore for this scheme The Port Trusts and Ports (Amendment) Act was passed in 1951 to effect uniformity in port administration, to bring about a greater measure of Central control, and to effect decentralisation of authority in matters of day-to-day administration in the major ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras A National Harbour Board, consisting of representatives of the Government of India, the maritime States and the major port authorities, was constituted in 1950 to advise on matters of general policy relating to port development, with particular reference to the minor ports.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Since 1948, the Government has been paying considerable attention to the development of tourist traffic in the country, which is considered as an important source of foreign exchange and a vital instrument for the promotion of international understanding A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and a number of smaller tourist offices in certain other centres These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. A tourist bureau has also been set up in New York. The total number of enquiries handled by the regional tourist offices during the first ten months of 1952 was 7,328. The broad objective is to ensure reasonable amenities for foreign tourists and organise publicity in foreign countries in order to attract tourists. Guide books, pamphlets, posters and folders are brought out and travel films made for distribution and exhibition abroad. About 20,000 tourists visited India during 1951, 25,448 during 1952 and 28,060 during 1953, of whom nearly one-fourth were from the United States of America In 1954, abut 39,330 tourists arrived in India The income from

tourist traffic totalled Rs. 2.50 crore during 1952 and is now expected to be Rs. 5 crore a year. India joined the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, which has now set up a Regional Travel Commission for Asia and the Far East on the lines similar to that for Europe and Africa.

## CIVIL AVIATION

Comparative figures of air transport operations, in so far as scheduled operations are concerned, are given below:

TABLE CXLIII

| Year | Hours flown (thousand) | Miles flown (thousand) | Passengers carried (thousand) | Freight carried (thousand lb ) | Mails carried (thousand lb ) | Capacity ton miles (millon) | Revenue load ton miles in (million) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1947 | 59 | 9,362 | 255 | 5,648 | 1,405 | 18 60 | 14 36 |
| 1948 | 79 | 12,649 | 341 | 11,975 | 1,583 | 26 32 | 19 30 |
| 1949 | 94 | 15,098 | 357 | 22,500 | 5,032 | 36 54 | 23 25 |
| 1950 | 117 | 18,896 | 453 | 80,007 | 8,356 | 52 25 | 34 41 |
| 1951 | 119 | 19,498 | 449 | 87,665 | 7,182 | 57 40 | 39 02 |
| 1952 | 119 | 19,542 | 434 | 86,038 | 8,277 | 56 73 | 37 46 |
| 1953 | 113 | 19,047 | 396 | 83,679 | 8,763 | 55 82 | 46 41 |

Besides the scheduled operators, five companies operated purely non-scheduled services during 1953. Air-India International also operated non-scheduled flights to carry *Haj* pilgrims between Afghanistan and Jedda and between different places in the Middle-East.

During the year, there was a decline in the number of hours and of miles flown and the amount of freight carried by the non-scheduled services, and there was a smaller number of passengers carried. Approximately 26,457 hours and 4 25 million miles were flown on non-scheduled operations during 1953 as against 36,369 hours and 5.84 million miles during the previous year. The number of passengers and amount of freight were respectively 92,245 and 62.15 million lb as against 88,887 passengers and 125.83 million lb of freight. International air transport services from India to the U K , East Africa, Singapore and Afghanistan were also being run The night airmail services operating between the principal cities of India carried 24,490 passengers (daily average of 67 passengers), 3.18 million lb of mail and 1 01 million lb. of freight.

At the end of June 1951, India had 738 registered aircraft of which 200 held current certificates of air worthiness. There were 78 aerodromes in India maintained by the Civil Aviation Department on January 15, 1954. These included three international aerodromes at Santa Cruz (Bombay), Dum Dum (Calcutta) and Palam (Delhi), and eight major aerodromes at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Begumpat, Bombay (Juhu), Delhi (Safdarjang), Gauhati, Madras (St. Thomas Mt.) and Nagpur. During the year, the aerodromes at Cooch-Bihar and Balurghat were taken over from the Government of West Bengal with a view to providing adequate air traffic control and tele-communication facilities at these aerodromes. Regular

external services to Cairo, Rome, Paris, Geneva, London, Aden, Nairobi, Bangkok, Singapore, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan were being maintained.

In pursuance of the decision to nationalise the air transport industry, with a view to putting it on a sound and economic basis, the Air Corporations Act 1953 was passed and two corporations, namely, the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air-India International, one for the operation of the internal air services (and the services to the adjacent countries like Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan) and the other for operation of long distance international services, were constituted on June 15, 1953. The corporations took over the undertakings of the air transport companies from August 1, 1953. A sum of Rs. 9.5 crore has been provided in the Five Year Plan for implementing the scheme of nationalisation.

India is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the facilities provided in this country for air transport conform to international standards. At the end of 1953-54, the total number of aeronautical communication stations maintained and operated by the Civil Aviation Department was 68.

The Civil Aviation Training Centre opened at Allahabad in 1948 trains pilots, engineers, aerodrome control officers, radio operators and technicians There were 11 subsidised flying clubs and two gliding clubs which trained 237 pilots for different kinds of licences and certificates during 1953-54. The new flying club at Jaipur was subsidised during the year. It has been decided that the Indian Gliding Association at Poona should be taken over by the Government and run as a departmental gliding centre. The Research and Development Section of the Civil Aviation Department carries on investigations on matters relating to the design and construction of aircraft and gliders, standardisation, materials and equipment, the development of aids to navigation, operational research, the investigation of technical problems of air transportation and other technical matters relating to aeronautics. Advantage was taken of the opportunity offered under the various international aid programmes to send officers of the Civil Aviation Department abroad for training in different aspects of civil aviation. A new course for the training of navigators was instituted at the Civil Aviation Centre at Allahabad during 1953.

To enable Air-India International to extend its operations, particularly for services to the East, orders have been placed for five super-constellation aircrafts and two comet mark III aircrafts. The frequency of the service to Nairobi was increased from three services a fortnight to two per week from October 3, 1953. The frequency of the service to the U.K. was increased during the year from three to four a week. There are plans to run a service to Tokyo *via* Bangkok and Manila/Hong Kong and to Djakarta *via* Singapore.

As a result of successful negotiation with Pakistan, Indian Airlines commenced a service to Afghanistan on the route Delhi-Amritsar-Lahore-Kabul-Kandhar from November 7, 1953 Previously the service was operated from Bombay on a circuitous route *via* Karachi-Zahidan-Kandhar-Kabul.

During 1953, there were 24 accidents involving loss of life and serious structural damage to Indian aircraft, of which 6 were fatal taking a toll of 39 lives. Courts of Inquiry were appointed to investigate three of these accidents. The recommendations of the Courts of Inquiry were examined with a view to minimising the recurrence of such accidents.

On January 14, 1954, negotiations began with the U S Government regarding the operation of the U.S. Airlines across India. The Government of India communicated to the U.S. Government notice of termination of the existing bilateral agreements with that country The agreement will terminate a year after the date of receipt of notice by the U S. Government. The Government of India desires that a new agreement should be executed with the U.S.A. which would provide for the operation of the U S services to and across India without affecting the interests of Air-India International. The conclusion of bilateral air agreements with Japan, Burma, Italy, Iraq, Thailand, Iran and Nepal is also under consideration

The Five Year Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 22 8 crore on the development of civil aviation, out of which Rs 10 07 crore are for the construction of new aerodromes and improvement of the existing ones and Rs 9 5 crore for the formation of new air corporations, payment of compensation to the existing air companies and the purchase of new aircraft The expenditure on the construction of new aerodromes and the improvement of the existing ones totalled Rs 3 84 crore during 1951-54, and that on the formation of the air corporations and the purchase of new aircraft amounted to Rs 3 05 crore during the same period

TABLE CXLIV

**RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS ON APRIL 16, 1953**

| Railway | Gauge | Route mileage | Owned by | Managed by |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CLASS I RAILWAYS** | | | | |
| I. **Central** | | | | |
| (a) Central | 5′ 6″ | 4,091 | Government of India | Government of India |
| | 3′ 3⅜″ | 773 | ,, | ,, |
| | 2′ 6″ | 117 | ,, | ,, |
| | 2′ 0″ | 307 | ,, | ,, |
| (b) Ellichpur-Yeotmal | 2′ 6″ | 118 | Branch Line Company (a) | ,, |
| (c) Palgaon-Arvi | 2′ 6″ | 22 | ,, | ,, |
| II **Eastern** | | | | |
| Eastern | 5′ 6″ | 4,733 | Government of India | ,, |
| | 2′ 6″ | 942 | ,, | ,, |
| III **North Eastern** | | | | |
| (a) North Eastern | 5′ 6″ | 2(b) | Government of India | Government of India |
| | 3′ 3⅜″ | 4,655 | ,, | ,, |
| | 2′ 0″ | 72 | ,, | ,, |
| (b) Chapermukh-Silghat | 3′ 3⅜″ | 51 | Branch Line Company (c) | ,, |
| (c) Katakhal-Lala Bazar | 3′ 3⅜″ | 23 | ,, | ,, |

(a) Under rebate terms

(b) This line is between Haldibari and the Pakistan border for direct communication with Pakistan

(c) This line is guaranteed by the Government of India and receives a subsidy from the Assam Government.

**RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS ON APRIL 16, 1953**—(*contd.*)

| Railway | Gauge | Route mileage | Owned by | Managed by |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IV **Northern** | | | | |
| Northern | 5′ 6″ | 3,870 | Government of India | ,, |
| | 3′ 3⅜″ | 1,997 | ,, | ,, |
| | 2′ 6″ | 128 | ,, | ,, |
| (*b*) Rupar Nangal Dam(*a*) | 5′ 6″ | 34 | ,, | ,, |
| V **Southern** | | | | |
| (*a*) Southern | 5′ 6″ | 1,729 | Government of India | Government of India |
| | 3′ 3⅜″ | 4,006 | ,, | ,, |
| | 2′ 6″ | 102 | ,, | ,, |
| (*b*) Tenali-Repalle | 5′ 6″ | 22 | District Board Guntur | ,, |
| (*c*) Cochin Harbour Extension | 5′ 6″ | 1 | Cochin Harbour Authority | Government of India |
| (*d*) Alnavar-Dandeli (Provincial) | 3′ 3⅜″ | 19 | Government of Bombay | ,, |
| (*e*) West of India Portuguese | 3′ 3⅜″ | 51 | West of India Portugese Railway Company | ,, |
| (*f*) Peralam-Keraikkal | 3′ 3⅜″ | 15 | French Government | ,, |
| (*g*) Pondicherry | 3′ 3⅜″ | 8 | Pondicherry Railway Company | ,, |
| (*h*) Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur | 3′ 3⅜″ | 38 | District Board Tinnevelly | ,, |
| (*i*) Nanjangud Town-Chamarajanagar | 3′ 3⅜″ | 22 | District Boards, Mysore and Mandya | ,, |
| VI **Western** | | | | |
| Western | 5′ 6″ | 1,266 | Government of India | ,, |
| | 3′ 3⅜″ | 3,573 | ,, | ,, |
| | 2′ 6″ | 792 | ,, | ,, |
| Total Class I Railways | | 33,582 | | |
| **CLASS II RAILWAYS** | | | | |
| 1 Barsi Light | 2′ 6″ | 203 | Unassisted Company | Barsi Light Railway Company |
| 2 Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light | 2′ 6″ | 93 | Company subsidised(*b*) | Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway Company |
| Total Class II Railways | | 296 | | |

(*a*) Jointly owned by the Governments of India and the Punjab Government

(*b*) Received land only from the Government.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS ON APRIL 16, 1953-(*contd*)

| Railway | Gauge | Route mileage | Owned by | Managed by |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CLASS III RAILWAYS** | | | | |
| 1. Ahmadpur Katwa | 2′ 6″ | 32 | Branch Line Company(*a*) | Ahmadpur Katwa Railway |
| 2. Arrah Sasaram Light | 2′ 6″ | 65 | Company subsidised(*b*) | Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Company |
| 3 Bankura Damodar River | 2′ 6″ | 60 | Branch Line Company(*a*) | Bankura Damodar River Railway Company |
| 4 Baraset Basirhat Light | 2′ 6″ | 52 | Company subsidised(*b*) | Baraset Barirhat Light Railway Company |
| 5 Bengal Provincial | | | | |
| (*a*) Bengal Provincial | 2′ 6″ | 33 | Unassisted Company | Bengal Provincial Railway Company |
| (*b*) Dasghara-Jamalpurganj | 2′ 6″ | 9 | Branch Line Company(*a*) | ,, |
| 6 Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light | 2′ 6″ | 33 | District Board, Patna | District Board, Patna |
| 7 Burdwan Katwa | 2′ 6″ | 33 | Branch Line Company (*a*) | Burdwan Katwa Railway Company |
| 8 Dehri Rohtas Light | 2′ 6″ | 24 | Company subsidised(*b*) | Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Company |
| 9 Futwah Islampur | 2′ 6″ | 27 | Branch Line Company(*a*) | Futwah Islampur Light Railway Company |
| 10 Howrah Amta Light | 2′ 0″ | 44 | Company subsidised(*b*) | Howrah Amta Light Railway Company |
| 11 Howrah Sheakhala Light | 2′ 0″ | 20 | Company subsidised(*b*) | Howrah Shaekhala Light Railway Company |
| 12 Jagadhri Light | 2′ 0″ | 3 | Unassisted Company | Jagadhri Light Railway Company |
| 13 Kalighat Falta | 2′ 6′ | 26 | Branch Line Company(*a*) | Kalighat Falta Railway Company |
| Total Class III Railways | | 461 | | |

(*a*) Guaranteed by the Government of India.
(*b*) By the District Board

*Note*: Class I Railways have annual gross earnings of Rs 50 lakh and more ;
Class II Railways have annual gross earnings of less than Rs 50 lakh but more than Rs 10 lakh ;
Class III Railways have annual gross earnings of Rs. 10 lakh and less.

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# CHAPTER XXI

## POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is the second largest undertaking of the Government of India, next only to the Railways It functions under the Ministry of Communications and is controlled by a Director-General, who is assisted by a Posts and Telegraphs Board of which he is the chairman The other members of the Board are the Chief Engineer, the Senior Deputy Director-General and the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Communications Division). The Chief Engineer is the technical adviser to the Director-General on telecommunication matters, while the senior Deputy Director-General performs similar functions in regard to postal and R.M.S. matters

The Department is responsible for postal, telegraph, telephone and wireless communications in the country. In addition, it undertakes work connected with the Post Office Savings Bank, National Savings Certificates, Postal Life Insurance and the collection of Broadcast Receiver Licence fees

For purposes of administration, the country has been divided into 13 territorial units, of which 11 are P and T circles, one is a postal circle in Delhi and the thirteenth a postal sub-circle in Hyderabad In addition, there are four telephone districts in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

TABLE CXLV

**TERRITORIAL UNITS**

| Designation of Circle or District Officer | Jurisdiction |
|---|---|
| 1. Postmaster-General, West Bengal Circle | West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sikkim |
| 2 Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle | Bihar |
| 3 Postmaster-General, U P Circle | Uttar Pradesh |
| 4. Postmaster-General, Punjab Circle | Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU, Bilaspur, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi (telegraphs only). |
| 5 Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle | Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch |
| 6. Postmaster-General, Madras Circle | Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Hyderabad (which is a sub-circle under a Director) |
| 7. Postmaster-General, Central Circle | Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh |
| 8. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Rajasthan Circle | Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Ajmer |
| 9. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Andhra Circle | Andhra |

**TERRITORIAL UNITS**—(*contd.*)

| Designation of Circle or District Officer | Jurisdiction |
|---|---|
| 10 Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Assam | Assam, Manipur and Tripura |
| 11. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Orissa | Orissa |
| 12. Director of Postal Services, Delhi | Delhi (postal only) |
| 13 Director of Postal Services, Hyderabad | Hyderabad State (sub-circle) |
| 14. General Manager, Calcutta Telephone District | Calcutta City |
| 15 General Manager, Bombay Telephone District | Bombay City |
| 16 District Manager, Delhi Telephone District | Delhi and New Delhi areas |
| 17 District Manager, Madras Telephone District | Madras City |
| **Functional Units** | |
| Additional Chief Engineer, P and T, Jabalpur | In charge of telecommunications development (design and research) |
| General Manager, Workshops | In charge of P and T workshops Calcutta, Jabalpur and Bombay |
| Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores | In charge of telegraph and telephone stores. |

The total number of staff employed in the Department on March 31, 1954, was 2,42,915 as against 2,34,069 during the corresponding period in the previous year, of this 1,80,699 were permanent and 62,216 temporary. This included 1,445 gazetted officers and 52,896 extra-departmental agents There were also 1,446 permanent and 3,187 temporary women employees in the Department in 1954 as against 1,344 and 3,133 respectively during 1953. Thus, there was an increase of 156 or nearly 3 5 per cent in the total number of women employees

The Posts and Telegraphs organisation functions as a commercial department but, unlike the Railways, its finances have not been separated from the general revenues of the Central Government. The working expenses as well as the interest on the capital invested in the service are deducted from the gross receipts. Out of the surplus, an outright contribution is made to the general revenues and the rest is maintained as balance to the credit of the Department. The Department, however, receives a rebate on such accumulated surpluses.

In the budget estimates for 1953-54, the gross receipts of the Department were estimated at Rs. 44.15 crore and the working expenses at Rs. 41.60 crore, thus showing a profit of Rs 2.55 crore. The accumulated surplus of the Department was Rs. 14 94 crore on April 1, 1953 Out of the net surplus of Rs. 2 55 crore, an outright contribution of Rs. 1 27 crore, representing 50 per cent of the surplus to be made over to the general revenues, and the balance of Rs 1.28 crore added to the Departmental surplus, thereby raising the accumulated balance to Rs. 16.22

crore on March 31, 1954. The Department will get a rebate on interest on this balance in the following year at the rate it pays to the general revenues on its capital outlay. A running account of the accumulated surplus shows that it was Rs. 16.21 crore for the year 1953-54 as against Rs. 7.57 crore for the year 1947-48.

The Indian postal system covered about 1,60,000 miles of road before the taking over of the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone network of Jammu and Kashmir State on September 16, 1953. Of this, 24 per cent was covered by rail, 17 per cent by motor vehicles and 5 per cent by other means of transport, such as steamers, mail carts, bullock carts, horses, mules and camels The rest, constituting 54 per cent of the total, is covered by runners and small boats. The process of the integration of the telecommunication system in the country is advancing rapidly. As a first step towards making improvements in the newly acquired area of Jammu and Kashmir State, a floating post office was started in Srinagar for the first time in India. This received widespread appreciation from the people it served as also from some foreign postal administrations.

*Postal Stamp Centenary*

The Indian Postal Stamp Centenary was celebrated throughout the country in the first half of October 1954. On the first of the month, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Centenary exhibition and the international philatelic show in which 74 countries participated.

*Night Mobile Post Office*

The night mobile post office scheme was first introduced as an experimental measure in Nagpur. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to Madras, Delhi and Kanpur. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and other postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at mobile post offices nor is Savings Bank business transacted.

*Air Mail and All-up Schemes*

An inland night air mail service, linking up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur, was introduced in 1948 Under the "All-up Scheme," introduced in 1949, all inland letters, letter cards and post cards are now carried by air as a normal mode of transmission without any surcharge. This scheme has been extended to inland money orders from May 1, 1951. All inland insured mails, wherever available and advantageous, are carried by air. Inward and outward foreign insured articles are not, however, carried by air within the country. Over 5½ million lb. of mails or about 27 per cent of all mails were carried over the inland air mail routes in the year 1951-52. All classes of mails, including packets and parcels for and from Agartala (Tripura State), are carried by air without any surcharge. The system of airlifting, which was extended in 1951 to parcels and registered newspapers between Jammu and Kashmir State and the rest of India on payment of a concessional air surcharge, is still being continued. A direct air parcel service from India to Australia, Egypt, France, Switzerland, the U.K. and the U.S.A. was introduced on January 2, 1953. From the same date air letters for Ceylon could be registered on payment of the usual registration fees.

Table CXLVI gives the volume of business transacted by the Department.

TABLE CXLVI

| | 1953-54 | 1952-53 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Postal articles handled | 2,672 millions | 2,553 millions |
| 2. Registered articles posted | 86 0 millions | 86.8 millions |
| 3 Insured articles posted | 4 1 millions | 4 5 millions |
| 4 Value of insured articles posted | Rs 146 5 crore | Rs. 174 crore |
| 5 Money Orders issued | 58 0 millions | 56 3 millions |
| 6 Value of Money Orders issued | Rs. 203 crore | Rs. 198 crore |
| 7 Amount collected through V P Post | Rs 32 crore | Rs 35 crore |
| 8 Savings Bank Accounts current at the end of the year | 5 1 millions | 4 8 millions |
| 9 Balance in Savings Bank Accounts at the end of the year | Rs 232 crore | Rs. 217.7 crore |
| 10 Defence Savings Bank Accounts at the end of the year | 1 5 millions | 1 5 millions |
| 11 Balance in Defence Savings Bank Accounts at the end of the year | Rs 1 2 crore | Rs. 1 2 crore |
| 12 Amount invested in National Savings Certificate, | | |
| 5 years | Rs 37 lakh | Rs. 1 6 crore |
| 7 years | Rs 1 5 crore | Rs 65 lakhs |
| 12 years | Rs 26 5 crore | Rs. 23 7 crore |
| 13 Amount paid to investors on discharge of Cash Certificates during the year | Rs 3 3 crore | Rs. 3.8 crore |
| 14 Amount paid to investors on discharge of Defence Savings Certificates during the year | Rs 75 9 lakh | Rs. 74 lakh |
| 15 Amount paid to investors on discharge of National Savings Certificates, | | |
| 5 years | Rs 1 3 crore | Rs 88 lakh |
| 7 years | Rs 50 lakh | Rs 29 lakh |
| 12 years | Rs. 6 3 crore | Rs 7 1 crore |
| 16. Postal Life Insurance Policies at the close of the year | 1,17,685 | 1,08,354 |
| Amount insured | Rs. 27 0 crore | Rs 24 6 crore |
| 17 Amount of Military pensions paid by post offices | Rs 2 2 crore | Rs. 2 4 crore |
| **Telegraphs** | | |
| 18 Telegrams | 29 3 millions | 29 millions |
| 19 Signalling operations performed | 138 millions | 134 millions |
| **Telephones** | | |
| 20 Telephone exchanges at the close of the year (including P B.Xs. and Company systems) | 4,604 | 4,453 |
| 21 Telephones at the close of the year | 2,20,000 | 1,96,000 |
| 22. Effective outgoing trunk calls (excluding service calls) | 15 1 millions | 10.8 millions |

In view of the increased volume of work and rush of business on the services, the Government were keen to pursue a new policy for the expansion of postal facilities in rural areas. In April 1953, an officer of the rank of Postmaster-General was deputed to suggest improvements in the organisational set-up for the control and supervision of post offices and arrangements for the delivery of mail in rural areas. Twenty additional postal divisions were created where they were needed most.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department has worked out a scheme of decentralisation of post offices in certain regions which would take into account population in certain groups of villages and their distance from the existing post offices. This programme is expected to be completed by 1955-56, the number of post offices opened each year being limited by budget provision. In this connection, the following targets have been laid down :

TABLE CXLVII

**NUMBER OF POST OFFICES TO BE OPENED BY 1955-56**

| Circles | Which will be supporting or in respect of which NRC is forthcoming | Which will be required for headquarters of Administrative Circles | By forming groups of villages with population of 2,000 and above | Backward areas | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assam .. .. | 39 | 58 | 48 | 70 | 215 |
| Bihar .. .. | 83 | 22 | 861 | 20 | 986 |
| Bombay .. . | 73 | 3 | 499 | 8 | 583 |
| Central including Rajasthan | 41 | 129 | 3,351 | 44 | 3,565 |
| Delhi .. . | . | | 13 | . | 13 |
| Hyderabad .. . | 5 | 10 | 1,097 | | 1,112 |
| Madras including Andhra .. | 417 | 3 | 1,674 | 95 | 2,189 |
| Orissa .. . | 9 | 45 | 36 | . | 90 |
| Punjab .. . | 62 | | 270 | 32 | 364 |
| U.P. .. .. | 92 | 17 | 593 | 141 | 84' |
| West Bengal .. | 45 | . | 127 | 3 | 175 |
| | 866 | 287 | 8,569 | 413 | 10,135 |

Besides the opening of new post offices, the Five Year Plan provides for a postal division in each district. Moreover, 3,223 new post offices were opened on an experimental basis, out of which 2,835 were in rural areas. Out of 15,015 temporary post offices, 434 (including 52 urban) were closed down or transferred ; 2,608 (134 urban and 2,474 rural) were made permanent and 11,953 (876 urban and 11,077 rural) were retained on an

experimental basis. The table below shows the total number of post offices and letter boxes for two years:

TABLE CXLVIII

| | On March 31, 1953 | | On March 31, 1954 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| **Post Offices** | | | | |
| Permanent .. .. | 5,086 | 26,563 | 5,303 | 28,651 |
| Temporary . | 683 | 10,871 | 876 | 11,077 |
| Total .. .. | 5,769 | 37,434 | 6,179 | 39,728 |
| **Letter Boxes** | | | | |
| Urban . .. .. | | 25,767 | | 29,898 |
| Rural . | | 71,641 | | 74,008 |
| Total . | | 97,408 | | 1,03,906 |

The expansion of the postal network had kept pace with the growth of population in India during the last thirty years. The following table shows the postal revenue and traffic during the census years and the number of articles and revenue per capita:

TABLE CXLIX

(*In thousands*)

| Year | Population | Revenue | No of articles handled | Average per head of population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Revenue | Articles |
| | | Rs | | Rs. | |
| 1921 | 3,10,402 | 5,82,75 | 14,10,429 | 0 19 | 4 54 |
| 1931 | 3,36,702 | 7,36,84 | 11,75,299 | 0 22 | 3 49 |
| 1941 | 3,82,191 | 9,85,25 | 12,71,924 | 0 26 | 3 33 |
| 1951 | 3,56,829 | 21,03,53 | 22,70,068 | 0 59 | 6 37 |
| 1953-54 | 3,56,829(*a*) | 26,54,00 | 26,72,168 | 0 74 | 7 5 |

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

*Telephones*

On March 31, 1954, the country had 585 departmental telephone exchanges with 1,38,827 direct lines and 24,634 extensions In addition, there were 43,231 connections from 3,835 private branch exchanges connect-

(*a*) 1951 Census

ed to these departmental exchanges by junction lines. There were also 172 private exchanges with 3,622 telephones and 3,571 non-exchange systems with 4,107 telephones. One company in Bihar operates 12 exchanges and 2,100 telephones. In addition, there were 199 small licensed systems with 3,265 telephones. The revenue figures for the telephone systems are given below:

TABLE CL

*(In thousands of rupees)*

| | 1952-53 | 1953-54 |
|---|---|---|
| Telephone rentals and local call fees . | 60,301 | 64,448 |
| Advance rental under O Y T. scheme . . | 4,117 | 7,592 |
| Trunk calls fees . . | 38,807 | 41,118 |
| Recoveries from guarantors .. | | 43 |
| Royalties from companies .. | 84 | 99 |
| Fees and other receipts . . | 1,997 | 1,754 |
| Interest on Telephone Dividend Fund | 484 | 570 |
| Deduct miscellaneous refunds (—) . . | (—) 1,329 | (—) 1,339 |
| TOTAL . .. . | 1,01,461 | 1,14,325 |

"*Own Your Telephone*"

The scheme was introduced in Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bhatinda, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Dhubri, Erode, Guntur, Hyderabad, Indore, Kanpur, Madras, Meerut, Nagpur, Rajkot and Surat in December 1949. Later, Barnala, Dhuri, Kotkapura and Veraval also came under the operation of this scheme Thus, the total number of O Y.T exchanges went up to 22. Gradually, as the telephone position improved at Bhatinda, Dhuri, Erode, Guntur, Indore, Kotkapura, Meerut, Rajkot and Surat, the scheme ceased to operate there Thus on March 31, 1954, this scheme was in operation only at 12 places About 17,555 applicants have subscribed to the 'Own Your Telephone' scheme ever since it started This earned for the Department, deposits amounting to Rs. 4,05,48,500. About 17.960 telephone connections had been provided under this scheme up to the end of January 1955.

The scheme provides for a deposit of Rs 2,500 in Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 2,000 in other places for a telephone connection for 20 years. The maintenance charge is Rs. 2 per month only Some 13,109 people were given telephone connections under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 3,19,87,500 had been realised from them by the end of 1952.

"*Own Your Exchange*"

This scheme was introduced in 1950. Under this scheme, the Department undertakes to open a 50-line exchange if institutions, firms or individuals advance a loan of Rs. 50,000 at 2¾ per cent per annum. This loan is repayable after 20 years. Under this scheme six exchanges, *viz*, those at Badaun in Uttar Pradesh, Malegaon, Kapadwanj and Bulsar in Bombay State, Devenagere in Mysore and Tirupathi in Madras State were opened

prior to March 31, 1953. Two more exchanges were opened at Anand and Ichhalkaranji in Bombay State during the year, bringing the total number of O.Y.T. exchanges to eight by the end of March 1954.

*Message Rate System*

Under this system, a subscriber pays for every call that he makes plus a fixed monthly rental. The message rate system was introduced in 16 places, namely, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Nagpur, Kanpur, Madras, Indore, Poona, Simla, Alleppey, Kottayam and Quilon on March 31, 1954.

*Trunk Calls*

The number of trunk calls made during 1952-53 was 11 millions as against 4.4 millions in 1948-49. This phenomenal increase was probably due to the concessional rates introduced from September 1, 1951, for trunk calls over a distance of 362.5 miles. The new rates are as follows:

(1) Annas 4 for every 25 miles or part thereof in place of the old rate of annas 3.2 for every 12.5 miles

(2) Annas 6 for every 50 miles or part thereof beyond 500 miles in place of the old rate of annas 3 2 for every 12.5 miles.

*Auto Exchanges*

When completed, the automatisation of the Calcutta telephone exchange will, it is estimated, cost Rs. 13.4 crore. Two exchange buildings with a total capacity for 14,000 lines were completed by June 1953. The Bombay telephone system has a capacity for 8,100 lines

The automatic exchange at Tis Hazari, Delhi, had 29,000 lines in operation on January 24,1953, and the installation of another 1,100 lines was in progress.

The telephone systems at Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Poona and Bihar coal-fields are also being improved and expanded.

*Radio Telephone Service*

India has direct telephone services with Burma, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nairobi and the United Kingdom. Radio Telephone services *via* London are available between India and the following places: Australia, Barbadoes, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gibraltar, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Northern Rhodesia, Norway, Saar, Spain, South Africa, South Ireland, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Uganda, the United States of America, Vatican City and West Germany. Services are also available to the following ships at sea: *Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Acquitania, Osloford, Neur, Caronia, Mauretania* and *America.*

For the smooth working of the telephone system, about 800 telephone operators receive training every year at seven training centres, namely, in Saharanpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Nagpur and Ambala.

## TELEGRAPHS

There were 8,213 telegraph offices in the country, of which 97 were departmental telegraph offices, 3,967 were combined post and telegraph offices and 4,149 railway and canal licensed telegraph offices. It is intend-

ed to provide every town with a population of over 5,000 and every sub-divisional headquarter with a telegraph office. The number of telegraph circuits between important stations increased with the installation of the Voice Frequency Telegraph (V.F T ) systems between Bombay and Jodhpur, Nagpur, Belgaum, Rajkot and Secunderabad ; between Trivandrum and Coimbatore ; between New Delhi and Jodhpur ; and between Jodhpur and Karachi. Besides, the Frequency Modulation (F.M.) system of working, the voice frequency telegraph equipment was tried between New Delhi and Calcutta. Both these systems are to be extended.

There has been a marked improvement in the working of teleprinters, which is reflected in the proportion of 'urgent' to 'ordinary' traffic. It means that the delay in delivery is gradually being eliminated and the confidence of the public in 'ordinary' telegrams is being restored. The express telegraph traffic came down from 45 per cent in 1948-49 to 29 4 per cent in 1951-52. Various measures are being adopted for the speedy handling, booking and transit of telegrams.

*Other Telegraph Facilities*

From January 1, 1953, abbreviated telegraphic addresses were allowed to be registered for three months, six months, nine months and one year at the rate of Rs. 8, 12, 16, and 20 respectively, instead of one or a half year as before. Photo-telegram service exists between Bombay and London and between New York and Europe *via* London It has been extended to Belgium, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

De Luxe telegram service to foreign countries, which was suspended after the outbreak of World War II, has been revived and made available for telegrams to Aden, Ascension, Bermuda, Cyprus, Fiji (Suva only), Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast (Accra only), Hong Kong, Malaya (Singapore and Penang only), Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria (Lagos only), North Borneo, Nyasaland, Rodriguez, St Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Freetown only), the United Kingdom and Zanzibar. It is also available for Pakistan on payment of a supplementary charge of four annas for each telegram in addition to the inland rate

*Wireless Telegraph Service*

Direct circuits exist (*i*) between Bombay at one end and London, Melbourne, Shanghai, Tokyo, New York, Kabul, and Djakarta at the other, and (*ii*) between New Delhi and London and New Delhi and Moscow.

*Submarine Cable Telegraph Service*

It connects (*i*) Bombay and London *via* Aden, Port Sudan, Alexandria, etc., for the European traffic , (*ii*) Madras with Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, etc , for the Far Eastern traffic ; and (*iii*) Bombay with Zanzibar and Aden for the East and South African traffic.

*Inland Wireless*

A radio telephone service exists between Calcutta and Agartala. High speed wireless telegraph working has been introduced between Madras and Rangoon.

*Wireless Monitoring*

Five monitoring stations are at present working at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Jabalpur.

*Indian Language Telegraph Service*

This service in the Devnagari script was introduced on June 1, 1949. With the introduction of the phonocom system, the number of offices now handling Indian Language telegrams in the Devanagari script has increased to 455. To extend this facility speedily, five Hindi telegraph training centres have been opened at Agra, Calcutta, Jabalpur, Patna and Poona. Hindi Morse working has been introduced in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. This is mostly based on the English Morse Code phonetic system. For example, the English signal for 'K' has been adopted for the Hindi signal 'क' and so on. For the numerals, the English signals have been retained. Since July 1950, greetings telegrams have been accepted in Hindi. Telegrams in any other Indian language, provided they are written in the Devanagari script, are also accepted at all stations where the Hindi Telegraph service exists Telegraphic money orders in Hindi and registering of abbreviated telegraphic addresses in the Devanagari script have also been allowed. The number of telegrams in Indian languages booked during the year was 28,503 as against 18,929 last year.

*Hindi Teleprinters*

English teleprinters have been modified for the requirements of Hindi at the training centre at Jabalpur. These modified teleprinters were used during the annual session of the Indian National Congress at Nanalnagar (Hyderabad) in January 1953, when about 400 messages were transmitted to New Delhi.

*Telegraph Centenary*

The centenary celebrations of the Telegraphs Service of India were inaugurated in Delhi by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on November 1, 1953. To solemnise the occasion a telecommunications exhibition was organised by the Department. Inaugurating the exhibition, the President expressed satisfaction over the progress made by the service since its inception in October 1851, when the first telegraph line started functioning between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour—a distance of 21 miles

*Five Year Plan*

The Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 50 crore for the development of posts, telegraphs and telephones, out of which Rs. 30 crore have so far been spent The main purpose of the plan is the provision of postal facilities in rural areas and the extension of telephone facilities in large cities. The mechanisation of the postal services and the installation of slot machines for the sale of postcards and envelopes are also envisaged. For telecommunications, plans have been drawn up for increasing the capacity of telephone exchanges in big cities, for modernising and expanding the trunk telephone service and also for installing additional telegraph circuits.

# CHAPTER XXII

## EDUCATION

Since 1921, education has primarily been the concern of the State Governments. At the Centre it was combined with Health and Agriculture till 1945 when trifurcation was effected and education became a separate department. In 1947, it was given the status of a Ministry under a Cabinet Minister. The Constitution of India did not envisage an over-all change in the basic pattern of educational administration. However, it placed a special responsibility on the Union Government for the co-ordination of facilities and the maintenance of standards in respect of university and technical education.

In the Union Ministry of Education the functions of the expert and the administrator have been fused. The Ministry consists of an Educational Adviser and Secretary, an Additional Secretary, a Joint Educational Adviser and ex-officio Joint Secretary, two Deputy Secretaries and four Deputy Educational Advisers who are in charge of different divisions. It also has offices at Washington, London, Bonn, and Nairobi.

Of late, there has been considerable development and the work of the Ministry has been split up into six divisions:

1. Administration and University Education;
2. Hindi and Cultural Relations;
3. Technical and Scientific Education;
4. Scholarships and Information;
5. Basic and Social Education; and
6. Secondary Education.

The Ministry is also responsible for the four central universities, *viz.*, Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi, and Visva-Bharati and a number of other institutions of higher learning. The Archaeological Survey of India, the Anthropological Survey of India, the National Archives and the National Library, Calcutta are also the responsibility of the Ministry as far as administration is concerned. The administration of scholarships and awards in pursuance of the policy to promote cultural relations with other countries, and co-operating with organisations, such as UNESCO, constitute some other important activities of the Ministry.

### FIVE YEAR PLAN

A provision of Rs 161 crore has been made in the Five Year Plan for the expansion of educational facilities at the Centre and in the States.

The Plan contemplates that, in addition to meeting special responsibilities in the field of higher and technical education, the Central Government will assist only selected programmes of national importance in the field of elementary, secondary and social education. Special emphasis has been laid on the role of local authorities and voluntary organisations. This is not only to supplement the governmental resources but also to enlist voluntary co-operation in the task of national reconstruction.

In respect of elementary education, the States will be helped in carrying out pilot projects of basic education in an intensive manner in selected areas and in improving the existing primary schools with a view to con-

verting them into basic schools. Programmes to develop and expand basic education include a scheme to set up model basic institutions in selected areas in Part A and B States and in Delhi among Part C States. These will comprise pre-basic and basic schools, a post-basic school, a basic teachers' training school and a post-graduate teachers' training college. Since basic education cannot be introduced throughout the country immediately, the States will be given assistance in introducing crafts in the existing primary schools as a first step. In view of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the Plan envisages the establishment of multipurpose secondary schools in which special stress will be laid on diversified courses including agriculture, crafts, etc.

The Plan has considered the problem of overcrowding in universities and suggested two-fold measures to deal with it. It recommends, on the one hand, that suitable tests should be held through which only such students should be selected for higher education as have a special aptitude for it, and on the other that recruitment to the various public services through competitive tests should not be confined to degree holders The Plan also stresses the importance of social education in the reconstruction of the country and has suggested that the services of village *panchayats*, co-operative societies or trade unions should be utilised in the implementation of the programme of social education Similarly, in the field of professional education, the Plan makes specific recommendations in regard to the development of facilities for research and post-graduate work, the provision of courses for various types of technology as also for business management and industrial relations, the reorientation of existing institutions in order to train students for the National Certificate Courses of the All India Council for Technical Education, the expansion of training facilities at the artisan and craftsman level and the provision of an apprenticeship scheme, the organisation of refresher courses and the establishment of rural training centres to raise the level of village artisans

The Plan has therefore set apart about 7 per cent of the proposed total expenditure for educational expansion Of this amount, Rs 41 5 crore will be spent by the Centre and Rs 119.5 crore by the States. This expenditure excludes the sum to be spent on training, education and research under other heads, such as agriculture, medicine, industries, labour, etc As compared to 1950-51, the total direct expenditure on education during the Plan period represents an increase of about 60 per cent The break-up of the expenditure is as follows:

TABLE CLI

**EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1951-56**

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | | Original | Revised |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Centre** | | | |
| 1. Pre-university education | .. | 20 00 | 19 46 |
| 2. University education | .. | 1 20 | 3 43 |
| 3. Technical and vocational education | .. | 12.82 | 16 94 |
| 4. Labour and social service by students | . | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| 5. Other schemes | .. | .. | 0.68 |
| Total | .. | 35 02 | 41.51 |

**EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1951-56**—(*contd.*)

(*In crores of rupees*)

| | Original | Revised |
|---|---|---|
| **States** | | |
| 1. Administration | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| 2. Primary education | 72 4 | 73 0 |
| 3. Basic education | 1 3 | 1 9 |
| 4. Secondary education | 8 3 | 8 7 |
| 5. University education | 10 2 | 10 6 |
| 6. Technical and vocational education | 10 2 | 10 9 |
| 7. Social education | 6 1 | 6 4 |
| 8. Other schemes | 6 8 | 7 0 |
| TOTAL | 116 3 | 119 5 |

During the first three years of the Plan period approximately Rs 68 3 crore were spent on development activities in the field of education at the Centre and in the States This expenditure represents only about 45 per cent of the original and 43 per cent of the revised provision

PRIMARY AND BASIC EDUCATION

Since 1947, considerable progress has been made in the field of primary education This is borne out by the fact that whereas in the major States of India, there were 1,40,121 primary schools with 1,10,00,964 pupils on March 31, 1948, in the corresponding period in 1953 these figures stood at 1,77,285 and 1,56,65,056, respectively So far as the figures for the entire country are concerned, there were 2,21,082 primary schools with 1 92,96,840 students at the end of the year 1953

Further, to effect qualitative reform in primary education, principles of basic education, embodying a bias towards basic crafts such as agriculture, spinning and weaving, fruit preservation, vegetable gardening, carpentry, leather work, book-craft and domestic crafts including cooking, sewing, house management, etc., have been adopted The assumption is that gardening will lead to agriculture, spinning to weaving and clay modelling to pottery and wood-work, etc The basic school is expected to have at least two acres of land for gardening with necessary facilities for irrigation It is hoped that in the course of a few years, all the primary schools will be replaced by basic schools The Centre is subsidising the States to achieve this transformation, and marked progress has been made In 1950, the total number of junior basic schools, including basic primary schools in Uttar Pradesh, was 31,711 By 1953, the figure had risen to 33,737. The dearth of trained teachers is a great handicap, but it is hoped that the implementation of the recommendations embodied in the Plan will ease the situation to a large extent.

Part A and B States spent Rs 18 7 crore on primary education in 1948. In 1953, the expenditure increased to Rs 34.9 crore For the whole of India the total annual expenditure on primary education was Rs. 43.7 crore on March 31, 1953.

*Teachers' Training*

The teacher is the pivot of a democratic system of education With the acceptance of the objective of universal, free and compulsory elementary education, the task of securing an adequate supply of suitable teachers has assumed enormous importance. It has been estimated that 28 lakh teachers are needed to implement a programme of universal elementary education At present only about 5,61,000 teachers are available , of these only 58 2 per cent are trained. Efforts have been made since 1947 to remedy this state of affairs In 1948, the enrolment in training schools and colleges was 42,157 ; in 1953 it increased to 78,508 The expenditure during the same period rose from Rs 1.16 crore to Rs 2.09 crore.

To ensure that there are enough trained teachers for new schools, a short-term training course was introduced in the various States in 1947. There are also several private institutes which impart specialised training to school teachers The Sarvodaya Mahavidyalava and the attached Social Education Workers' Training Institute, for example, promise to be the nucleus of a Rural University where training will be given to rural teachers. The training school at Bikram has a pre-basic school and a laboratory for child-study Amongst the important training institutes are Vinava Bhawan, Santiniketan, Sri Mouni Vidyapeeth, Bombay, Vidya Bhavan Teachers' Training College, Udaipur, Nai Talim Sangh, Sevagram, Sri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore, and Teachers' Training Institute at the Jamia Millia, New Delhi

Special mention may also be made here of the Central Institute of Education at Delhi which was started in December 1947 This institute imparts training to graduate teachers and awards degrees of M Ed and Ph D It has a well-staffed research wing, a visual education and school equipment unit, and an experimental nursery with an attached basic school Since 1952, a child guidance centre has also been functioning at this Institute

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

There has been considerable expansion in the field of secondary education during recent years The total number of secondary schools in the major States was 12,693 in 1948 , in 1953 the number rose to 18,497 This progress was especially marked among high schools whose number increased from 3,995 to 7,062, that is, by about 77 per cent. Corresponding figures for the middle schools for the same period were 8,698 and 11,435, respectively The total number of students in the high and middle schools was 59,06,666 and the expenditure incurred was Rs 36 8 crore in 1953

*The Secondary Education Commission*

The scheme of secondary education occupies a very important place in the educational set-up of India On the one hand, secondary schools provide teachers for primary education, and on the other turn out pupils who go to colleges and universities where the future leaders of the country are trained Conscious of this importance the Central Advisory Board of Education proposed the appointment of a Secondary Education Commission in September 1952 with Dr A L Mudaliar as chairman The Commission was asked to : (a) enquire into and report on the present position of secondary education in India in all its aspects ; and (b) suggest measures for its reorganisation and improvement with particular reference to (i) the aims, organisation and content of secondary education, (ii) its relationship with primary, basic and higher education, (iii) the inter-relationship of secondary schools of different types, and (iv) other allied problems. The

aim was that a sound and reasonably uniform system of secondary education suited to our needs and resources might be provided for the whole country.

The recommendations of the Commission, as submitted in its report of August 1953, are summarised below.

(1) Education at the high school stage should commence after four or five years of primary or junior basic education and should comprise such diverse studies as language, social studies, general science and craft. Text books should be selected by a high power committee. Opportunities for guidance and counselling in choosing subjects should be made available ;

(2) The regional language should be the medium of instruction, while the national language and a foreign language should also be taught at the middle school stage ;

(3) There should not be less than 200 working days in a year. There should be 35 periods, each of 45 minutes' duration, per week ;

(4) In matters of public examination and promotion, school records should be taken into consideration,

(5) Multipurpose schools should be opened to encourage technical education at an early stage ;

(6) There should be separate grades of training for secondary school teachers and for graduate teachers. More stress should be laid on physical education ;

(7) There should be boards of secondary education, boards for teachers' training and State advisory boards. In order that the administration may run efficiently the Central and State Committees should meet and co-ordinate their activities. The inspection and directional staff should be highly specialised ;

(8) Every school should have a managing board registered under the Companies Act, with the headmaster as an ex-officio member ,

(9) School buildings should be well-ventilated and should have suitable play grounds attached, and

(10) In the wider interests of the progress of agriculture, industry, trade, commerce and training in citizenship, the Centre should provide ways and means to finance secondary education.

To implement the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the Government of India has prepared the following scheme :

(*i*) The establishment of 500 multipurpose schools with approximately 1,000 new units of diversified courses such as science, technical courses, agriculture, commerce, fine arts and home science ;

(*ii*) Assistance to 300 additional schools for improving facilities for the teaching of science ;

(*iii*) The improvement of 2,000 school libraries (500 multipurpose schools and 1,500 ordinary high schools) ;

(*iv*) The introduction of crafts in 2,000 middle schools ;

(*v*) The training of teachers ; and

(*vi*) The organisation of seminars and the training of career masters.

Central assistance for these schemes is available at 66 per cent of the approved non-recurring and 25 per cent of the approved recurring expenditure.

It has recently been decided that secondary education should be a self-contained and complete stage. Instruction should be provided up to the age of 17, followed by a three-year integrated course leading to the Bachelor's Degree. It is now proposed to appoint an All-India Council to deal more effectively with the major problems of secondary education.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

The demand for a large number of secondary schools in the country has naturally increased the pressure on universities. This is evident from the increase in the number of universities and colleges after the partition of the country. There were 21 universities and 414 colleges in India in 1948, in 1953, the number rose to 30 and 679 respectively. The number of students showed a corresponding increase from 1,79,173 to 2,69,918 during the same period. The number of students studying in technical and professional institutions increased from 44,604 in 1948 to 98,567 in 1953.

The universities award the following degrees to students : B A , B Sc , B.Sc (Technical), B.Com , B Sc (Agri ), B E , M B B S , B T , L T , B Ed., LL B. Besides, the following post-graduate degrees are also awarded : M A , M Litt , M Sc , M Com , M E , M D , M Ed , LL M. Amongst the research degrees given, mention may be made of D Sc , D Litt , LL D., etc. Some universities also provide facilities for advanced studies in subjects like engineering and technology, commerce, education, law, etc , through their departments, boards and post-graduate teaching faculties.

A list of the universities in India is given below :

## UNIVERSITIES

| | Name | Vice-Chancellor | Character |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Agra (1927) | Sri C Mahajan | Affiliating |
| 2 | Aligarh (1921) | Dr Zakir Hussain | Teaching and residential |
| 3. | Allahabad (1887) | Sri B N Jha | Teaching and residential |
| 4. | Andhra (1926) | Prof V S Krishna | Teaching and affiliating |
| 5 | Annamalai (1929) | Dr C P Ramaswami Aiyar | Teaching and affiliating |
| 6. | Banaras (1916) | Dr C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar | Teaching and affiliating |
| 7 | Baroda (1949) | Smt Hansa Mehta | Teaching and residential |
| 8 | Bihar (1952) | Sri Svamnandan Sahaya | Affiliating and teaching |
| 9. | Bombay (1857) | Dr. John Mathai | Teaching and federal |
| 10. | Calcutta (1857) | Dr J C Ghosh | Teaching and affiliating |
| 11 | Delhi (1922) | Dr. G S Mahajani | Teaching and affiliating |
| 12 | Gauhati (1948) | Sri K K. Handiqui | Teaching and affiliating |

Note :—Year of foundation is given in brackets.

UNIVERSITIES—(*contd.*)

| (1) | (2) | (3) |
|---|---|---|
| 13. Gujarat (1950) | Sri Harsiddhbhai Divatia | Affiliating |
| 14. Jammu and Kashmir (1948) | Sri Janki Nath Wazir | Affiliating |
| 15. Karnatak (1950) | Sri D.C. Pavate | Teaching and affiliating |
| 16. Lucknow (1921) | Dr Radha Kamal Mukerji | Teaching, unitary and residential |
| 17. Madras (1857) | Sri A. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar | Teaching and affiliating |
| 18. Mysore (1916) | Sri V L. D'Souza | Teaching and affiliating |
| 19. Nagpur (1923) | Pandit K L Dubey | Teaching and affiliating |
| 20. Osmania (1918) | Dr. S Bhagwantam | Teaching and residential |
| 21. Patna (1917) | Dr B Narayana | Teaching and affiliating |
| 22. Poona (1948) | Dr. M R Jayakar | Teaching and affiliating |
| 23. Punjab (1947) | Dewan Anand Kumar | Teaching and affiliating |
| 24. Rajputana (1947) | Sri G C Chatterji | Teaching and affiliating |
| 25 Roorke (1948) | Sri A N Khosla | Teaching and residential |
| 26. Saugar (1946) | Dr R P Tripathi | Teaching and affiliating |
| 27. S.N D T Women's University (1951) | Sri K.M Jhavari | Affiliating |
| 28. Travancore (1937) | Sri A Ramaswami Mudaliar | Teaching and affiliating |
| 29 Utkal (1943) | Dr Parasuram Misra | Affiliating |
| 30. Sri Venkatesvara University (1954) | Sri S Govindarajulu Naidu | Teaching and residential |
| 31. Visva-Bharati (1951) | Dr Prabodh Chandra Bagchi | Teaching and residential |

*The Inter-University Board*

The Inter-University Board acts as an advisory body and provides a forum for the discussion of university problems It helps Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees and diplomas in other countries At a conference of the Education Ministers of Part A and B States and of the Vice-Chancellors of Indian universities held in April 1953, a number of important measures to improve the general standard of university education in the country were decided upon.

*The University Education Commission*

A Commission with Dr S Radhakrishnan as chairman was appointed by the Government of India in November 1948 to survey the entire field of university education in the country and to suggest improvements. The Commission submitted its report in 1949 This report was generally accepted by the Government of India and a committee was appointed to implement its recommendations. The Commission maintained that universities must provide leadership not only in politics and administration,

but also in the various professions, industry and commerce. They must also meet the increasing demand for every type of higher education, literary and scientific, technical and professional. The Commission laid particular stress on agricultural education and suggested that agricultural colleges should, wherever possible, be located in rural areas in order to enable students to participate directly in rural life and to acquire a first-hand experience of the rural environment. The falling standards of university education were attributed partly to defective teaching in secondary schools and partly to over-emphasis on examinations in universities. The need for reconstructing and strengthening the examination system by incorporating modern scientific methods of educational testing and appraisal and for removing the undue stress on the possession of a university degree in competitive examinations was also stressed by the Commission. For purposes of co-ordinating university education, the establishment of a University Grants Commission was recommended.

*University Grants Commission*

Accordingly, the Government set up the University Grants Commission on December 28, 1953, with the late Dr. S.S. Bhatnagar as the first Chairman. Till the end of March 1955, it had made a total grant of Rs 72,22,145 to various institutions for general and technical education. During 1954-55 the officers of the Commission visited various universities to acquaint themselves with their problems and needs, and to suggest ways in which grants could be utilised by them.

*Technical and Professional Education*

Facilities for technical education and training have developed greatly in the post-independence period. In 1947, only 6,600 students received training at the technical institutions, the number increased to 12,700 in 1953. During the same period, the number of students who were awarded diplomas or degrees increased from 2,700 to 6,000. Apart from this expansion, two other aspects of the development in technical education were significant. Firstly, there was considerable expansion of instructorial facilities by way of staff, equipment and building accommodation for the training of a large number of technical students. Secondly, courses in important and specialised branches of engineering and technology were instituted.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research established 14 laboratories and central research institutions. Besides dealing with the problems of research in general, testing and standardisation of new products and the offering of expert advice for further development, these laboratories and institutions provide facilities to and advise scientists, universities, industries and others who are not in a position to carry out, or to complete investigations independently. Also, they play an important part in the dissemination of scientific knowledge.

On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education, the Central Government approved a scheme for the development of selected institutions at a cost of Rs 1.62 crore non-recurring and Rs 25.5 lakh recurring. The scheme was later integrated with the Five Year Plan for technical education. Four regional committees—northern, eastern, southern and western—were set up. To co-ordinate the development of technical education in the country, and to consolidate various technical developments, and to indicate the nature and scope of further development, the Technical Man-Power Committee, the Scientific Man-Power Committee and the Overseas Scholarship Committee were appointed.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Overseas Scholarship Committee, three schemes—practical training stipend, research training scholarships, and grants to universities for higher scientific education and research—were brought into operation. Up to 1954, 925 senior and 445 junior stipends were awarded to graduates and diploma-holders in engineering and technology for practical training in approved establishments. To promote research at universities and other educational centres, 465 senior and 433 junior scholarships were sanctioned till 1953-54. The Government also made grants and loans of about Rs. 2·5 crore to various institutions for the provision of equipment and training facilities. In this field, notable developments took place at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Delhi Polytechnic which are directly managed by the Centre.

Also, to strengthen and develop research in science, engineering, and technology, a provision of Rs 4·62 crore was made in the Five Year Plan. Grants totalling Rs 1.2 crore were made to university and non-university institutions up to March 1954, and there is a provision of Rs 1·3 crore for 1954-55 A lump sum provision of Rs 2 crore is being made in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for non-university institutions only

NON-UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS

Besides the universities, there are a number of institutions that offer under-graduate, graduate and post-graduate research and training facilities These are classified as. (1) humanities, (2) scientific research, (3) engineering and technology, (4) agriculture, and (5) medicine.

*Humanities*

Compilation and Translation Bureau, Hyderabad (Deccan) , U P Historical Society, Lucknow , Indian Archives , Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi, etc

*Indology*

Cuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, Madras , Sri Venkatesvara Oriental Institute, Tirupathi ; Rama Verma (Research Institute) Archaeological Society, Trichur , Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay , Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona , Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona , Pracyavani (Institute of Oriental Learning), Calcutta , Vishveswaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, etc.

*Orientalia*

The K R Coma Oriental Institute, Fort, Bombay; the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta , Islamic Research Association, Bombay, etc.

*Philosophy*

The Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, East Khandesh.

*Social Sciences*

Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi University, Faculty of Social Work, Baroda ; Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay

*Scientific Institutions and Laboratories*

They are classified under:

(i) National Laboratories established by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ; and

(ii) other institutions.

*National Laboratories*

(i) National Physical Laboratory of India, New Delhi,
(ii) National Chemical Laboratory of India, Poona,
(iii) National Metallurgical Laboratory, Tata Nagar, Jamshedpur,
(iv) Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, Bihar,
(v) Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur, Calcutta,
(vi) Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow,
(vii) Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore,
(viii) Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi,
(ix) Building Research Institute, Roorkee,
(x) Central Leather Research Institute, Madras,
(xi) Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Madras,
(xii) Central Electronic Engineering Institute, Pilani (Rajasthan),
(xiii) Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavnagar,
(xiv) National Botanical Garden, Lucknow,

*Other Institutions*

Research institutes and laboratories other than the national laboratories are located in different parts of the country They offer facilities for higher research and intensive study in the fields of science and industry. Some of these are

(1) Central Research Institute, Kasauli (Simla Hills),
(2) Pasteur Institute Patna,
(3) Malaria Institute, Delhi,
(4) Nutrition Research Laboratory, Coonoor,
(5) Central Tobacco Research-Station, Rajahmundry

*Engineering and Technology*

(1) Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi,
(2) Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur,
(3) Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur,
(4) Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur,
(5) Government Central Weaving Institute, Banaras,
(6) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,
(7) The Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Madras,
(8) Madras Government Polytechnic,
(9) Government School of Technology, Madras,
(10) Bengal Engineering College, Howrah,
(11) College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal,
(12) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur,
(13) Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad,
(14) Kala Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, etc

Some of the important courses at these institutions are :

(i) Aeronautical Engineering,
(ii) Automobile Engineering,

(iii) Chemical Engineering,
(iv) Civil Engineering,
(v) Electrical Engineering,
(vi) Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (combined),
(vii) Highway Engineering,
(viii) Internal Combustion Engineering,
(ix) Mechanical Engineering,
(x) Naval Architect,
(xi) Radio Engineering,
(xii) Telecommunications,
(xiii) Mining,
(xiv) Metallurgy,
(xv) Biology,
(xvi) Applied Physics,
(xvii) Chemical Technology,
(xviii) Cinematography and Sound Technology,
(xix) Fisheries Technology and Navigation,
(xx) Leather Technology,
(xxi) Printing Technology,
(xxii) Textile Technology,
(xxiii) Applied Arts and Crafts,
(xxiv) Architecture,
(xxv) Commerce, etc.

*Agriculture*

(1) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi,
(2) Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Delhi,
(3) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi,
(4) Institute of Plant Industry, Indore,
(5) Indian Central Tobacco Committee, Madras,
(6) Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi, Bihar,
(7) Indian Forest Research Institute, Dehradun,
(8) Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore,
(9) Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore and Bapatla,
(10) Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, etc.

*Medicine*

Besides the faculties of medicine and medical colleges attached to the various universities, there are institutions, like the Leprosy Institute and the Tuberculosis Association, which offer facilities for training and research in specific fields of study. These institutions receive financial grants from the Government and function as autonomous bodies.

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Varied social, cultural and athletic activities are some of the major non-curricular fields that interest both men and women students of all-India educational institutions. In addition, there are debates, lectures, and outdoor and indoor games, while the University Cadet Corps provides an important sphere of varied activity.

*Sports and Games*

Inter-university tournaments and games are held every year. A number of university athletes and players represented India at various international games and sports festivals Teams representing the universities played a three-day cricket match against all cricket teams that visited India. Students representing about 26 universities participated in a youth festival organised in New Delhi in October 1954

*Students' Welfare*

Some of the universities have established students' employment bureaus and students welfare committees Baroda University, for instance, offers jobs to students in libraries and co-operative stores run by the students themselves

*Lectures and Debates*

All universities and constituent colleges have their own students' unions The unions organise debates, lectures, co-operative stores, social service, free reading rooms, common rooms, indoor games, etc Besides, there are departmental societies and associations Occasional lectures by eminent visitors are arranged under the auspices of these societies.

*Information Bureau*

Most Indian Universities have students' information bureaus which collect and furnish information in regard to foreign and Indian universities and educational institutions and advise students on such matters.

*Military Training*

Several universities have organised National Cadet Corps, where adequate training is given to officers and cadets drawn from amongst the students Every year battalions of the N C C are attached to some army unions to get full military training

*UNESCO Clubs*

The UNESCO Clubs assist the Indian National Commission for UNESCO in giving adequate publicity to the chief objectives of UNESCO. These Clubs receive important items of UNESCO literature for reading-room purposes

*Dance, Drama and Music*

Students are very enthusiastic about dramatic clubs In Visva Bharati, drama, dance and music are an important feature of extra curricular activities *Musharras* and *Kavi sammelans* are also organised On occasions such as the Republic Day and the Independence Day, students contribute various pageants based on the most significant and colourful landmarks of India's cultural history

*Social Service by Students*

Students work as volunteers in relief camps during times of flood, famine and national calamity After the partition they rendered valuable service in refugee relief centres. For this work, the East Punjab University granted degrees in Social Service Students' societies in many parts of the country run adult education schools—mostly night schools. About 126 university students from various States built a portion of the upper link of the India-Tibet route beyond Khadrala.

*Olympic Association, Scouts and Allied Bodies*

The Hindustan Scouts Association and the Boy Scouts Association have been constituted into the Bharat Scouts and Guides, along with the

Girl Guides Association. The Indian Olympic Association is an active body and has made notable headway

## SOCIAL EDUCATION

The concept of social education embodies a five-point programme dealing with the provision of: (1) literacy, (2) a knowledge of the rules of health and hygiene, (3) training for the improvement of the adult's economic status, (4) a sense of citizenship with an adequate consciousness of rights and duties, and (5) healthy forms of recreation suited to the needs of the community and the individual.

The actual responsibility for the execution of these various schemes rests with the State Governments. The Centre acts as only a clearing-house providing guidance, financial assistance and co-ordination. The Central Social Welfare Board has been set up to stimulate and co-ordinate activities of the various bodies working for social welfare and gives grants to deserving organisations. A programme has been drawn up to encourage the development of welfare activities in rural areas.

The International Seminar of South-East Asian Regions on Rural Adult Education for Community Action was sponsored jointly by the Government of India and UNESCO and was held at Mysore in December 1949. The Centre established a Janta College at Delhi and also intensified literacy work in the rural areas of Delhi State. An interesting development in recent years in the field is the evolution of educational caravans. These caravans are units of three to four jeeps fitted with trailers. One serves as a mobile stage, another as a small travelling library, and the third as an exhibition van, while the fourth carries a projector. These go to a centrally situated village and organise a combined exhibition of health and hygiene as well as agricultural and industrial products Physical feats, athletic contests and dramas are also organised to arouse local interest Thereafter, a large number of social education classes are held The object is to impart literacy to 50 per cent adults of 40 years or below by 1956 The Adult Education Department of Jamia Millia, New Delhi, has undertaken to produce suitable social education literature.

In view of the usefulness of audio-visual aids in the field of social education, the Government of India convened a conference of experts which chalked out a programme of development In 1952-53, a training course in audio-visual education was conducted under the direction of UNESCO experts at Delhi and Mysore. The Central Institute of Education has produced a modern cheap film-strip projector which will help in spreading audio-visual education in the countryside. Impressive work is also being done in this field by the Ministry of Labour, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force

## DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The Constitution of India prescribes that Hindi should be the official language of the Union within 15 years To attain this objective, the Ministry of Education adopted a 15-year programme which is divided into three stages of five years each. In the first stage, the major portion of the work of preparing Hindi technical terms will be completed. An effort will also be made to make Hindi a compulsory subject in the secondary schools of non-Hindi speaking areas. In the following five years, the compilation of Hindi technical terms is expected to be complete and steps will be taken to familiarise people from non-Hindi speaking areas with Hindi. In the third phase Hindi will be introduced as the official language of the

Central Government and as the medium of communication between the Centre and the States, in addition to English.

Technical and scientific terms in Hindi for use up to the secondary stage have been finalised in mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany and the social sciences Provisional lists of Hindi terms in the fields of transport, defence, posts and telegraphs, railways, zoology, medicine and agriculture have also been printed. A concise dictionary in Hindi, a comprehensive dictionary of words in Hindi and other regional languages, and a revised dictionary of the standard Hindi are under preparation. A people's encyclopaedia in Hindi is also being prepared. The Nagri Pracharani Sabha of Banaras has been granted Rs. 25,000 for the publication of cheap editions of the Hindi classics.

The Five Year Plan makes a provision of Rs 5,00,000 for the propagation of Hindi The Government of India has approved a scheme for the propagation of Hindi in the Eastern States of the Union, including Assam, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal The Ministry of Education has started classes for the teaching of Hindi to Government employees. Special grants are being made to organisations, such as the Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi, Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad, the Sansadiya Hindi Parishad and the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha A library of Hindi books is being built up gradually Prizes worth Rs. 31,000 were announced during 1954 for the best books in Hindi. Grants to the extent of Rs 2,75,460 have been sanctioned to various State Governments for schemes for the development of Hindi and a budget provision of Rs 2,09,500 has been made for 1955-56

## HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The Ministry of Education has decided to have the history of the Freedom Movement in India written anew The board of editors, constituted for the purpose, are collecting material for the undertaking. They have now prepared a draft of the events of the first phase of the history covering the period up to 1884 The portion which pertains to the struggle of 1857 is expected to be published by 1957.

## THE INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION

Being a founder member of UNESCO, India set up a permanent National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO The first conference of the permanent Indian National Commission was held in 1954 to which fraternal delegates from Asian and African countries were also invited. The information and literature which the organisation needs from time to time is supplied by UNESCO The publications of the Ministry and other literature is also sent to the Clearing House of UNESCO. The Government of India also co-operated in UNESCO's programme of education and cultural missions and thus obtained the services of experts for its compulsory education projects. The services of an expert were also obtained for microfilming the paintings at Ajanta

In collaboration with UNESCO, the Commission organised useful seminars, such as the Asian Seminar on Rural Education, the Round Table Conference on the Concept of Man and the Philosophy of Education in East and West, and the International Seminar on the Contribution of Gandhian Outlook and Techniques to the solution of national and international tensions To promote international understanding the United Nations Students' Association in India organised an Asian Students Convention in 1952. The Government of India has provided a sum of Rs. 17 lakh as its contributions to UNESCO for 1955.

## SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

*Modified Overseas Scholarship Scheme*

This scheme is now limited to teachers of universities and similar institutions and aims at raising the standard of instruction and research in the country. During 1954-55, a batch of 25 people was selected for scholarships.

*Central State Scholarships Scheme*

The Central State Scholarships Scheme is restricted to students belonging to centrally administered areas. Of late, the number of scholarships under the scheme has risen from one to five. Three scholarships were awarded in 1954

*General Cultural Scholarships Scheme*

In pursuance of the policy of promoting cultural contacts with other countries, the Government of India initiated a scheme for awarding about 70 scholarships every year to students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and to indigenous students of certain African and Commonwealth countries. Since 1952-53, the number of annual awards has increased from 70 to 100

*Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for Post-Matriculation Examinations*

For the year 1954-55, the Government of India allotted Rs. 107 lakh for scholarships for 21,075 selected candidates On the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission six students belonging to each of the three groups (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes) were awarded scholarships for study abroad It has been decided to continue the programme of overseas scholarships for a further period of five years with the annual award of 12 scholarships. It is also proposed that about 25,000 scholarships for study in India should be awarded in 1955-56.

*Research Scholarships in Humanities*

Of the 31 scholars selected in 1953 for research scholarships in the humanities, only 27 availed themselves of the offer For the academic year 1954-55, the Selection Committee recommended 51 candidates of whom 37 have started research The Central Advisory Board of Education also recommended that the State Governments should institute merit scholarships in public schools.

*Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme*

Under this scheme, 15 scholars were selected for post-graduate studies at West German universities and institutions in 1954-55. Eighty scholarships for practical training in German industries were offered and 53 candidates have already been selected for the awards. As a reciprocal measure, the Government of India offered ten fellowships to German nationals for study in India

*Scholarships to Foreign Students for Vocational Training in India*

As it was not possible to arrange for the placement of all the scholars during 1954-55, the selection of 15 candidates was provisionally made for 1955-56. A provision of Rs 28,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56

*UNESCO Fellowships and Scholarships*

In 1954, UNESCO offered three scholarships to the nominees of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. One fellowship each for librarianship and for a writer were also awarded by UNESCO in 1954.

TABLE CLII

RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN STATES (1952-53)(a)

| State | Number of institutions | Number of pupils (in thousands) | Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assam | 14,100 | 9,12 | 2,98 |
| Bihar | 30,589 | 18,44 | 8,18 |
| Bombay | 50,746 | 43,96 | 24,51 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 25,205 | 13,81 | 5,63 |
| Madras | 45,900 | 54,04 | 24,42 |
| Orissa | 12,737 | 6,61 | 2,42 |
| Punjab | 7,106 | 10,13 | 6,16 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 37,952 | 38,13 | 20,22 |
| West Bengal | 20,508 | 23,92 | 13,70 |
| Hyderabad | 11,474 | 9,32 | 5,74 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1,270 | 1,16 | 50 |
| Madhya Bharat | 5,721 | 3,98 | 2,06 |
| Mysore | 13,653 | 9,03 | 4,50 |
| PEPSU | 2,390 | 1,97 | 1,04 |
| Rajasthan | 5,556 | 4,34 | 2,71 |
| Saurashtra | 3,003 | 3,00 | 1,49 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 5,867 | 16,14 | 4,24 |
| Ajmer | 1,504 | 72 | 70 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 23 | 2 | 1 |
| Bhopal | 456 | 26 | 24 |
| Bilaspur | 53 | 7 | 4 |
| Coorg | 214 | 29 | 17 |
| Delhi | 1,624 | 2,54 | 3,35 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 732 | 49 | 27 |
| Kutch | 333 | 26 | 12 |
| Manipur | 679 | 55 | 14 |
| Tripura | 729 | 50 | 26 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 2,113 | 1,09 | 56 |
| INDIA | 3,02,237 | 2,73,89 | 1,36,36 |

(a) Figures are provisional.

TABLE CLIII

**BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR EDUCATION (REVENUE ACCOUNT)** (*a*)

| State | 1953-54 | | 1954-55 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Education budget (in lakhs of rupees) | Percentage of total State budget | Education budget (in lakhs of rupees) | Percentage of total State budget |
| Andhra | Included in Madras | | 4,88 | 19.6 |
| Assam | 2,28 | 15.2 | 3,14 | 18.8 |
| Bihar | 5,43 | 16.3 | 7,13 | 17.9 |
| Bombay | 13,30 | 19.6 | 15,32 | 21.2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 4,77 | 19.4 | 5,11 | 16.6 |
| Madras | 12,58 | 15.5 | 9,70 | 19.4 |
| Orissa | 1,93 | 13.4 | 1,99 | 13.4 |
| Punjab | 2,61 | 11.0 | 3,42 | 11.8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 8,97 | 11.4 | 10,39 | 12.8 |
| West Bengal | 5,39 | 12.0 | 7,12 | 13.1 |
| Hyderabad | 4,81 | 17.1 | 5,23 | 18.0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 56 | 12.0 | 58 | 11.6 |
| Madhya Bharat | 1,89 | 13.1 | 2,15 | 16.4 |
| Mysore | 3,81 | 17.2 | 3,88 | 16.0 |
| PEPSU | 1,13 | 16.0 | 1,33 | 16.1 |
| Rajasthan | 3,66 | 15.7 | 3,47 | 16.1 |
| Saurashtra | 1,55 | 15.6 | 1,71 | 14.7 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 3,98 | 18.5 | 3,92 | 16.8 |
| Ajmer | 61 | 31.1 | 79 | 51.3 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3 | 1.7 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Bhopal | 35 | 13.7 | 55 | 16.3 |
| Bilaspur | 4 | 16.2 | 5 | 13.8 |
| Coorg | 27 | 19.0 | 25 | 17.4 |
| Delhi | 1,43 | 33.4 | 1,64 | 31.7 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 40 | 13.9 | 46 | 14.7 |
| Kutch | 12 | 11.0 | 13 | 11.1 |
| Manipur | 12 | 18.4 | 15 | 17.6 |
| Tripura | 20 | 16.3 | 24 | 18.2 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 84 | 18.8 | 87 | 18.0 |
| TOTAL | 82,49 | 15.6 | 95,96 | 16.8 |

(*a*) Includes other Departments (Medical, Agriculture, etc.)

TABLE CLIV

**STATISTICS OF RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA, (1951-52 and 1952-53)**

| | Number of institutions | | Number of pupils (in thousands) | | Direct expenditure (in lakh rupees) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-52 (a) | 1952-53 | 1951-52 (a) | 1952-53 | 1951-52(a) | 1952-53 |
| Universities | 29 (d) | 30 | 34 | 38 | 498 | 599 |
| Boards | 9 | 9 | — | — | 78 | 94 |
| Arts and science colleges | 572 | 610 | 319 | 386 | 876 | 955 |
| Professional colleges | 214 | 233 | 61 | 55 } | 522 | 560 |
| Special education colleges | 68 | 77 | 7 | 20 } | | |
| Secondary schools | 22,647 | 24,163 | 5 680 | 5,964 | 3,486 | 3,810 |
| Primary schools | 2,15,036 | 2,21,514 | 19,000 | 19 346 | 4,040 | 4,356 |
| Pre-primary schools | 330 | 378 | 23 | 27 | 15 | 15 |
| Vocational schools | 2,463 | 2,562 | 186 | 187 } | 652 | 651 |
| Special education schools | 47,994 | 52,661 | 1,237 | 1 366 } | | |
| TOTAL | 2 89 354 | 3,02,237 | 26,577 | 27,389 | 10,167(b) | 11,040(c) |

(a) Statistics for this year exclude those for Jammu and Kashmir as the same are not available
(b) Besides this, there was an indirect expenditure of Rs 2,289 lakh.
(c) Besides this there was an indirect expenditure of Rs 2 596 lakh
(d) The number of universities had increased to 31 by 1954

TABLE CLV

**STUDENTS ON ROLLS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA**
**(By Stages)**

| Stage | 1951-52 [a] | | | 1952-53 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| **Collegiate Education** | | | | | | |
| Intermediate | 2,23,000 | 29,000 | 2,52,000 | 2,46,000 | 33,000 | 2,79,000 |
| B A, B Sc | 86,000 | 14,000 | 1,00 000 | 94,000 | 15,000 | 1,09,000 |
| M A, M Sc | 14,000 | 2,000 | 16,000 | 17,000 | 3,000 | 20,000 |
| Research | 1,000 | — | 1,000 | 2,000 | — | 2,000 |
| Professional and special education | 99,000 | 7,000 | 1,06,000 | 1,09,000 | 8,000 | 1,17,000 |
| Total | 4,23,000 | 52,000 | 4,75,000 | 4,68,000 | 59,000 | 5,27,000 |
| **School Education** | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary | 15,000 | 13,000 | 28,000 | 21,000 | 15 000 | 36,000 |
| Primary | 1,37,92 000 | 55,07,000 | 1,92,99,000 | 1,39,93,000 | 56,87,000 | 1,96,80,000 |
| Secondary | 44 39 000 | 9,05 000 | 53,44,000 | 46,21 000 | 9,62,000 | 55 83,000 |
| Professional and special education | 12,02,000 | 2,29,000 | 14,31,000 | 13,22,000 | 2,41,000 | 15,63,000 |
| Total | 1,94,48,000 | 66 54,000 | 2,61,02,000 | 1,99,57,000 | 69,05,000 | 2,68,62,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,98,71,000 | 67,06,000 | 2,65 77,000 | 2,04,25,000 | 69,64,000 | 2,73,89,000 |

(*a*) Enrolment figures for this year exclude those for Jammu and Kashmir as the same are not available.

## CHAPTER XXIII

# PRESS AND FILMS

### THE PRESS

For the first time an exhaustive enquiry into every aspect of the working of the Press in India was undertaken by the Press Commission appointed by the Government of India in September 1952. At the very outset the Commission found that the statistics for newspapers and periodicals were grossly inaccurate. The figures available related mostly to the number of newspapers for which declarations under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, had been filed, but many of these had either never come out or had ceased publication shortly afterwards. This explains the discrepancy between the figures for the daily newspapers and periodicals published in *INDIA 1954* and those estimated by the Press Commission.

*Daily Newspapers*

The Commission stated that there are about 330 newspapers currently published in India with a circulation of just over 25 lakhs. The following table gives the number of daily newspapers published in the major languages of India along with their circulation :

TABLE CLVI

**NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS**

| Language | Number of papers | Circulation (lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| English | 41 | 6 97 |
| Hindi | 76 | 3 79 |
| Assamese | 1 | 0 03 |
| Bengali | 7 | 2 40 |
| Gujarati | 23 | 1 87 |
| Kannada | 25 | 0 72 |
| Malayalam | 21 | 1 96 |
| Marathi | 26 | 1 91 |
| Oriya | 3 | 0 43 |
| Punjabi | 9 | 0 23 |
| Tamil | 12 | 1 68 |
| Telugu | 6 | 0 98 |
| Urdu | 70 | 2 13 |
| English and major Indian languages | 320 | 25 10 |
| Minor Indian languages | 9 | 0 15 |
| Chinese | 1 | 0 005 |
| TOTAL | 330 | 25.255 |

The State-wise distribution of the daily newspapers together with the population of each State is given below:

TABLE CLVII

| State | Population (in lakhs) | Total number of daily newspapers | English papers | Indian language papers(a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assam | 90 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Bihar | 402 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Bombay | 360 | 69 | 8 | 61 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 212 | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Madras | 570 | 25 | 4 | 21 |
| Orissa | 146 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Punjab | 12 | 21 | 1 | 20 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 632 | 49 | 6 | 43 |
| West Bengal | 248 | 26 | 1 | 22(b) |
| Hyderabad | 187 | 17 | 4 | 13 |
| Madhya Bharat | 80 | 9 | | 9 |
| Mysore | 91 | 25 | 2 | 23 |
| PEPSU | 35 | 2 | | 2 |
| Rajasthan | 153 | 6 | | 6 |
| Saurashtra | 41 | 3 | | 3 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 93 | 19 | | 19 |
| Ajmer | 7 | 6 | | 6 |
| Bhopal | 8 | 3 | | 3 |
| Delhi | 17 | 19 | 6 | 13 |
| Kutch | 6 | 3 | | 3 |
| Manipur | 6 | 2 | | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 330 | 41 | 289(b) |

The daily newspapers are published mostly from the metropolitan cities and the larger capitals. Of the total, nearly 90 newspapers are published from four cities, *viz.*, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Another 80 newspapers are published from the capitals of Part A, B and C States. Over 110 newspapers are published from towns with a population of over 1,00,000 and less than 50 newspapers from towns of smaller size. The circulation is concentrated in the bigger towns and, a market has still to be developed in the rural areas.

(*a*) Includes minor Indian languages, such as Sindhi, Manipuri, etc.
(*b*) Includes one Chinese.

The total proprietary capital invested in the newspaper industry has been estimated at about Rs 7 crore and the loaned capital at about Rs. 5 crore. The annual revenue of the industry comes to about Rs. 11 crore of which about Rs 5 crore are devived from advertisements. The salaries and wages paid in the industry are over Rs. 4 crore, of which about Rs. 85 lakh go to the journalists

*Weeklies, Monthlies and other Periodicals*

The Press Commission also examined the number of weeklies, monthlies and other periodicals published in India The following statistics in this connection were submitted to the Commission by the State Governments.

TABLE CLVIII

**PERIODICALS PUBLISHED (AS ON JANUARY, 1954)**

| Language | Bi-weeklies and tri-weeklies | Weeklies | Fortnightlies | Monthlies | Quarterlies | Other periodicals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assamese | | 12 | | 5 | 8 | 20 |
| Bengali | 5 | 11 | 33 | 142 | 14 | 96 |
| English | 10 | 138 | 81 | 38 | 172 | 304 |
| Gujarati | 1 | 80 | 39 | 167 | 7 | 34 |
| Hindi . | 7 | 273 | 74 | 299 | 40 | 79 |
| Kannada | 3 | 63 | 4 | 62 | 5 | 7 |
| Malayalam | | 34 | 5 | 47 | 1 | 19 |
| Marathi | 13 | 95 | 27 | 127 | 11 | 33 |
| Oriya | | 16 | 8 | 27 | 7 | 33 |
| Punjabi | 2 | 25 | 1 | 37 | 2 | 3 |
| Tamil | 2 | 79 | 42 | 148 | 7 | 18 |
| Telugu . | 3 | 72 | 25 | 82 | 4 | 18 |
| Urdu | 5 | 164 | 32 | 125 | 5 | 19 |
| Other minor Indian languages | .. | 27 | 5 | 30 | | 105 |
| TOTAL . | 51 | 1,189 | 379 | 1,685 | 283 | 788 |

*News Agencies*

News agencies provide news reports on current events to the newspapers and other subscribers. There are six world news agencies in India. They are : (1) the Reuters of the United Kingdom, (2) Agence France Presse of France; (3) Associated Press of America, (4) United Press of America; (5) International News Service of the United States and;

(6) Tass of the Soviet Union There are other smaller international news agencies like the Central News Agency of China, the Globe (Near and Far East News Agency) and the Arab News Agency. At present there are only two major Indian agencies—the Press Trust of India and the United Press of India The Hindustan Samachar is another small agency.

*The Press Information Bureau*

Information about the Government's activities is supplied to the press by the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India and the Publicity Directorates in the States The Press Information Bureau sends material to 2,560 Indian newspapers and periodicals in nine languages *viz*, English, Hindi, Urdu, Gujerati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Bengali and Marathi Another four languages, namely, Assamese, Oriya, Malayalam and Punjabi are to be added to this list shortly. Correspondents representing Indian and foreign newspapers, news agencies, feature syndicates and broadcasting systems are also served by the Bureau.

The Bureau supplies news-photographs to 27 English and 38 Indian language newspapers and periodicals, 43 official agencies and 5 foreign news and photo agencies In addition, 49 weeklies andother periodicals receive photographs on subjects of special interest to them In 1954, an ebonoid block service was started and about 200 newspapers and journals were served by this agency. The Bureau has branch offices in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Jullundur, Bangalore and Lucknow, the last two having been opened in 1954. Each office serves the requirements of the Press in the region and provides services in English and in the main regional language or languages

*Report of the Press Commission*

The main recommendations of the Press Commission, embodied in a preliminary summary, were released by the Government of India on July 26, 1954 The detailed report was released later On December 22, 1954, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament a statement containing the factual position regarding the consideration of certain recommendations of the Press Commission by his Ministry The following is a very brief summary of the main recommendations of the Commission and of the Government of India's tentative decisions on them:

*Press Registrar*

The Press Commission has recomended the appointment of a Press Registrar who should be responsible for the compilation of facts and figures relating to the newspaper industry. It should be made incumbent on each newspaper and periodical to file certain returns with the Registrar The returns should include details of the capital structure of the paper and the names of staff in responsible positions Periodical returns about employees, consumption of material, changes in ownership and management and circulation should also be submitted. The Registrar should bring out an annual report on the working of the Press The report should, among other things, discuss working conditions in the industry, and the concentration of ownership.

The Government has accepted this recommendation and is examining the question of amendment of the existing Press and Registration of Books Act and the creation of an appropriate machinery for the registration of papers.

*Press Council*

To ensure a high standard of journalism and to censure persons guilty of unethical conduct, a Press Council principally composed of people connected with the industry should be set up. Besides fostering healthy traditions in the press, the Council will protect it from external pressure.

The Press Council will consist of men who command general confidence and respect in the profession. It should have 25 members excluding the Chairman who must be Judge of a High Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India. At least 13 members of the Council should be working journalists, including working editors, and the remaining should represent newspaper proprietors, universities, literary bodies, etc. The professional members should be of at least 10-years' standing.

The underlying principle that the body should consist predominantly of the representatives of the industry undertaking the responsibility for self-regulation has been accepted by the Government. The composition and the method of financing of the Council are at present under consideration.

*Working Journalists*

The definition of the word "employee" in the Industrial Disputes Act should be extended to include within its purview working journalists as well as employees on the managerial side. Alternatively a provision may be made in the proposed Newspapers and Periodicals Act making the new industrial relations legislation applicable to newspaper employees. This would enable the journalists to better protect their rights.

Provisions regarding notice period, bonus, minimum wages, leave, provident fund and gratuity should also be embodied in the same legislation.

The journalists should be given a minimum basic wage of Rs. 125 per month and dearness allowance. They should also be entitled to provident fund, different kinds of leave, and a gratuity on the basis of 15 days' pay for every year of service.

The Government has accepted the principle of extending the provisions of the existing Industrial Disputes Act to the working journalists, and a draft Bill on the subject is proposed to be placed before Parliament very soon.

Recommendations in respect of other service conditions are under consideration.

*Other Recommendations*

Amongst the other recommendations of the Commission, mention may be made of the following.

(*a*) The publication of newspapers and periodicals should be made the responsibility of the Centre.

(*b*) The new Press Act should include a section making the issue of fraudulent advertisements a criminal offence.

(*c*) A State Trading Corporation should be set up to import all newsprint. It should take over the entire output of Indian mills also and sell it along with imported newsprint at equated prices.

(*d*) A price page schedule for newspapers should be introduced, and

advertisements should not cover more than 40 per cent of the space in a newspaper. On the basis of the prevailing cost of production, a price of 3 pies per page for both English and Indian language papers of standard size has been suggested.

(e) The management of the news agencies, namely, the P.T.I. and U.P.I., should be organised under a Board of Trustees. In addition, the P.T.I. should, be managed as a public corporation and its chairman should be appointed by the Chief Justice of India. In both agencies, the Boards of Trustees should have a representative of the employees

(f) Accreditation Committees should be set up by the Central and State Governments in consultation with different organisations of pressmen. The existing Press Advisory Committees and Consultative Committees in the States should be abolished

(g) The tendency towards concentration in the ownership of newspapers is an unhealthy trend and should be discouraged. The proposed Press Registrar should keep a close watch on this development and should bring it to the notice of the Press Council

(h) Whenever possible, every paper should be constituted as a separate unit so that its profits and losses can be definitely ascertained In the case of multiple editions, separate cost accounts should be kept in respect of each.

The Government has expressed its agreement with most of these recommendations and has brought them to the notice of the organisations concerned. Implementation of these recommendations is under the active consideration the Central Government.

*Freedom of Press*

Article 19 (1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can pass legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to offence." The words "reasonable restriction" make such legislation justiciable

The Press (Objectionable Matter) Act of 1951, which came into force on February 1, 1952, for two years in the first instance and was extended for a similar period on expiry, repealed those provisions of the Provincial or State Acts which provided for pre-censorship or imposed restrictions on the printing, publication or distribution of a newspaper, news-sheet, book or other documents. The Act also abolished pre-censorship of newspapers and provided that no security could be demanded from a newspaper before it started publication. Further, it provided for judicial trial instead of executive action. The respondent has the right of trial by a jury composed of persons with journalistic experience or associated with printing presses and the right of appeal to the High Court

FILMS

The progress of the Indian film industry was insignificant until about 1930 The footage of foreign films exhibited in India at that time was about seven times the Indian output, and films from the U.S.A. accounted for about 80 per cent of the imported footage. The advent of the talkies, however, gave the Indian film industry a new opportunity. Enjoying

the natural advantage of the language, the Indian film industry began to develop rapidly. In 1931, the number of feature films produced in India was about 28, it increased to 83 in 1952; 103 in 1933; 164 in 1934, and 233 in 1935. Thereafter, it was stabilised at about 170 films per year. In 1945, because of the increasing restrictions on the import of raw films, the figure dropped to 99. The end of the war, however, again witnessed a sudden spurt of activity in production, and during the past few years about 240 new films were released annually.

The following table gives a detailed statement of the number of feature films produced in the country in different languages since 1931-54 :

TABLE CLIX

**FEATURE FILMS PRODUCED IN INDIAN LANGUAGES (1931-54)**

| Year | Hindi | Gujarati | Marathi | Bengali | Tamil | Telugu | Kanarese | Punjabi | Malayalam | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931 | 23 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | .. | | | 28 |
| 1932 | 61 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | | | | 1 | 83 |
| 1933 | 75 | | 6 | 9 | 7 | 5 | . | | .. | 1 | 103 |
| 1934 | 121 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 2 | | | 2 | 164 |
| 1935 | 154 | 1 | 9 | 19 | 38 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 233 |
| 1936 | 135 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 38 | 12 | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | 217 |
| 1937 | 102 | | 11 | 16 | 37 | 10 | 3 | . | | | 179 |
| 1938 | 88 | | 14 | 19 | 39 | 10 | | 1 | 1 | . | 172 |
| 1939 | 82 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 35 | 12 | | 7 | . | 1 | 165 |
| 1940 | 86 | 1 | 10 | 16 | 36 | 14 | | 7 | 1 | | 171 |
| 1941 | 79 | 1 | 14 | 18 | 34 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 170 |
| 1942 | 97 | | 13 | 18 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 5 | | 1 | 163 |
| 1943 | 108 | | 5 | 21 | 13 | 6 | 4 | | | 2 | 159 |
| 1944 | 86 | | 4 | 14 | 13 | 6 | | 2 | | 1 | 126 |
| 1945 | 73 | | | 9 | 11 | 5 | 1 | | | | 99 |
| 1946 | 155 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 16 | 10 | | 1 | | | 200 |
| 1947 | 186 | 11 | 6 | 38 | 29 | 6 | 5 | | | 7 | 288 |
| 1948 | 148 | 28 | 7 | 37 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 265 |
| 1949 | 157 | 17 | 15 | 62 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 289 |
| 1950 | 115 | 13 | 19 | 42 | 19 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 241 |
| 1951 | 100 | 6 | 16 | 38 | 26 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 221 |
| 1952 | 102 | 2 | 17 | 43 | 32 | 25 | 1 | . | 11 | . | 233 |
| *1953* | *97* | . | *21* | *50* | *42* | *29* | *7* | *3* | *7* | *4* | *260* |
| 1954 | 118 | . | 18 | 48 | 37 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 274 |

*Present Position*

Today India occupies the second place among the film producing countries of the world. It produced 274 feature films in 1954. On an average the U S A. produces about 450 feature films annually, Japan 150, Italy 120, France 110, Germany and the U.K 85 each, China 26 and U S.S R. 15. The footage of foreign exposed films imported in India has shown a downward trend Between 1937 and 1940 India imported 25 million feet of films annually. In recent years the figure has dropped to about 10 million feet per year. The following table gives figures of raw films, exposed films, sound equipment and projection equipment imported since 1945-46

TABLE CLX

**IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS AND EQUIPMENT**

*(In lakhs)*

| Year (April to March) | Raw film | | Exposed film | | Sound recording equipment and accessories (rupees) | Projection equipment and accessories (rupees) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Footage | Value (rupees) | Footage | Value (rupees) | | |
| 1945-46 | 808.94 | 29.05 | 161.88 | 45.28 | 15.37 | 19.10 |
| 1946-47 | 1,286.23 | 51.11 | 151.15 | 24.60 | 23.17 | 46.70 |
| 1947-48 | 1,742.00 | 79.96 | 150.88 | 19.98 | 81.64 | 61.51 |
| 1948-49 | 1,564.16 | 79.96 | 123.91 | 31.52 | 24.53 | 37.14 |
| 1949-50 | 1,787.50 | 95.30 | 146.32 | 38.18 | 11.50 | 61.08 |
| 1950-51 | 2,085.38 | 125.59 | 115.37 | 35.79 | 9.53 | 61.94 |
| 1951-52 | 1,981.74 | 135.55 | 105.96 | 29.01 | 17.56 | 53.79 |
| 1952-53 | 2,476.41 | 166.07 | 129.47 | 36.69 | 10.70 | 25.58 |
| 1953-54 | 2,074.64 | 156.10 | 108.40 | 30.32 | 7.50 | 20.85 |

*The Indian Film Industry*

There are about 600 producers, 60 studios, 40 laboratories and nearly 600 distributors in the film industry in India The total number of people employed in the industry is estimated at about a lakh. The main producing centres are Bombay, Calcutta and Madras The capital invested in the industry is estimated at about Rs 42 crore and the gross revenue at nearly Rs 25 crore a year. Indian films are exhibited in about 3,500 cinema houses with a seating capacity for 2 millions Of these, about 850 are mobile cinemas About one cinema house out of five is located in cities with a population of more than a lakh, and the rest are to be found in smaller towns. The annual attendance at the cinemas is estimated at 60 crores.

Indian films are exported to a number of foreign countries and they form an important source of revenue to the industry and earn a substantial amount of foreign exchange. The main foreign market is Pakistan. Other important export markets are Malaya, Indo-China, Siam, Burma, East Africa, South Africa, etc. In all these places there are large numbers

of people of Indian origin. Some Indian films are sent to the Middle Eastern countries also

*Children's Films.*

The Committee recommended that the Films Divisions of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry might take up the production of films for schools The Government has accepted this recommendation and is setting up two units in the Films Division to produce 12 films per year on basic and social education It is also setting up a body, under the Societies' Registration Act, for the production of special films for children. The Government will give grants-in-aid to this society and subsidise the prduction of films

*Finance Corporation*

The setting up of a Film Finance Corporation was also recommended by the Committee. The Government has not been able to accept this recommendation in view of the more urgent commitments it has under the Five Year Plan

*Entertainment Tax*

The question of uniform rates of entertainment tax and the method of assessing them are under the consideration of the Government.

*Film Awards*

The Committee recommended that "departmentalised" awards should be given for best acting, best technical effort, etc The Government has accepted this recommendation in a slightly modified form and has, instituted the following annual awards to encourage the production of films of high aesthetic and technical standard as well as educational and cultural value :

(*a*) Regional Awards for the best feature films in different linguistic groups,

(*b*) An All-India Award for the best documentary film,

(*c*) An All-India Award for the best feature film, and

(*d*) An All-India Award for the best children's film

In addition to these awards, the Government of India has also decided that certificates of merit be accorded to two feature films, documentaries and children's films No film will receive more than one award

*Awards in 1954*

Awards for the best films produced in the country in 1953 were given at a special ceremony, held in the National Physical Laboratory Auditorium, New Delhi, on October 10, 1954

The President's Gold Medal for the best feature film was won by *Shyamchi Ai* (Marathi), pruduced by Atre Pictures. *Do Bigha Zamin* (Hindi) of Bimal Roy Productions and *Bhagwan Shri Krishan Chaitanya* (Bengali) by Debaki Bose Productions were awarded Certificates of Merit. Among the documentaries *Mahabalipuram* received the President's Gold Medal and the *Tree of Wealth* and *Holy Himalayas* got Certificates of Merit All these were produced by the Films Division of the Government of India. The children's film, *Khela Ghar* (Bengali) of the Aurora Films, received a Certificate of Merit. None of the entries in

this section was considered to be of a sufficiently high standard to merit the award of the Prime Minister's Gold Medal.

*Raw Film Manufacture*

Regarding the recommendation for the manufacture of raw films, there is a proposal by a private firm to set up a factory in Mysore in collaboration with a foreign enterprise. If this proposal is not taken up by the private sector during the current Five Year Plan, the Government will re-examine the question of manufacturing raw films in the country.

A scheme for the manufacture of projectors has been approved by the Government.

*Other Recommendations*

The Government has taken action on a number of other recommendations made by the Committee For instance, cinema houses have been given the right of appeal against the decisions of the licensing authorities.

The ban imposed in 1948 on the construction of new cinema houses has been removed without prejudice to the requirements of projects of higher priority.

*Documentaries and Newsreels*

Documentaries and newsreels are produced mainly by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India This Division was first set up in February 1943 to produce films for war publicity It was, however, disbanded soon after the end of hostilities in April 1946. With the attainment of independence, the Division was revived in 1948.

The offices of the Films Division are located in Bombay. The head of the organisation is known as the Chief Producer. He is assisted by an Administrative and Publicity Section and a number of technical experts such as Assistant Producers, Directors, Cameramen, Commentary Writers, Sound Recordists, Music Director, Editorial Staff, Script Writers, etc

*Production Programme*

The Films Division produces, on an average, one newsreel a week and about 42 documentaries a year Up to the end of the year 1954, it had produced 324 newsreels and released 230 documentaries for exhibition. All the films for internal circulation are produced in five languages, *viz*, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and English They are made in 35mm standard size of an average length of 1,000 feet A few copies of the documentaries are also made in 16mm. size for external publicity and for use by the mobile vans of the State Governments, etc. News items are covered by seven cameramen stationed in different parts of the country In addition to items of topical interest, newsreels include subjects of special interest to the rural audience. Special emphasis is laid on schemes relating to food production and development projects in the country. Besides the weekly newsreel, a monthly edition is also produced for exhibition abroad By an arrangement with some foreign newsreel companies, facilities have been made available for the exhibition of important Indian newsreels abroad.

Documentaries are produced on different aspects of India's life, history, culture, art, industry, agriculture, public health, hygiene, current economic and social problems, etc. While the bulk of the documentaries

are produced by the Films Division, private producers are also entrusted with the production of films on selected subjects. Between 1952 and 1954 six such films were produced by private companies In addition, 15 ready-made films were purchased from them during the years 1950-54. Most of the films are produced in black and white, but colour films are also made occasionally. The following table gives the details regarding documentary films released by the Films Division between 1948 and 1954.

TABLE CLXI

**DOCUMENTARY FILMS RELEASED BY THE FILMS DIVISION**

| Year | No of films produced by Films Division | No of ready made films purchased from private producers | No. of films produced by private producers to order | No of films received from other agencies, e g U N and foreign Govts | No of films received from State Govts. | Total No. of films released |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1948 | 3 | . | .. | . | .. | 3 |
| 1949 | 24 | . | .. | 4 | .. | 28 |
| 1950 | 36(including one in colour) | 2 | | 1 | .. | 39 |
| 1951 | 33 | 5 | .. | . | | 38 |
| 1952 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 5 | . | 39 |
| 1953 | 35(including two in colour) | 3 (including one in colour) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 42 |
| 1954 | 33 (including two in colour) | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 41 |

*Distribution of Films to Cinemas*

By a condition inserted in their licences, the cinemas in India are required to show a minimum footage of films approved by the Central or State Governments Contracts exist with almost all the cinemas in the country under which they are required to exhibit the films produced by the Films Division on payment of rentals ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 150 per week These work out to one to two per cent of the gross collections of the cinemas.

The work of regular distribution of films to the cinema houses is undertaken by the Distribution Section of the Division and its five branch offices situated at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow and Nagpur. The branch offices arrange for the release of one newsreel and one documentary a week to all cinema houses by rotation. Non-commercial distribution of 16 mm. films to schools, colleges, factories and other institution is also handled by these offices.

*Revenue and Expenditure*

The following figures give the income and expenditure of the Films Division for the years 1949-50 to 1953-54. The most important single source of income of the Division is from the rentals charged from the cinema houses.

TABLE CLXII

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FILMS DIVISION**

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| Year | Total income | Total expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| 1949-50 | 9 05 | 29 23 |
| 1950-51 | 22 31 | 33 54 |
| 1951-52 | 2 | 33 31 |
| 1952-53 | 34 48 | 37 76 |
| 1953-54 | 35 28 | 38 90 |

*External Publicity*

Selected documentaries and monthly round-up of the newsreels are sent to the Indian Missions abroad for non-commercial exhibition The number of such Missions on the mailing list of the Division was 47 in 1953-54 Indian documentaries are also used in television circuits in the U K the U S A and France. Arrangements also exist for the distribution of films through commercial channels in a number of countries.

The films produced by the Division are regularly sent for exhibition at international film festivals. They are also shown in international conferences, fairs and exhibitions A number of films have gained international recognition At the Film Festival in Czechoslovakia, in 1949, the documentary, *Tree of Wealth*, was awarded a prize. It was later awarded the "Silver Emblem" at the International Exhibition of Agricultural Films held in Rome in 1953 At the Canadian International Films Festival in 1950 three documentaries, *Private Life of the Silkworm, Jaipur* and *Indian Minerals* won awards of merit. The documentary on Jaipur also won the first prize in the Folklore and Landscape Section of the Documentary Films Festival held at Venice in 1951.

*Publicity for Five Year Plan*

Additional units have recently been set up in the Films Division in connection with the Five Year Plan These units will produce 32 films a year to meet the requirements of the Planning Commission, the Community Projects Administration, and the Basic and Social Education schemes of the Government of India These films will be produced in 12 regional languages and will be supplied to the State Governments for exhibition through their mobile vans They will also be exhibited in cinema houses and through the field publicity organisation of the Five Year Plan Publicity Section of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

*Film Censorship*

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted on January 15, 1951, as a single censoring authority for the certification of films for the

whole of India. It replaced the various State Boards then in existence. The object of setting up a single authority was to introduce uniformity in censorship.

The Board consists of seven members including the chairman. The members are appointed by the Government of India. The headquarters of the Board are at Bombay and there are Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The regional offices are assisted by Advisory Panels of non-officials All feature films are first examined by Examining Committees of the Regional Boards which consist of four members of the Advisory Panel and the Regional Officer or the Assistant Regional Officer of the Boards Films are then granted Universal Certificates called "U" or Adult Certificates called "A". Films may be certified after deletions or declared uncertified If a producer is not satisfied with the decision of the Board, he can apply for the consideration of his film by a Revising Committee which consists of the Chairman and all members of the Panel, except those who examined the film at the Examining Committee stage If the applicant remains dissatisfied with the decision of the Board or the findings of the Revising Committee, he has the right of appeal to the Government of India

In deciding as to whether a film is or is not suitable for public exhibition and whether it is suitable for unrestricted public exhibition or for adults only the Board is guided by a detailed directive issued by the Government of India This directive asks the Board to discourage crime, vice, immorality, indecency, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law or disrespect to a foreign country or people

During the period January 1951 to December 1954, the Board certified 3,072 Indian films Of these 3,042 were given "U" certificates and 22 "A" certificates During the same period, the Board certified 8,822 foreign films, of which 8,704 were given "U" certificates and 118 "A" certificates

The following table gives details of the Indian and Foreign films certified by the Board between 1951 and 1954

TABLE CLXIII

**FILMS CERTIFIED BY THE BOARD**

| Year | Indian films | | Foreign films | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | "U" | "A" | "U" | "A" |
| 1951 | 1,059 | 8 | 2,917 | 41 |
| 1952 | 638 | 6 | 2,421 | 26 |
| 1953 | 678 | 2 | 1,678 | 25 |
| 1954 | 673 | 8 | 1,688 | 26 |

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# CHAPTER XXIV

## BROADCASTING

Broadcasting in India dates back to 1926, when the Government of India granted a licence to the Indian Broadcasting Company Ltd , to set up two stations at Bombay and Calcutta. The Bombay station was inaugurated on July 23, 1927, and the Calcutta station on August 26 of the same year Financial difficulties, however, soon confronted the Company, and it went into liquidation in March 1930. Since then the Government of India has assumed direct responsibility for broadcasting in this country.

*Administrative set-up*

The network of broadcasting stations in India is known as All India Radio. It is a wing of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and is under the control of a Director-General who is assisted by Deputy Directors General and Directors of Programmes, Music, Administration, etc , and a Chief Engineer The executive functions are carried out by the 22 regional stations and a number of subordinate offices like those of the Research Engineer, the Maintenance Engineer, the Installation Engineer, the *Indian Listener*, the News Services Division, the Staff Training School, etc

*Radio Stations*

Today there are 24 broadcasting stations in India covering all the important linguistic areas The total number of medium and short-wave transmitters is 27 and 17 respectively, some stations having more than one transmitter. India occupies the third position among users of broadcasting frequencies in the world The stations are grouped into four regions—North, West, South and East The names of the stations in each region are as follows

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| North | : | Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur and Jaipur. |
| West | · | Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Dharwar, Hyderabad, Poona, and Rajkot. |
| South | : | Madras, Tiruchi, Vijayawada, Trivandrum. Kozhikode and Mysore. |
| East | : | Calcutta, Cuttack and Gauhati. |

In addition to the above, Kashmir State has two stations at Srinagar and Jammu, which have also become part of AIR network

In accordance with AIR's scheme of rationalising the location of stations, two broadcasting centres at Aurangabad and Baroda were closed down in 1953 and 1954 respectively Each station functions under the supervision of a Station Director or an Assistant Station Director with an Engineering Officer to help him in technical matters. The programmes for each station are generally drawn up independently and submitted to the Director-General for approval. Programmes are broadcast for about six to ten hours a day. They are generally split up into three transmissions—morning, afternoon and evening—the timings of each transmission being fixed in accordance with local requirements

*Programme Policy*

In its broadcasts, AIR gives prominence to instructional and cultural matters besides entertainment. As an instrument of a democratic

Government, it reflects public opinion and takes note of important trends and events It avoids politics of a controversial nature or publicity for political parties including election speeches It does not accept sponsored broadcasts or any matter that amounts to commercial advertising, nor does it include in its programmes any appeals for funds or contributions

Within the framework of the above policy, the different stations of AIR present programmes aimed at educating and entertaining listeners While the National Programmes of music, talks, news and important broadcasts, which aim at a country-wide coverage, are relayed from Delhi, the regional stations attempt to present the culture of their respective regions For the same reason, these stations broadcast most of their programmes in the regional languages.

*Programme Composition*

As is the case with broadcasting organisations the world over, music represents the bulk of AIR's programmes On an average, 75 hours of Indian music are broadcast per day by AIR's 22 stations A large number of talks and discussions of general interest, covering a variety of subjects, are broadcast by each station These are supplemented by periodical reviews of current affairs, book reviews and talks on social, intellectual and sports activities. On an average the programmes for women and children are broadcast entirely in Indian languages three times a week The following data show the composition and the time taken up by various categories of programmes during 1953

TABLE CLXIV

**PROGRAMME COMPOSITION**

**(Home Services)**

| | Type of programme | Total duration in hours | Approximate percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Indian music | | |
| | (a) Classical and light classical (vocal) | 13,400 | |
| | (b) Classical and light classical (instrumental and orchestral) . | 7,964 | 52 |
| | (c) Light music, including folk music, etc . | 11,811 | |
| | (d) Light music (instrumental and orchestral) | 528 | |
| 2. | Western music . .. . | 2,312 | |
| 3 | Talks, discussions and interviews . . | 3,314 | 5 |
| 4 | News bulletins .. . | 12,183 | |
| 5 | Radio reports . .. . | 1,316 | 22 |
| 6 | Local announcements, including commercial bulletins . | 1,712 | |
| 7 | Dramas, plays and features . . | 1,854 | 3 |
| 8. | Programmes for group listening including schools, rural, industrial, universities and Forces broadcasts . .. | 7,386 | 11 |
| 9. | Miscellaneous, such as music lessons, language lessons, women's and children s programmes, etc . .. | 4,489 | 7 |
| | Total . . .. | 68,329 | 100 |

*Growth of Listening*

The number of radio set owners in India has shown a steady increase since the inauguration of the service in 1927 as is indicated by the following figures :

TABLE CLXV

**NUMBER OF DOMESTIC RECEIVER SETS IN INDIA**

| Year | Number |
|---|---|
| 1927 | 3,594 |
| 1928 | 6,152 |
| 1929 | 7,775 |
| 1930 | 7,719 |
| 1931 | 8,056 |
| 1932 | 8,557 |
| 1933 | 10,872 |
| 1934 | 16,179 |
| 1935 | 24,839 |
| 1936 | 37,797 |
| 1937 | 50,680 |
| 1938 | 64,180 |
| 1939 | 92,772 |
| 1940 | 1,19,417 |
| 1941 | 1,47,121 |
| 1942 | 1,65,675 |
| 1943 | 1,76,061 |
| 1944 | 1,93,585 |
| 1945 | 2,02,829 |
| 1946 | 2,32,368 |
| 1917 (Aug.) | 2,56,161 |
| 1947 (Dec.) | 2,48,274 |
| 1948 | 2,86,046 |
| 1949 | 3,69,728 |
| 1950 | 5,07,324 |
| 1951 | 6,35,026 |
| 1952 | 6,94,560 |
| 1953 | 7,69,505 |
| 1954 | 8,35,246 |

It will thus be seen that during the first decade the growth of listening in India was a little slow, although the expansion was quite rapid later. The present rate of increase in the number of Broadcast Receiver Licences is about 11,000 each month.

In order to make people more radio conscious, All India Radio, in co-operation with the trade, organised a Radio Month in October 1954 All stations of AIR put out their best programmes during this month, and the Delhi and Madras stations organised *Sangeet Sammelans* of North Indian and Karnatic music on an ambitious scale.

*Types of Radio Licences*

In addition to Domestic Receiver Licences issued to individuals owning sets at their residences, there are other types of licences issued by the Post and Telegraphs Department as an agent of All India Radio. Amongst these licences the more important are:

(a) Possession and Demonstration Licences, taken out by radio dealers for the custody of sets at their business premises or for demonstration outside

(b) Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licences taken out by those desirous of reproducing broadcast programmes to attract customers.

(c) Community Broadcast Receiver Licences, taken out for the installation of community sets.

In 1954, in addition to 8,35,246 Domestic Receiver Licences, 71,948 other kinds of licences were issued by the Post Offices, thus making a total of 9,07,194 sets for the whole of India Broadcast Receiver Licences are issued at all head and sub-post offices and are valid for a year. They have to be renewed for the subsequent year by January 14, after which a graduated penalty is imposed The licence fees charged for different types of licences are as follows

TABLE CLXVI

| | Type of licence | Obtainable from | Fees (in rupees) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licence | PMG of the Circle | 50 |
| 2 | Possession Licence for dealers and non-dealers | " | 15 |
| 3 | Demonstration Licence .. | " | 15 |
| 4 | Community Broadcast Receiver Licence | " | 10 |
| 5 | Broadcast Receiver Licence (Domestic) | Post Offices | 15 |
| 6 | Broadcast Receiver Licences for schools . | " | 3 |
| 7. | Broadcast Receiver Licences for institutions for the blind .. .. | " | 3 |
| 8. | Broadcast Receiver Licences for crystal sets . . .. | " | 3 |

*Import and Production of Radio Sets in India*

Hitherto India has been depending mostly on imported sets. During recent years, however, a number of modern factories have been established for the manufacture of sets. In addition, a large number of sets are assembled on a cottage industry basis. The following tables show the position clearly :

TABLE CLXVII

**IMPORTS OF RADIO SETS**

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

| Year | Number | Value | Income from customs duty |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1939-40 | 43,684 | 61 28 | 21 19 |
| 1940-41 | 38,855 | 35 32 | 18 47 |
| 1941-42 | 52,416 | 41 73 | 22·18 |
| 1942-43 | 18,939 | 32 10 | 32 23 |
| 1943-44 | 5,384 | 6 53 | 11 78 |
| 1944-45 | 895 | 1 51 | 3 49 |
| 1945-46 | 5,982 | 7 04 | 10 56 |
| 1946-47 | 1,07,114 | 169 58 | 93 66 |
| 1947-48 | 1,92,172 | 288 40 | 1,81 18 |
| 1948-49 | 42,202 | 76 59 | 52 39 |
| 1949-50 | 43,355 | 71 66 | 63 09 |
| 1950-51 | 16,012 | 25 44 | 50 56 |
| 1951-52 | 29,121 | 52 64 | 92 90 |
| 1952-53 | 19,286 | 36 09 | 68 85 |
| 1953-54 | 13,042 | 23 45 | 45·42 |

TABLE CLXVIII

**PRODUCTION OF SETS IN INDIA**

| Year | Number of sets produced |
|---|---|
| 1947 | 3,036 |
| 1948 | 24,996 |
| 1949 | 16,836 |
| 1950 | 44,340 |
| 1951 | 61,800 |
| 1952 | 71,800 |
| 1953 | 56,300 |
| 1954 (Up to July) | 36,500 |

*Community Broadcasts*

Since listening facilities are very meagre in the rural areas, AIR operates a scheme of community broadcasts. Under this scheme, community sets are installed for public use in towns and villages by the State Governments or by local bodies. Special programmes for rural listeners and other special groups like industrial workers and students are, however, planned and produced by AIR in consultation with expert advisory committees. At present almost all stations of AIR broadcast rural programmes. The principal object of these programmes is to carry to the listeners information about all aspects of rural life which can be of practical use to them and which can widen their outlook and provide them with healthy entertainment. Folk music, plays, features, news, weather reports, talks on improved methods of agriculture, etc , form the bulk of these programmes. A recent innovation has been the introduction of farm forums. In these forums village people, who regularly listen in to such programmes and participate in the follow-up discussions, discuss the practicability of the suggestions made to improve the broadcasts. By the end of March 1954, 5,925 villages were in possession of community sets.

Community broadcasts are also meant for students. The object of these broadcasts is not to replace regular class-room teaching, but to supplement and extend it Fourteen stations of AIR—Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Vijayawada, Tiruchirapalli, Trivandrum, Lucknow, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Patna, Nagpur, Mysore and Jullundur—now broadcast programmes for schools In some States like Madras and Delhi, listening has been made part of the school curriculum. By the end of 1954, 4,900 primary and secondary schools listened regularly to such broadcasts

The industrial programmes broadcast from Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Lucknow are meant for workers in factories and provide information and entertainment. In March 1954 there were 188 sets in the industrial areas

The Delhi station of AIR and Radio Kashmir broadcast programmes for the Armed Forces.

*Five Year Plan for the Development of Broadcasting*

A five year plan for the development of broadcasting was drawn up by AIR early in 1952. This plan aims at strengthening and extending the present network of stations, improving the quality and variety of programmes and rationalising the location of stations It was approved by the Planning Commission in June 1952 A few minor changes have since been made. The essential features of the plan have, however, remained unaltered The main technical proposals in the plan are .

*Technical Aspect* ·

1. The installation of high-power 100 kw S W.[1] transmitters at Bombay, Delhi and Madras, with a view to strengthening zonal stations and enabling them to serve as important links in the national hook-up and also as centres for external broadcasts

2. The installation of six 50 kw. M W [2] transmitters, one each at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Jullundur and

1. Kw S W stands for Kilowatt Short wave.
2. Kw. M W. stands for Kilowatt Medium wave.

Lucknow,[3] with a view to increasing their primary service range and ensuring better reception over larger areas. Bangalore is a new addition. It is to replace the weak 1 kw. transmitter at Mysore.

3. The installation of 20 kw. M.W. transmitters at Ajmer, Cuttack, Patna, Cochin, Indore, Madras, Vijayawada and Delhi. The Indore transmitter will serve the needs of Madhya Bharat State, and the Cochin transmitter the Malayalam-speaking population.

4. The installation of 10 kw M W. transmitters, one each at Nagpur and Gauhati. In addition, another 10 kw S W. transmitter will be installed at Gauhati to serve the tribal areas.

5. The setting up of pilot stations of 1 kw. strength at Rajkot, Poona and Jaipur to serve the people of Saurashtra, South Bombay State and Rajasthan.

6. The shifting of the 5 kw. transmitter from Baroda to Poona.

7. The opening of a 2·5 kw S W. station at Simla to serve Himachal Pradesh, and the provision of auxiliary studios at Patiala and Chandigarh.

8 The construction of studio buildings at Calcutta and Madras, and the extension of Broadcasting House at New Delhi

9 The Provision of additional studio facilities at Trivandrum and Hyderabad.

10 The expansion of the Research Department for research on technical problems for the improvement of the service.

*Execution of the Plan*

The total expenditure sanctioned for the development plan is Rs. 4 02 crore While a part of the plan remains to be executed, a large number of projects have already been completed Among these, special mention may be made of the following:

1 A 50 kw M W transmitter at Calcutta, the first of the six high power M W transmitters proposed under the plan, went on the air on January 8, 1951

2. Ten kw. M W. installations started functioning at Nagpur and Gauhati on March 12, and May 10, 1953, respectively.

3. A 1 kw M W transmitter along with the studios was set up at Poona on October 2, 1953 It is proposed to replace this transmitter shortly by one of 5 kw. power.

4 A 50 kw M W transmitter went on the air at Bombay on March 20, 1954. This transmitter serves an area of nearly 30,000 sq miles.

5 A 50 kw M W. transmitter was opened at Ahmedabad on June 6, 1954

3. It was originally proposed to install the transmitter at Allahabad but later, for administrative considerations, it was decided to locate the transmitter at Lucknow. The building is under construction at Chinhat on the Lucknow-Barabanki Road.

6. A 50 kw M.W. transmitter was inaugurated at Jullundur on August 29, 1954 This transmitter is situated between Jullundur and Ludhiana.

7 New studio buildings were constructed at Madras by March 1954, and the studios at New Delhi extended by July 1954

8. A 1 kw M W transmitter was opened at Rajkot on January 4, 1955

9 A 1 kw M W transmitter was opened at Jaipur on April 9, 1955

10 A 50 kw M W transmitter was opened at Lucknow on April, 13, 1955

The entire development work under the Plan is likely to be completed by March 1956 At the end of this period, AIR will have 55 transmitters at 29 centres, with an aggregate radiated power of 1,160 kw To the existing AIR network will be added new stations at Bangalore, Indore and Simla

The new and old stations will be able to provide a satisfactory medium-wave service for an area of 5,42,000 sq miles, covering roughly one-third of the country and a population of about 18 5 crores

*Improvement of Programmes*

All possible efforts are being made by AIR to improve the standard of its programmes A number of steps have already been taken to attain this end. A Music Audition Board with a Northern and a Southern Panel was constituted in July 1952 to audition classical and light classical music artistes who would broadcast from AIR A Central Advisory Board for Music, composed of eminent musicians and music lovers, was also constituted in April 1953 to advise the Government on the music policy of AIR Light Music Units were set up at Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and Vijaywada early in 1953 A Central Programme Advisory Committee to advise on the general composition and complexion of programmes in the Home Services, and a Central Hindi Advisory Committee to advise on the Hindi programmes of AIR were constituted They held their first sittings in August 1953 A committee was set up in the same year to screen News Readers and Announcers in English and Indian languages at all stations of AIR. A National Programme of Talks in English was also inaugurated

*Programme Journals*

The programmes planned by the different stations of AIR are announced in advance by the following journals.

| Name of Journal | Published from | Language | Periodicity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Listener | Delhi | English | Weekly |
| Awaz | , | Urdu | Fortnightly |
| Sarang | ,, | Hindi | ,, |
| Betar Jagat | Calcutta | Bengali | ,, |
| Vanoli | Madras | Tamil | ,, |
| Vani | ,, | Telugu | ,, |
| Nabhovani | Ahmedabad | Gujarati | ,, |

*External Services*

The External Services Division was set up in 1939, and the first broadcast was addressed to listeners in Afghanistan The Division now broadcasts on six short wave transmitters in 16 languages including Afghan, Burmese, Kuoyu-Cantonese, Indonesian, Pushtu, Persian, Arabic, Swahili and French, besides English and the Indian languages. Providing a round-the-clock service from midnight to midnight, each target area of the world from China in the East to the West Indies in the Western Hemisphere is served by the Division. For the people of Indian origin abroad there is a general service in English, Hindi, Tamil and Gujarati For the nationals of other countries there is a regional service in their respective tongues. The staff employed for these services includes nationals of the countries for which the broadcasts are designed.

Out of the total transmission output of 23 hours a day, Hindi covers 4½ hours, Tamil 1¼ hours, Gujarati 1 hour, Chinese 1¼ hours, Burmese 1 hour, Indonesian ¾ hour, Persian 1 hour, Arabic 2 hours, Afghan 1 hour and 10 minutes, Pushto 1 hour, Swahili 2 hours, French 3 hours, and English 2 hours

Twenty-eight news bulletins in 16 languages are broadcast in the External Services

The External Services programmes are given publicity through journals in English Arabic, Persian, Afghan-Persian, Chinese and Burmese These journals are published monthly and are sent free of cost to listeners in the target areas The English journal, *India Calling*, is printed in two editions, "Eastern" and "Western". The Eastern edition is meant for people of Indian origin in East and South-East Asia and for people speaking Chinese, Indonesian and Burmese; while the Western edition contains programmes for people of Indian origin in East and South Africa and Mauritius and for non-Indian listeners of the Middle Eastern countries, in addition to English and French listeners in Europe

*News Services Division*

The main activity of the News Services Division of AIR is the dissemination of accurate news of happenings in India and abroad for listeners in this country, for people of Indian origin abroad and for listeners in the neighbouring countries This organisation came into being in 1937, centralisation being decided upon to avoid duplication of expert professional staff at a number of centres and for the purpose of effecting savings in overhead expenditure. The organisation developed rapidly in the course of the war The News Services Division not only prepares bulletins for broadcast in English but is also responsible for all news bulletins in Indian languages. The Indian language bulletins are prepared by the translating units from key scripts provided by the editors. Basic scripts for news bulletins broadcast in foreign languages are also prepared in English, but their translation and presentation in the various foreign languages is the responsibility of the Programme Units controlled by the External Services Division The news bulletins are radiated on short-wave transmitters from Delhi and relayed by the different stations of AIR.

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast in English and Hindi four times a day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujaarti and Assamese three times a day; in Kannada, Kashmiri and Dogri, Malayalam, Punjabi and Urdu twice and in Gorkhali once a day.

The News Services Division, which is today one of the largest news organisations in the world, puts out 70 daily news bulletins in 26 Indian and foreign languages.

To give wider coverage to news from the State, regional news bulletins have also been started. The Lucknow station issues a bulletin in Hindi, Nagpur in Hindi and Marathi, Bombay in Marathi and Gujarati, Madras in Tamil and Telugu, and Calcutta in Bengali.

TABLE CLXIX

**RADIO STATIONS IN INDIA**

**(As on October 2, 1954)**

| S No | Station | Date of opening | Power | Medium wavelength |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ahmedabad | 6-6-1954 | 50 0 kw. M W. (Replaced 1 k w transmitter on 16-4-49) | 352 9 m. |
| 2. | Allahabad | 1-2-1949 | 1 0 kw M W. | 394 7 m. |
| 3. | Baroda (now merged with Ahmedabad) | 16-12-1948 | 5 0 „ „ | .. |
| 4 | Bombay-1 | 20-3-1954 | 50 0 „ „ (Replaced 1 5 k w M W. installed on 23-7-1927) | 545 5 m. |
| | Bombay-2 | 4-2-1938 | 10 0 kw S W | According to season |
| | Bombay-3 | 20-12-1948 | 0 2 „ „ | „ |
| | Bombay-4 | 16-2-1949 | 1 0 k w M W | 243 9 m |
| 5 | Calcutta-1 | 26-8-1927 | 1 5 „ „ | 370 4 m |
| | Calcutta-2 | 16-8-1938 | 10 0 kw S W. | According to season |
| | Calcutta-3 | 3-1-1949 | 0 25 „ „ | „ |
| | Calcutta-4 | 8-1-1951 | 50 0 kw M W | 447 8 m. |
| | Calcutta-5 | 3-1-1954 | 0 2 „ „ | 300 m. |
| 6. | Cuttack | 28-1-1948 | 1 0 „ „ | 222 2 m. |
| 7 | Delhi-1 | 1-1-1936 | 10 0 „ „ | 337 1 m |
| | Delhi-2 | 16-12-1937 | 10 0 kw S W. | According to season |
| | Delhi-3 | 1-6-1938 | 5 0 „ „ | „ |
| | Delhi-4 | 19-2-1940 | 10 0 „ „ | „ |
| | Delhi-5 | 1-5-1944 | 100 0 „ „ | „ |
| | Delhi-6 | 1-3-1949 | 1 0 kw M W | 280 4 m. |
| | Delhi-7 | 1-6-1944 | 100 0 kw S W. | According to season |
| | Delhi-8 | 16-2-1944 | 7 5 „ „ | „ |
| | Delhi-9 | 16-3-1944 | 7 5 „ „ | „ |
| | Delhi-10 | 1-5-1945 | 20 0 „ „ | „ |
| | Delhi-11 | 1-11-1945 | 20 0 „ „ | „ |
| 8. | Dharwar | 8-1-1950 | 1.0 kw. M W. | 405 4 m. |
| 9 | Gauhati | 10-5-1953 | 10 0 „ „ (Replaced 1 0 k w. M.W transmitter installed on 11-7-1948) | 384 6 m. |
| 10. | Hyderabad | 1-4-1950 | 5 0 kw M W. | 411 0 m. |

**RADIO STATIONS IN INDIA**—(*contd.*)

| S No. | Station | Date of opening | Power | Medium wavelength |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Jullundur | 29-8-1954 | 50 0 ,, ,, (Replaced 1 0 kw M.W transmitter installed on 16-4-1949) | 422 5 m. |
| 12. | Kozhikode | 14-5-1950 | 1 0 kw. M.W | 517-2 m. |
| 13. | Lucknow | 13-4-1955 | 50 kw M W (Replaced 5.0 kw. M W transmitter installed on 2-4-1938) | 294 1 m. |
| 14 | Madras-1 | 4-1-1949 | 1 0 kw M W. (Replaced 0 25 k w M W transmitter installed on 16-6-1938) | 270 3 m. |
| | Madras-2 | 16-6-1938 | 10 0 kw S W. | According to season |
| | Madras-3 | 4-1-1949 | 0 5 ,, ,, | ,, |
| | Madras-4 | 9-6-1950 | 1 0 kw M W. | 211 3 m. |
| 15 | Mysore | 1-4-1950(*a*) | 0 25 kw M W. | 309 3 m |
| | | 1-4-1950(*a*) | 0 35 kw S W. | According to season |
| 16 | Nagpur | 12-3-1953 | 10 0 kw M W (Replaced 1 0 kw. M W transmitter installed on 16-7-1948) | 508 5 m. |
| 17 | Patna | 26-1-1948 | 5 0 kw M W. | 265 5 m. |
| 18. | Poona | 2-10-1953 | 1 0 ,, ,, | 375 0 m |
| 19. | Tiruchirapalli | 16-5-1939 | 5 0 ,, ,, | 389 6 m |
| 20. | Trivandrum | 1-4-1950(*a*) | 5 0 ,, ,, | 454 5 m. |
| 21 | Vijayawada | 1-12-1948 | 1 0 ,, ,, | 357.1 m |
| 22. | Radio Kashmir(*b*) | | | |
| | Jammu | 1-12-1947 | 1 0 kw M W | 303 00 m |
| | Srinagar | 1-7-1948 | 1 0 ,, ,, | 201 35 m |
| | | | 1 0 kw S W | According to season |
| | Rajkot | 4-1-1955 | 1 0 kw M W | 329 7 m. |
| | Jaipur | 9-5-1955 | 1 0 kw M.W. | 267 9 m. |

(*a*) The date of taking over by AIR network.

(*b*) Radio Kashmir was integrated into AIR network in July 1954

## FREQUENCY-WAVELENGTH-CONVERSION CHART

Each radio station is assigned a particular "frequency" or "wavelength" It is simple enough to change frequency into wavelength or *vice versa* by making use of the following formula ·

Frequency (cycles per second) = Speed of radio wave in meters per second or 300,000,000/ wavelength in meters.

Thus if we want to find out the frequency of the Delhi station which operates on 337 1 meters, we get the following result.

$$= \frac{300,000,000}{337\ 1} \text{ or } 890,000 \text{ cycles or } 890 \text{ kilo cycles}$$

The following table gives some ready-made calculations of frequencies expressed in wavelengths

TABLE CLXX

| Frequency Kc/s | Wavelength Meters | Frequency Kc/s | Wavelength Meters |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3,305 | 90 77 | 9,400 | 31 91 |
| 3,325 | 90 23 | 9,505 | 31 56 |
| 3,495 | 85 84 | 9 565 | 31 36 |
| 3,773 | 79 53 | 9,610 | 31 22 |
| 4,800 | 62 50 | 9,615 | 31 20 |
| 4,920 | 60 98 | 9,642 | 31 11 |
| 4,960 | 60 48 | 9,660 | 31 05 |
| 4,963 | 60 18 | 9,690 | 30 96 |
| 5,000 | 60 00 | 9,700 | 30 93 |
| 5,030 | 59 64 | 9,720 | 30 86 |
| 5,305 | 56 55 | 9,735 | 30 82 |
| 5,975 | 50 21 | 9,900 | 30 30 |
| 5,990 | 50 08 | 10,000 | 30 00 |
| 6,000 | 50 00 | 10,365 | 28 94 |
| 6,010 | 49 92 | 5 | 28 94 |
| 6,045 | 49 62 | 11,085 5 | 27 60 |
| 6,065 | 49 16 | 11,160 | 26 88 |
| 6,070 | 49 42 | 11,640 | 25 77 |
| 6,090 | 49 26 | 11,720 | 25 60 |
| 6,110 | 49 10 | 11,760 | 25 51 |
| 6,115 | 49 06 | 11,750 | 25 53 |
| 6,125 | 48 98 | 11,860 | 25 30 |
| 6,145 | 48 80 | 11,895 | 25 22 |
| 6,700 | 44.78 | 11,930 | 25 15 |
| 6,825 | 43 99 | 12,000 | 25.00 |
| 7,105 | 42 22 | 12,480 | 24 04 |
| 7,150 | 41 96 | 13,600 | 22 06 |
| 7,215 | 41 58 | 14,880 | 20 16 |
| 7,250 | 41 38 | 15,140 | 19.82 |
| 7,262 5 | 41 30 | 15,150 | 19 80 |
| 7,310 | 41 04 | 15,285 | 19 63 |
| 7,325 | 40 96 | 15,450 | 19 42 |
| 7,440 | 40 32 | 16,800 | 17 86 |
| 7,500 | 40 00 | 17,666 | 16 98 |
| 7,671 | 39 11 | 17,784 | 16 87 |
| 8,005 | 37 48 | 17,835 | 16.82 |
| 8,900 | 33 71 | 18,680 | 16.06 |
| 9,060 | 33 11 | 19,980 | 15.02 |
| 9,368 | 32 02 | 21,590 | 13 90 |

TABLE CLXXI

**COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL RECEIVERS INSTALLED IN STATES**

**(AS ON MARCH 31, 1954)**

| Name of State | Community sets | | | | | School broad-cast re-ceiver sets | Grand total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban | Indus-trial | Others | Total | | |
| 1. Andhra | 1,045 | 106 | | 12 | 1,163 | 364 | 1,527 |
| 2. Assam .. | 85 | 8 | . | | 93 | 14 | 107 |
| 3 Bihar | 322 | | | | 322 | 275 | 597 |
| 4 Bombay | 634 | 148 | 64 | | 846 | 350 | 1,196 |
| 5 Delhi | 155 | | | . | 155 | 30 | 185 |
| 6 Hyderabad | 140 | 40 | 3 | . | 183 | 50 | 233 |
| 7 Jammu and Kashmir | 263 | 103 | 5 | 10 | 381 | 3 | 384 |
| 8 Madras | 1,299 | 167 | . | 67 | 1,533 | 763 | 2,296 |
| 9 Mysore(a) | 382 | 41 | 21 | 8 | 452 | | 452(b) |
| 10 Madhya Pradesh | 581 | 26 | | | 607 | 5 | 612 |
| 11 Orissa | 214 | 63 | 17 | | 294 | 88 | 382 |
| 12 Punjab | 283 | 42 | | | 325 | 193 | 518 |
| 13 Uttar Pradesh | 188 | 59 | 32 | | 279 | 321 | 600 |
| 14. West Bengal . | 214 | 215 | 21 | . | 480 | 175 | 655 |
| 15 Travancore-Cochin | 90 | . | 25 | . | 115 | 85 | 200 |
| | 5,925 | 1,018 | 188 | 97 | 7,228 | 2,716 | 9,944 |

(a) As on December 31, 1953

(b) Figures for school receivers not included.

## TABLE CLXXII

## NEWS BULLETINS BROADCAST BY ALL INDIA RADIO IN THE HOME SERVICE

**(As on March 31, 1954)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of bulletins | 44 |
| Number of Indian languages covered | 16 |
| English | 1 |

| Language | Time of broadcast | Duration (in minutes) | Total duration (in minutes) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Assamese | (1) 0700 hrs | 15 | 40 |
| | (2) 1300 ,, | 10 | |
| | (3) 1900 ,, | 15 | |
| 2 Bengali | (4) 0730 ,, | 15 | 40 |
| | (5) 1250 ,, | 10 | |
| | (6) 1930 ,, | 15 | |
| 3 English | (7) 0800 ,, | 15 | 45 |
| | (8) 1330 ,, | 10 | |
| | (9) 1800 ,, | 5 | |
| | (10) 2100 ,, | 15 | |
| 4 Gujarati | (11) 0845 ,, | 15 | 40 |
| | (12) 1300 ,, | 10 | |
| | (13) 2015 ,, | 15 | |
| 5 Gorkhali | (14) 1930 ,, | 11 | 11 |
| 6. Hindi | (15) 0815 ,, | 15 | 45 |
| ,, | (16) 1340 ,, | 10 | |
| ,, | (17) 1805 ,, | 5 | |
| ,, | (18) 2115 ,, | 15 | |
| ,, (for troops) | (19) 1850 ,, | 5 | 5 |
| 7 Kannada | (20) 0715 ,, | 15 | 30 |
| | (21) 1915 ,, | 15 | |
| 8 Kashmiri | (22) 0930 ,, | 10 | 20 |
| | (23) 1815 ,, | 10 | |
| 9 Dogri | (24) 0910 ,, | 10 | 20 |
| | (25) 1830 ,, | 10 | |
| 10 Malayalam | (26) 0730 ,, | 15 | 30 |
| | (27) 1930 ,, | 15 | |
| 11 Marathi | (28) 0830 ,, | 15 | 40 |
| | (29) 1250 ,, | 10 | |
| | (30) 2000 ,, | 15 | |
| 12 Oriya | (31) 0715 ,, | 15 | 40 |
| | (32) 1310 ,, | 10 | |
| | (33) 1915 ,, | 15 | |
| 13 Punjabi | (34) 0830 ,, | 15 | 30 |
| | (35) 2015 ,, | 15 | |
| 14 Tamil | (36) 0715 ,, | 15 | 40 |
| | (37) 1400 ,, | 10 | |
| | (38) 1915 ,, | 15 | |
| 15 Telugu | (39) 0700 ,, | 15 | 40 |
| | (40) 1350 ,, | 10 | |
| | (41) 1900 ,, | 15 | |
| 16. Urdu | (42) 0900 ,, | 15 | 30 |
| | (43) 2000 ,, | 15 | |
| 17. Konkani (from Bombay) | (44) 20 45 hrs to 21 15 hrs (Composite programme including news etc ) | | |

## TABLE CLXXIII

### NEWS BULLETINS BROADCAST BY ALL INDIA RADIO FOR OVERSEAS LISTENERS

Number of foreign languages covered . 11
Number of Indian languages .. 3
Number of bulletins 29

| | | Time for broadcasts | Duration (in minutes) | Total duration (in minutes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | General Service | | | |
| | (a) For Indians in East and South-East Asia | | | |
| | English .. . | 0600 hrs | 10 | 20 |
| | | 1905 ,, | 10 | |
| | Hindi .. .. . | 0620 ,, | 10 | 20 |
| | | 1430 ,, | 10 | |
| | Tamil . .. .. | 0610 ,, | 10 | 20 |
| | | 1730 ,, | 10 | |
| | (b) For Indians in East, South-East Africa and Mauritius | | | |
| | English .. . | 0940 ,, | 10 | 20 |
| | | 2115 ,, | 10 | |
| | Hindi . .. | 1030 ,, | 10 | 20 |
| | | 2130 ,, | 10 | |
| | Gujarati .. . | 0930 ,, | 10 | 20 |
| | | 2200 ,, | 10 | |
| 2 | Burmese Service | | | |
| | (For Burmese listeners mainly in Burma and surrounding areas in South-East Asia) | | | |
| | Burmese . . | 0615 ,, | 10 | 20 |
| | | 1645 ,, | 10 | |
| 3 | Chinese Service | | | |
| | (For Chinese listeners in China and in South-East Asia) | | | |
| | Kuoyu . .. | 1500 ,, | 10 | 20 |
| | Cantonese .. | 1545 ,, | 10 | |
| 4 | Indonesian Service | | | |
| | Indonesian . . . | 1730 ,, | 10 | 10 |
| 5 | Persian Service | | | |
| | (For Iranian Listeners in Persia and the Persian Gulf) | | | |
| | Persian . | 2315 ,, | 10 | 10 |
| 6 | Arabic Service | | | |
| | Arabic . .. .. | 1015 ,, | 10 | 50 |
| | | 2315 ,, | 10 | |
| | | 0025 ,, | 5 | |
| | (Dictation speed) . . | 2215 ,, | 25 | |
| 7 | Afghan Service | | | |
| | (For Afghan listeners in Afghanistan and the Tribal Area) | | | |
| | Afghan | | | |
| | Persian . .. . | 2205 ,, | 10 | 10 |
| 8 | Pushtu Service | | | |
| | (For the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, the Tribal Area and Pushtu Listeners in Afghanistan) | | | |
| | Pushtu . .. | 0845 ,, | 10 | 20 |
| | | 1920 ,, | 10 | |
| 9. | European Service | | | |
| | English .. .. . | 1305 ,, | 10 | 10 |
| | French .. .. | 0120 ,, | 10 | 10 |
| 10. | In addition, there is a service in Pothoari for listeners in Western Pakistan: | | | |
| | Pothoari .. .. .. | 0915 ,, | 15 | 30 |
| | | 2015 ,, | 15 | |
| | TOTAL .. | | 5 hrs. and | 10 mts. |

TABLE CLXXIV

## TIMINGS AND DURATION OF PROGRAMME BROADCAST BY ALL INDIA RADIO FOR OVERSEAS LISTENERS

(**All times relate to Indian Standard Time**)

| | | Time for broadcasts | Duration of broadcast (in minutes) | Total duration (in minutes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | General Service | | | |
| | (*a*) For Indians in East and South-East Asia | | | |
| | English | 0600 hrs | 10 | 20 |
| | | 1905 „ | 10 | |
| | Hindi . . . | 0620 „ | 10 | 20 |
| | | 1530 „ | 10 | |
| | Tamil | 0610 „ | 10 | 20 |
| | | 1615 „ | 10 | |
| | (*b*) For Indians in East, South-East Africa and Mauritius | | | |
| | English . | 0940 „ | 10 | 20 |
| | | 2115 „ | 10 | |
| | Hindi . | 1030 „ | 10 | 20 |
| | | 2125 „ | 10 | |
| | Gujarati | 0930 „ | 10 | 20 |
| | | 2200 „ | 10 | |
| | Swahili | 1515 „ | 11 | 11 |
| 2 | Burmese Service | | | |
| | (For Burmese listeners mainly in Burma and surrounding areas in South-East Asia) | | | |
| | Burmese | 0615 „ | 10 | 20 |
| | | 1645 „ | 10 | |
| 3 | Chinese Service | | | |
| | (For Chinese listeners in China and in South-East Asia) | | | |
| | Kuoyu | 1800 „ | 10 | 20 |
| | Cantonese . | 1730 „ | 10 | |
| 4 | Indonesian Service | | | |
| | Indonesian | 1730 „ | 10 | 10 |
| 5 | Persian Service | | | |
| | (For Iranian listeners in Persia and the Persian Gulf) | | | |
| | Persian | 2315 , | 10 | 10 |
| 6 | Arabic Service | | | |
| | Arabic . | 1035 , | 10 | 40 |
| | | 2310 „ | 10 | |
| | | 2220 „ | 20 | |
| 7 | Afghan Service | | | |
| | (For Afghan listeners in Afghanistan and the Tribal area) | | | |
| | Afghan Persian . | 2215 „ | 10 | 10 |
| 8 | Pushtu Service | | | |
| | (For the North-East Frontier Province of Pakistan, the Tribal Area and Pushtu listeners in Afghanistan) | | | |
| | Pushtu | 0900 „ | 15 | 25 |
| | | 1915 „ | 10 | |
| 9 | European Service | | | |
| | English . | 1305 „ | 10 | 20 |
| | French . . | 0120 „ | 10 | |
| 10 | Pothoari Service | | | |
| | (For listeners in West Punjab districts adjoining Jammu and Kashmir State) | | | |
| | Pothoari . . | 0915 „ | 15 | 30 |
| | | 1845 „ | 15 | |
| | TOTAL . | | 5 hours 16 | minutes. |

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## CHAPTER XXV

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

India's culture, which is as rich as it is ancient, has seen many vicissitudes without losing its identity and continuity The artists who once adorned the imperial court of Delhi sought the patronage of local chiefs and princes on the decline of Mughal authority. During the uncongenial atmosphere of alien rule, the continuity of the country's cultural tradition was maintained in the princely States under the auspices of their rulers Now that the princes and the former landed interests are no longer able to sustain them, the Central Government has now assumed direct patronage of art and culture. While it is trying to encourage artists and men of letters in every way, it is at the same time fostering art consciousness among the people. Indian painters, sculptors and musicians are now addressing themselves to a wider public

On the suggestion of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Government of India decided to set up a National Cultural Trust to promote art and culture through the agency of three national academies, namely, an Academy of Letters for Indian languages, literature, philosophy and history, an Academy of Arts (including graphic, plastic and applied) and Architecture, and an Academy of Dance, Drama and Music

In pursuance of the decision, representatives of visual arts, men of letters and representatives of dance, drama and music were invited to separate conferences with the representatives of the Government of India. The respective conferences made positive recommendations in the shape of resolutions and the Government was able to establish the three academies during 1953 and 1954.

### SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

The *Sangeet Natak Akadami* (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music), constituted by a resolution of the Ministry of Education, was inaugurated in January 1953 The chief objective of the *Akadami* is to foster and develop Indian dance, drama (including films) and music and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country. Also the *Akadami* will co-ordinate the activities of regional organisations, promote research, set up training institutions, sponsor festivals and cultural exchanges in the field of dance, drama and music

*Organisational Set-up*

The *Akadami* functions through a General Council, an Executive Board, a Finance Committee and other standing or *ad hoc* committees which the General Council or the Executive Board may appoint The General Council consists of a chairman, a treasurer, five nominees of the Central Government, 16 representatives of the organisations connected with dance, drama and music, two representatives each of the *Sahitya* and *Lalit Kala Akadamis*, two representatives each of the Academies of Hindustani and Karnatak music, and eight eminent artists in the field of dance, drama and music elected in their individual capacity by the General Council. The chairman and vice-chairman of the *Akadami* are Sri P.V Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court and Srimati Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya respectively.

*Present Programme*

The main task that the *Sangeet Natak Akadami* has set itself for the present is the establishment of regional academies in the States. These have already been formed and are actively working in Assam, Bhopal, Bihar, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Madras, Orissa, Saurashtra and Rajasthan The *Akadami* has built up an impressive library of books, rare records of vocal and instrumental music, musical instruments and documentary films. It has accorded recognition to about 56 institutions and given generous grants to various organisations.

The *Akadami's* programme of work includes the institution of awards for dance, drama and folk-dance, the administration of the President's awards for music; the sponsoring of an annual National Drama Festival, the organisation of film seminars, the filming and recording of eminent musicians and the collection of *rag and tal* paintings

*National Drama Festival*

An important programme sponsored by the *Akadami* and organised by the *Delhi Natya Sangh* was the National Drama Festival, the first of its kind in India in recent times. It was inaugurated by the President, Dr Rajendra Prasad, on November 22, 1954, at New Delhi During the festival, which lasted well over a month, 21 plays in 14 Indian languages including Sanskrit, and a Greek play in English were staged These were selected out of 102 plays which had, in the first instance, been staged during regional drama festivals at 18 different centres. The Theatre Centre (India) availed itself of the occasion to organise a symposium in which subjects like "the place of music and dance in drama" and "the problem of the verse drama" were discussed by a number of distinguished artists and critics.

The plays were divided into three categories, traditional, folk and modern. In the first category, the Marathi play *Bhau Bandki*, produced by the Bombay *Marathi Sahitya Sangh*, was ranked first. Among the folk plays, *Sonit Kumari* in Assamese produced by the Assam *Sangeet Natak Akadami* of Shillong and the Manipuri play *Haorang Leisang Saphabai* by the Manipur Dramatic Union, Imphal, were found to be the best. Rabindranath Tagore's *Raktakarabi* produced by *Bohurupee* of Calcutta was placed first among the modern plays

*National Music Festival*

The *Sangeet Natak Akadami* also sponsored the National Festival of Music which was inaugurated by Dr B V Keskar at the Diwan-i-Aam in Red Fort at Delhi on March 26,1954. The Festival was organised by the *Bharatiya Kala Kendra*, a non-official arts organisation. The Festival included 43 programmes by over 60 eminent artists. Folk music was presented by a number of parties from the States.

## SAHITYA AKADAMI

The *Sahitya Akadami* (National Academy of Letters) was inaugurated on March 12, 1954. It is a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all Indian languages, and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country.

*Organisation*

The supreme authority of the *Akadami* vests in the General Council which consists of 72 members, including a chairman, a treasurer, five

nominees of the Government of India, one nominee each of Part A, B and C States, representatives of the 14 languages of India enumerated in the Constitution; 14 representatives of the universities of India, eight nominees of the Government of India chosen for their eminence in the field of letters, and two representatives each of the *Sangeet Natak Akadami* and the *Lalit Kala Akadami*. Subject to the policy directives of the General Council, the executive authority of the *Akadami* vests in an Executive Board of fourteen, with Sri Jawaharlal Nehru as chairman, and Dr. S Radhakrishnan as vice-chairman

In order to collect preliminary data, the *Akadami* requested the States to recommend the names of authentic literary organisations as well as of eminent men of letters and scholars in their respective areas.

*Current Programme*

The main idea behind the current programme of the *Akadami* is gradually to make people conscious of the unity of Indian literature, though written in many languages One of the first tasks that the *Akadami* has, therefore, set itself is the publication of a National Bibliography of Indian Literature The proposed bibliography will include all books of significance or literary merit published in the twentieth century in the 14 major languages specified in the Constitution as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors "Literature", for the purpose of this bibliography has been liberally defined so as to include all important books

The publication of a bibliography of all the books published in India since January 1954, a *Who's Who* of Indian literature, edited texts of all the works of Kalidasa, anthologies covering poetry, drama and short stories in the Indian languages, and the preparation of a standard work in English and Hindi on the history and development of modern Indian literatures are among the other activities of the *Akadami*.

*Translations*

The writers and scholars in each language have been invited to recommend the best works, both ancient and modern, in their language, which they consider suitable for translation into other Indian languages The *Akadami* is also collecting information about bi-lingual writers who can translate directly from one Indian language into another

The Government of India has announced prizes of Rs 5,000/- for the most outstanding books[1] published since independence in each of the 14 languages The books are chosen by the *Sahitya Akadami* in consultation with the appropriate Advisory Boards

## LALIT KALA AKADAMI

The *Lalit Kala Akadami* (National Academy of Art) was set up by a resolution of the Ministry of Education in October 1953 and inaugurated in August 1954 Its primary function is to encourage and promote study and research in the fields of painting, sculpture, architecture, and applied arts It will also co-ordinate the activities of the regional or State academies, promote co-operation among art associations, encourage exchange of ideas between various schools of art, publish literature on art, and foster national and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and art objects

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1 A list of books selected for the awards is given in the appendix.

*Organisation*

Like the other *Akadamis*, the *Lalitkala Akadami* also functions through a General Council, an Executive Board, a Finance Committee and other standing committee or committees which may be considered essential to carry out the work of the *Akadami*. The General Council consists of a chairman, a treasurer, the Director, National Museum of India, the Curator of the National Gallery of Modern Art, five nominees of the Government of India, one nominee each of the Part A, B and C States, 15 representatives of art associations recognised by the *Akadami*, and nine eminent artists from the different regions of India to be elected in their individual capacity by the General Council. The Executive Board, which consists of the chairman and the vice-chairman of the General Council, a treasurer, three nominees of the Government of India on the General Council, and nine members to be elected by the General Council, is headed by Sri D P Roy Chowdhury, the Principal of the Government School of Art, Madras.

*Publications*

The *Akadami* has begun its publication programme by bringing out a portfolio of contemporary paintings including the works of Abanindranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Sarda Ukil, Jamini Roy and Amrita Sher Gil. It has also published a set of 12 picture postcards in colour, mostly of Rajasthani paintings and an album of Mughal miniatures.

Among its forthcoming publications are an album of Pahari paintings on the Krishna legend, an album of Udaipur paintings and a brochure on Gujarati paintings. The first issue of the *Akadami's* official journal called *Lalit Kala* is expected to be out by July 1955.

The copying of the frescoes at Badami in the Bijapur District of Bombay is already in progress under the direction of an expert. The size of the copies is the same as the original.

*Folk Arts and Crafts Survey*

An important programme of the *Akadami* is a detailed country-wide survey of the surviving folk arts and crafts and the working conditions of the craftsmen. A beginning has already been made with a survey in West Bengal. It is proposed to cover the Punjab in the next survey.

*Exhibitions*

The first Art Exhibition sponsored by the *Akadami* inaugurated in New Delhi on January 13, 1955, was that of Canadian paintings. Organised by the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta, this was also shown in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Another exhibition, that of Hungarian folk arts, was opened by the Governor of Bengal on February 14, 1955, in Calcutta. This will be on view in Bombay and Delhi also.

The first National Exhibition of Art to be organised by the *Akadami* was inaugurated by the President of India on March 22, 1955, in Delhi. Selected items from this exhibition are to be subsequently shown in other important art centres of the country. The *Akadami* has instituted awards for the best exhibits, the highest being a gold plaque and a cash prize of Rs. 2,000. There are a number of other awards, that is, two of Rs 1,000 each, two of Rs 500 each, and four of Rs 250 each, for other deserving competitors.

*Grant of Recognition*

The *Akadami* proposes to grant recognition and affiliation to important societies and associations doing valuable work in the field of art. It is also trying to establish regional academies in the States.

CULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR YOUNG WORKERS

In 1953, the Government of India initiated scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 250 per month, for young workers who had already received their basic training and shown outstanding promise in different fields of cultural activity such as fine arts, music, dance, drama and films. The awards are open to Indian nationals between 18 and 35 years of age with sufficient general education and of outstanding promise in their chosen fields. The selection is made by the Ministry of Education through a Selection Committee The selected scholars work at a recognised institution or under an approved expert Each scholarship is normally tenable for two years, though in exceptional cases the period may be extended by another year.

About 2,000 applications were received for the first awards under the scheme Forty-nine of the selected scholars had thus started their studies early in 1955

ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY AUTHORS

In order to assist distinguished men of letters who may find themselves in straitened circumstances, a sum of Rs 1,50,000 was set aside by the Government of India for the year 1954-55. So far, assistance ranging from Rs 50 to Rs 150 per month and lump sum grants ranging from Rs 250 to Rs 1,000 have been given to 80 people. The provision for the year 1955-56 has been increased to Rs. 2 lakh

OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Among the other cultural activities during the year were the inauguration of the National Gallery of Modern Art , the establishment of the first Mountaineering Institute, the organisation of the Youth Festival, the Republic Day cultural pageant and folk dances, the children's film festival and a number of other festivals for children

*National Gallery of Art*

The National Gallery of Modern Art inaugurated by Dr Radhakrishnan at Jaipur House, New Delhi, on March 29, 1954, satisfies a long-felt need The work of collecting modern paintings for the Gallery was first started when the Government of India acquired 30 paintings of Amrita Sher Gil in 1948-49 at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Paintings of other Indian artists were acquired subsequently and the Gallery now possesses works of nearly 30 artists, including Rabindranath Tagore, A R. Chugtai and Nandalal Bose

To mark the inauguration of the Gallery, an exhibition of contemporary Indian sculpture was organised by the Ministry of Education on this occasion. In order to enable visitors to compare contemporary sculpture with that of the past, a parallel exhibition of photographs depicting the growth of India's sculpture from the time of Mohenjodaro and Harappa to the end of the eighteenth century was also arranged.

*Mountaineering Institute*

The laying of the foundation stone of India's first Institute of Mountaineering on November 4, 1954, on Birch Hill, Darjeeling, by Jawaharlal

Nehru denotes increasing interest of the people in the Himalayas which cover 1,500 miles of India's northern boundary and have played an important role in India's economy. The decision to establish the Institute in Tenzing's home town was announced by Dr B.C Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, about a year ago. The Institute commemorates the conquest of Mt. Everest on May 29, 1953, and marks the fulfilment of the long-cherished dream of Sri Tenzing Norkay, the great Indian mountaineer. The principal aim of the Institute is to foster leadership, comradeship and discipline among young Indian mountaineers.

*Youth Festival*

In pursuance of the recommendations of the U.N. Seminar on Youth Welfare, the Inter-University Youth Festival, the first of its kind in India, was inaugurated in New Delhi by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Union Minister for Education, on November 1, 1954. Over seven hundred men and women students from 26 universities participated in the festival, the central purpose of which was to inculcate in the student community discipline, unity and *joie de vivre*

The festival, which lasted about a week, enabled the young people from different parts of the country to meet one another and familiarise themselves with the culture of different parts of India. This was achieved by a series of performances, including competitions in drama, classical music, dance, elocution and sports. An exhibition of arts and crafts was organised by the students participating in the festival at the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society's hall in New Delhi. Besides paintings, a variety of handicrafts, such as painted pottery, embroidery, leather-work and sculpture were on view in the exhibition.

*Republic Day Celebrations*

Republic Day celebrations in Delhi on January 26, 1955, were an occasion for many cultural events The march past by the various units of the Armed Forces was followed by a cultural pageant. While varied cottage industries formed the main theme of the cultural tableaux, India's unity in diversity was the keynote of the folk dances that followed them Nearly every State was represented in the tableux.

*Historical Scenes*

The Madras tableau, revived old memories, as it represented the peace mission of Avvai, the celebrated Tamil poetess, who visited the courts of ancient Tamil Nad kings exhorting them to unite instead of wasting their energies in internal strife

The West Bengal tableau had a famous historical scene in which Chand Saudagar, a great merchant prince of the 7th century A.D., was shown loading his famous ship, *Madhukara*, and its fleet of smaller boats with the products of Bengal for trading expedition, to the coastal cities of India and Ceylon.

The tableau from Kashmir depicted the handicrafts and the scenic beauty of the State In the carrier, shaped like a *Shikara* set against a colourful background of mountains and forests, sat Kashmiries, Dogras and Ladakhis, dressed in their traditional costumes and singing to the accompaniment of folk instruments. On either side of the boat, craftsmen from Kashmir were busy fashioning articles of great beauty.

Industrial progress was the theme of Bombay's tableau. It appeared

to be complementary to other tableaux which represented India's cottage industries

A newcomer to the cultural pageant was Pondicherry, now part of India It was represented by a boat and a lighthouse, the former symbolising fishing which is an important occupation of the people of Pondicherry Girls, variously dressed in Indian and European clothes and singing French songs in chorus, represented the happy synthesis of French and Indian cultures that has been achieved in this place

*Folk Dance Festival*

As a prelude to the Folk Dance Festival at the National Stadium on January 27 and 28, a concert of folk music was held by All India Radio under its National Programme on January 26, 1955 The 1½-hour programme consisted of thirteen items presented by troupes from Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU, Sikkim, Manipur, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra Troupes from the North-East Frontier Agency, and Goa representing Western India also participated in the programme

On January 27, 20,000 people watched the first performance of this year's Folk Dance Festival at the National Stadium in New Delhi The *Ruf* of Kashmir, the *Nat Puja* of Assam, the *Lion Dance* of Bombay, the *Banjara Dance* of Madhya Bharat, the *Jadur* of Orissa, the *Thabal Chongba* of Manipur, the *Athanga Nritya* of Saurashtra, the *Shap Doh* and the *Chabrung* of Sikkim, the *Thiruvathirakali* of Travancore Cochin, the *Ahir Dance* of Bundelkhand, and the *Siddi Dance* of the African bodyguard of Hyderabad were among the highlights of the first day's performance

The performance on the following day included six new features The Assamese troupe performed a dance of the Boro tribe and the aborigines of Vindhya Pradesh took the audience back to the strange life of the jungle. The *Lugri* and the *Barda* dances were performed by the troupes from Bihar

*Trophy for Madhya Pradesh*

The *Sangeet Natak Akadami's* running trophy for the Republic Day folk dances was presented by the Vice-President, Dr Radhakrishnan, to the Madhya Pradesh team on February 2, 1955 Each of the 34 dancers in the team was awarded a silver medal The folk dancers of Saurashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Bihar were also awarded cups

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES

*Children's Film Festival*

Increasing attention is now being given to the cultural needs of children The third Children's Film Festival organised by the Cultural Film Society of Delhi was inaugurated in New Delhi by Sri M C Shah, Union Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure, on December 29, 1954 As many as 31 children's film from six foreign countries were exhibited at the festival The countries, which participated in the festival besides India, were Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Germany, the U K the U S S R and the U S A.

In his inaugural address, Sri M C Shah disclosed that the Films Division of the Central Government would set up a unit for the production of cartoon films which were immensely popular with children The films were to be based on Indian folk-lore and draw upon such works as *Panchtantra*, *Hitopadesh* and the *Jataka* stories

Having considered the difficulties of commercial undertakings in producing children's films entirely on their own, the following seven grants were announced by the Government for those engaged in producing children's films: (i) the entire cost for the first feature film, (ii) 75 per cent of the cost for the second feature film and two short films, and (iii) 50 per cent of the cost for the third feature film and two further shorts

*Film Society*

The Government's scheme for the production and distribution of children's films envisages full participation and co-operation among the public, film producers, educationists and societies engaged in child welfare activities. To carry out this scheme, the Government has decided to form a registered Film Society which will derive its finances both from Government grants and donations and subscriptions from members. The Society will entrust private enterprise with the production of films, select suitable foreign films which can be adapted for Indian children, and arrange for their distribution and exhibition

*International Children's Art Exhibition*

The International Children's Art Exhibition organised by the *Shankar's Weekly* and opened by the President, Dr Rajendra Prasad, on November 27, 1954, in New Delhi, enabled the children of a large number of countries to exhibit their works Some 24,000 entries were received from children belonging to 56 countries There were 13 more countries and 5,000 more drawings compared with those of the previous year About 2,500 sketches were selected for exhibition, and prizes were awarded to 200 of them

The awards included the President's gold medal for the best entry and two first prizes by the Prime Minister for the eleven age groups ranging from below five to 15-16 One hundred additional prizes were awarded for children's writings The best piece of writing received the Vice-President's gold medal.

*Children's Stamp Designing Competition*

Children from 42 countries participated in the International Children's Postage Stamp Designing Competition held in New Delhi on the occasion of the Postal Stamp Centenary celebrations in October 1954. Some 4,000 entries were received, and 53 out of these secured prizes which included a gold medal and a gold clock presented by the Director-General of the Swiss Posts and Telegraphs The best exhibit in the series was that of Debeshwar Dayal of Delhi who was in the age-group 10-13

*The Children's Day*

November 14, the birthday of Prime Minister Nehru, was celebrated as a "Children's Day" all over India More than 50,000 school-going boys and girls thronged the National Stadium at New Delhi and about 6,000 took part in a pageant organised by the Directorate of Education of Delhi State Simultaneously, a children's festival was organised by the New Delhi Municipal Committee at the Children's Park near the India Gate Children from the various embassies, including twenty from the Pakistan High Commission, danced round the miniature globe installed in the park. Similar functions were held all over India.

## INDIA AND UNESCO

A delegation with Dr S Radhakrishnan as leader represented the Government of India at the eighth General Conference of UNESCO in

Montevideo in November-December 1954. The delegation made a notable contribution to the work of the Conference, particularly in the discussions relating to the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy, race relations, and peaceful co-operation among nations with diverse ideologies. India's invitation for holding the ninth session of the General Conference of UNESCO at New Delhi was accepted.

The Union Ministry of Education and the Indian National Commission for UNESCO collaborated with UNESCO and supplied the organisation with information and literature. They also co-operated with UNESCO in its programme of educational and cultural experiments in fundamental and adult education, the popularisation of the objectives and purposes of the United Nations and its specialised agencies, and the UNESCO Gift Coupons Scheme. Under this Scheme, coupons worth $2,28,013 for books, $3,04,627 for scientific material, and $27,999 for films have so far been distributed to educational and scientific institutions in the country. The scheme has enabled the recipients of the coupons to obtain scientific and technical publications, as well as equipment and films from hard currency areas without having to spend dollars.

*UNESCO Fellowships*

Necessary facilities for study and research in Indian universities and learned institutions were made available to scholars from Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Peru and the U.S.S.R. under the UNESCO fellowship schemes Indian nationals have also received fellowships under the UNESCO Exchange of Persons Programme

*Translations and Art Series*

The translation of Indian classics into European languages was an important project jointly undertaken by the Government of India and UNESCO in 1953 Funds for this purpose have been provided by the Government, and the preliminaries completed The Indian National Commission for UNESCO has already recommended a list of Indian classics for translation into English and French. Work on the two classics is already in hand

The Government of India also helped UNESCO to bring out an album of Ajanta paintings, the first publication in their "World Art Series".

*UNESCO Exhibitions*

It is proposed to take the UNESCO exhibitions on "Education and Peace", "Man Against the Jungle", "Horizons of Cinema", "Japanese Art Woodcuts" and the second "Colour Reproductions of Paintings prior to 1860", to every part of the country. UNESCO exhibitions on "Travelling Reference Libraries" and "Reproductions of Chinese Paintings and Stone Engravings" are also shortly expected in India.

CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Cultural exchange programmes are mostly sponsored by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations. Established in 1950, it seeks to revive and strengthen cultural bonds between India and other countries.

In 1954-55, delegations of Indian artists and university students and teachers visited the U S S R. Another delegation participated in the World Fellowship of Buddhists. An educational-cum-recreational summer camp was organised by the Council for foreign students at Kodaikanal. The camp was attended by students of 16 foreign countries

who are now studying in India. Mr. E.M. Mtepuka, a well-known journalist from Central Africa was invited to India by the Council to study Indian journalism. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Chairman, West Bengal Legislative Council, undertook a cultural tour of West Africa. Two other lecturers were sent to Trinidad and the British West Indies to teach Hindi to the Indian communities there.

*Delegations from Abroad*

Among the cultural delegations that came to India in 1954-55, those from Afghanistan, the U S S R and the People's Republic of China toured the country extensively and strengthened the cultural ties between India and their respective countries

The 8-member Cultural Delegation from Afghanistan consisted of Dr Ali Ahmad Khan Popal, Deputy Minister of Education as leader and some leading figures in the fields of literature, education, science and journalism in that country. During its two months' stay in the country, the delegation visited a number of historical and cultural centres such as, Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Bombay.

*Soviet Cultural Delegation*

The 31-member Soviet Cultural Delegation, led by M Bespalov, Russia's Deputy Minister of Culture, arrived in New Delhi on January 25, 1954, the eve of Republic Day celebrations in the capital During its one week's stay in the capital, the delegation witnessed the Republic Day parade and pageantry on the 26th and gave performances of classical ballet, folk-dances and recitals on the piano and the violin The delegation visited Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Bombay, before leaving for Rome on March 3.

*Chinese Cultural Delegation*

A Chinese Cultural Delegation which had Mr Cheng Chen-to, Vice-Minister for Cultural Affairs, as leader and 67 noted authors, poets, actors, musicians, dancers and opera singers, as members, arrived in New Delhi on December 6, 1954, at the invitation of the Government of India. The artists in the delegation gave four performances in Delhi which were largely attended. During their six week's stay in India, the members of the delegation visited several places including Agra, Ajanta Caves, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and gave dance and music recitals.

*Scholarships to Foreign Students*

Educational facilities are also offered by the Government of India to students from the neighbouring countries A scheme for the award of 70 scholarships every year to students of Indian origin abroad and to students from Asian, African and other Commonwealth countries was initiated in 1949-50. The number of such countries rose to 34 in August 1954, while the number of awards increased to one hundred The term of each scholarship depends on the length of the course.

*Specialisation in Foreign Languages*

With a view to strengthening cultural contacts between India and other countries, the Government has recently instituted a scheme to award 30 scholarships every year to Indian nationals for specialisation in some of the major languages of Asia and Europe The scheme will also train Indian teachers employed at universities and other institutions where

foreign languages are taught. The languages for which the scholarships will be awarded are. Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish.

*Cultural Activities in States*

The foregoing paragraphs describe mainly the cultural activities sponsored by the Central Ministry of Education In addition, there are other activities sponsored by the Central Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which dissenunates culture through the media of films and broadcasting Finally, numerous cultural and educational bodies in the country and the Departments of Education and Social Welfare in the States are also engaged in promoting cultural development

Elsewhere in this volume is a list of the important associations and societies devoted to art and culture Though the list is by no means complete or exhaustive, it gives an idea of the volume of work that is being done in the sphere of art and culture.

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# CHAPTER XXVI

## HEALTH

Matters connected with health are mainly the concern of the States. The Central Ministry of Health, however, exercises co-ordinating functions in this field. The sole executive power in regard to subjects in the Union List and powers in relation to subjects in the Concurrent List also vest in the Central Goverment. It supplies the States with vital information on medical subjects and for this purpose maintains close liaison with foreign countries and international health organisations like WHO, UNICEF, Rockefeller Foundation and Red Cross Further, it administers quarantine in ports, enforces standards in the quality of imported drugs, supervises and controls health institutions and promotes research through organisations like the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Ministry of Health has helped the State Governments in the development of the medical, pharmaceutical, dental and nursing professions. It provides statistical information to the State Governments In addition, it has to build up and maintain a Central Health Service for the purpose of (*a*) ensuring high standards of administration at the Centre, (*b*) collaborating with the States in order to maintain comparable standards in their administration and (*c*) making available to the Centre and the States the services of highly qualified personnel for teaching, research, and medical institutions

The Central Ministry of Health comprises the main Ministry and the Directorate General of Health Services which functions as an attached office The latter is responsible, through its various subsidiary organisations, for the initiation and execution of health schemes and other allied matters

There are health organisations operating in all important sea and air ports. Their main function is to prevent the spread of contagious diseases There is a Drugs Controller and four Assistant Drugs Controllers whose duty it is to ensure that the drugs imported in the country conform to the required standards The Indian Council of Medical Research formulates and organises, either directly or through the research institutions, schemes relating to research on health problems Anti-malaria operations and similar work are under the charge of the Malaria Institute of India Some other institutions are engaged in the manufacture of sera, and vaccines There is also an Adviser on tuberculosis and another on maternity and child welfare attached to the Directorate General of Health Services

### FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Five Year Plan has earmarked Rs 99 55[1] crore for medical and public health schemes out of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 17·87 crore on the All-India Medical Institute and the National Malaria Control

1. The revised amount in the Plan on this account is about Rs 103 crore out of which about Rs 20 crore will be spent by the Centre and Rs. 83 crore by the States.

Programme. The following table shows the allocation of this amount for the Plan period:

TABLE CLXXV

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | Medical | Public health | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government | 5 65 | 12 22 | 17 87 |
| Part A States | 33 94 | 29 56 | 63 50 |
| Part B States | 5 80 | 6 57 | 12 38 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0 46 | 0 82 | 1 28 |
| Part C States | 2 22 | 2 28 | 4 50 |

Out of Rs. 42 41 crore which the State Governments are required to spend on medical schemes (Rs 35·69 crore on revenue account and Rs 6·72 crore on capital account), Rs 33 crore will be spent on the schemes that are already in progress. The remainder will be reserved for new schemes Out of the sum of Rs 39 23 crore, which has been set aside for State public health schemes, Rs 17 crore will be spent on schemes already in progress and the balance on new schemes The following table compares the average annual expenditure on medical and public health schemes envisaged during the Plan period with that incurred on similar schemes in the year 1950-51.

TABLE CLXXVI

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| States | Medical | | | Public health | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Development expenditure in 1950-51 | Average annual expenditure contemplated in the Plan | Percentage of increase | Development expenditure in 1950-51 | Average annual expenditure contemplated in the Plan | Percentage of increase |
| Part A States | 525 31 | 678 76 | 29 2 | 316 57 | 591 2 | 86 9 |
| Part B States . | 78 66 | 116 14 | 47 9 | 51 48 | 131 4 | 55 4 |
| Part C States . | 1 48 | 44 52 | 2,908 0 | 1 12 | 45 6 | 3,970.0 |

*Medical*

The Centre and the States (with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir) will spend Rs 47·62 crore on their medical schemes during the Plan period.

The following table shows the distribution of this amount and compares the annual average expenditure during the Plan period with that incurred in the year 1950-51.

TABLE CLXXVII

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| | Expenditure in 1950-51 | Amount to be spent during the Plan period | Annual average during Plan period |
|---|---|---|---|
| Administration | 3.2 | 62.2 | 12.4 |
| Education and training . | 235.2 | 1,891.7 | 378.3 |
| Hospitals and dispensaries . | 331.3 | 2,186.7 | 497.4 |
| Other schemes | 43.3 | 322.1 | 64.5 |
| | 613.0 | 4,762.7 | 952.5 |

The Central and the State Governments have gone ahead with the development schemes assigned to them under the Five Year Plan. The following table throws some light on the progress made by the States in the execution of their development schemes.

TABLE CLXXVIII

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| | 1950-51 (Actuals) | 1951-52 (Actuals) | 1952-53 (Revised) | 1953-54 (Budget) | Five-year total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administration | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 22.2 |
| Education and training | 291.7 | 270.4 | 167.3 | 217.7 | 1,345.8 |
| Hospitals and dispensaries | 241.6 | 378.7 | 436.7 | 525.0 | 1,172.4 |
| Other schemes | 18.2 | 32.5 | 42.1 | 55.2 | 431.3 |

Fifty per cent of the total expenditure contemplated under the Five Year Plan will be on hospitals and dispensaries. The increase envisaged in the number of hospitals and dispensaries and in the number of beds during the Plan period is shown in the following table:

TABLE CLXXIX

| | 1950-51 | 1951-52 (Achieved) | 1952-53 (Achieved) | 1953-54 (Anticipated) | 1951-56 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospitals | 1,915 | 158 | 155 | 165 | 258 |
| Beds | 1,16,731 | 7,343 | 6,609 | 4,684 | 16,324 |
| Dispensaries | 6,589 | 231 | 395 | 202 | 1,574 |
| Beds . | 7,072 | 1,587 | 2 899 | 393 | 9,620 |
| Health units | 433 | 101 | 55 | 50 | 314 |

*Public Health*

The Centre and the States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) propose to spend over Rs 50 63 crore on public health schemes The following table shows the distribution of this amount and the increase in the average annual expenditure as compared with the expenditure in 1950-51

TABLE CLXXX

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| | Expenditure in 1950-51 | To be spent during Plan period | Annual average during Plan period |
|---|---|---|---|
| Administration . | 15 6 | 210 8 | 42 2 |
| Education | 1 0 | 130 7 | 26 1 |
| Water-supply and drainage | 270 5 | 2,334 4 | 466 9 |
| Anti-malaria schemes | 45 4 | 1,715 2 | 343 0 |
| Other schemes | 35 5 | 672 5 | 134 5 |

The following table indicates the distribution of expenditure on public health programmes in the States during the Plan period

TABLE CLXXXI

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| | 1950-51 (Actuals) | 1951-52 (Actuals) | 1952-53 (Revised) | 1953-54 (Budget) | Five-year total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administration | 15 0 | 30 4 | 21 3 | 22 0 | 224 5 |
| Education | 1 4 | 1 2 | 3 7 | 3 8 | 41 8 |
| Water-supply and drainage | 264 2 | 354 9 | 407 5 | 412 2 | 2,407 9 |
| Anti-malaria schemes . | 47 2 | 61 7 | 81 6 | 125 0 | 727 1 |
| Other schemes | 35 9 | 55 7 | 71 6 | 117 7 | 548 3 |

In addition to the revised estimate of Rs 103 crore which amount is to be spent by the Central and State Governments, local authorities in the States are executing medical and public health programmes with the assistance of international agencies like WHO and UNICEF.

*Indigenous Systems of Medicine*

There has, for some time, been much public discussion about the place of the indigenous systems of medicine (Ayurvedic and Unani) as well as Homoeopathy in the country Their efficacy in the treatment of various diseases and the possibility and necessity of utilising the services of the thousands of practitioners of these systems, have been the subject of much investigation These and allied problems were

discussed in all their aspects by the National Planning Committee, the Planning Commission, and by various special committees such as the Chopra Committee, the Yodh Committee, the Pandit Committee, the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee and by successive Health Ministers' Conferences and the Central Health Council As a result, certain principles of State policy with reference to these systems of medicine have been formulated and are in various stages of implementation.

The Government of India has decided to recognise only the modern system of medicine because it is international in scope and has attained the highest stage of scientific development. This has been done in order to avoid the confusion which would inevitably result if a number of systems were to be recognised at the same time. It is, however, the well settled policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and Homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate from them contributions of approved value in the present system of medicine

There are more than 40[1] colleges and schools for the teaching of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the country. However, the methods of teaching, the courses of study and the standards of examinations differ from institution to institution The Central Health Council, which also examined the problem, recommended a five-year degree course during its second session at Rajkot in February 1954. It also recommended that admissions to this course should be restricted to candidates who had passed their intermediate examination with science and had, in addition, a working knowledge of Sanskrit, in the case of admission to the Ayurvedic course, and of Persian or Arabic in the case of admission to the course of Unani medicine It further provided that anatomy, physiology and surgery should be included in the curriculum A sum of Rs 95·23 lakh has been provided in the Five Year Plan for promoting training in these and in the Homoeopathic system of medicine. A centre for post-graduate study of the Ayurveda will be started shortly at Jamnagar The institution will be run under the auspices of the Central Government in co-operation with the Government of Saurashtra and the Gulab Kunwarba Ayurvedic Society

Equally important is the question of research in the indigenous systems of medicine It is a well-known fact that, during the period of their decline, much accretion of doubtful value took place in these systems. Much sifting is needed to restore them to their original vitality and vigour. Carefully worked out research schemes would naturally be of immense value in this task Some time ago the Union Ministry of Health requested the State Governments to submit schemes for promoting research in these systems Several such schemes have been received It is proposed to set up a committee to examine these schemes and do the needful. There is a provision of Rs 37·5 lakh in the Five Year Plan which is to be spent on research in the indigenous and Homoeopathic systems of medicine

Research in the indigenous systems of medicine is conducted at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, and the Drugs Research Laboratory, Jammu (Kashmir) An Ayurvedic Research Institute, under the Thakurdatta Sharma Dharmarth Trust, has been functioning at Dehra Dun since July 31, 1953. A Board has also been set up in Bombay to promote research in Ayurvedic

[1] *Indian Medical Directory* and *Who's who* (1955 edition)

medicine on scientific lines. There is a proposal to open another research institute at Jhansi under the auspices of the Jhansi Ayurvedic College.

A Central Institute for Research for the indigenous systems of medicine was set up in pursuance of the recommendations of the Pandit Committee. It started functioning at Jamnagar in collaboration with the Gulab Kunwarba Ayurvedic Institute from August 24, 1953 Out of the sum of Rs 37·5 lakh provided in the Five Year Plan for research in the indigenous systems of medicine, Rs 15,32,500 are to be spent on this institute. During 1953-54, the institute received Rs. 3,17,500 as grants-in-aid. A further provision of Rs. 5 lakh has been included in the budget for 1954-55.

There were attempts to regulate practice in the indigenous systems of medicine as early as the second decade of the present century By now State Boards have been set up in almost all the States for this purpose The Government of India has prepared a draft legislation which prohibits unregistered practitioners from practising these systems However, the legislation provides that practitioners of long standing reputation shall be eligible for registration even though they do not fulfil the minimum qualifications The draft legislation was considered by the Executive Committee of the Central Health Council in August 1954 which decided to circulate it to the States along with certain modifications Whether or not medicines of a toxic nature should be sold on the prescription of the practitioners in these systems is a question which is still under consideration

*Homoeopathy*

The Homoeopathic system of medicine has a large number of advocates in this country because of its cheapness and its reputation for being non-toxic In 1948, the Government appointed a Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee The report of the Committee was considered by the Third Health Ministers' Conference in 1950 The matter was also considered by the Planning Commission which made certain recommendations in this connection In 1952, an *ad hoc* Committee was appointed to make suggestions as to how the recommendations of the Planning Commission could be given effect to The Committee made recommendations for training and research in Homoeopathy, for the manufacture and standardisation of drugs, for regulation of the practice in Homoeopathy, the absorption of Homoeopaths in the State health services and the establishment of a Central Council of Homoeopathy

The Central Health Council has recommended a degree course of four and a half years' duration with an apprenticeship of six months thereafter. It has also recommended that the existing teaching institutions should be upgraded and new ones opened where necessary Restriction on the practice of Homoeopathy and on the sale of toxic drugs on the prescription of unauthorised practitioners are proposed in the draft legislation which is now being finalised. Some States have already set up boards for the regulation of practice in Homoeopathy.

There were eight[1] colleges of Homoeopathic medicine in this country. The need for promoting research in Homoeopathy has been emphasised by all the Committees and Commissions which have gone into the question. Steps are also being taken to further the cause of research in Homoeopathy.

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1 Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee Report, 1949, pp. 30-32.

*Contributory Health Service*

Till recently, the employees of the Central Government were governed by the Secretary of State Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1938, and the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 This scheme, in spite of being very costly, did not provide satisfactory service to the Government servants concerned. A Contributory Health Service Scheme was therefore put into operation from July 1, 1954 This scheme provides for the free medical care and treatment of Government servants and their families at dispensaries and State hospitals, and at home Under this scheme, Government servants have to make contributions varying from As -/8/- to Rs 12 - per month, according to their salaries, to a central pool At present, the scheme, which is still in an experimental stage, is confined to Delhi which has the largest concentration of Central Government employees If the experiment proves successful it will be extended to other places also.

The Ministers, Deputy Ministers and civilian employees of the Ministry of Defence are also covered by the scheme All persons under the scheme including class IV employees are entitled to the same treatment The scheme is estimated to cover nearly 2·5 lakh men, women and children. There is a provision of Rs 14,15,000 on this account in the budget for 1954-55.

Under the scheme, 16 dispensaries with 44 medical officers have so far been opened A lady doctor is attached to each dispensary Services of specialists for diseases of eye, ear, nose, throat, etc , have been provided A Central Medical Store for supplying rare and costly medicines has also been set up

The doctors appointed under the Scheme are debarred from private practice but are given a suitable non-practising allowance It is also expected of them that after their dispensary hours they would pay periodic visits to the areas within their jurisdiction to acquaint themselves with public health problems

*Health Schemes for Backward and Rural Areas*

Nearly 83 per cent of India's population lives in villages where health and medical facilities are far from satisfactory After independence much attention has been given to the problems of rural areas The Community Development Projects and the National Extension Services started under the Five Year Plan are doing useful work in this direction The amount spent over health services in rural areas is, however, not enough, taking into consideration the magnitude of the problem. The Union Ministry of Health has consequently worked out a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 50 lakh for starting 85 rural health centres in certain selected National Extension Service Blocks There is a provision of Rs 5 lakh in the budget for 1954-55, for the purpose The balance of Rs. 45 lakh will be spent during 1955-56 There is another scheme for starting maternity and child health services in the rural areas, especially in Part B and Part C States A sum of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed to be spent on this scheme There is a provision of Rs. 7 lakh for this purpose in the budget for 1954-55 The Central Government has prepared a scheme for setting up mobile health units in the Part C States of Kutch, Manipur and Tripura There is a provision of Rs 5 lakh for this in the budget for 1954-55 A number of similar mobile health units are being operated by governmental and semi-governmental agencies, like the NEFA, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

## MEDICAL EDUCATION

During the 1951 census, a special count was undertaken to ascertain the number of persons engaged in medical and health services in the country. The following table sums up the results arrived at by the the survey:

TABLE CLXXXII

| Group | Number |
|---|---|
| Registered medical practitioners | 91,930 |
| Vaids, hakims and other unregistered practitioners | 96,147 |
| Compounders | 38,407 |
| Nurses | 31,517 |
| Midwives | 23,938 |
| Vaccinators | 5,928 |
| Dentists | 3,283 |
| All other persons employed in hospitals or other private establishments rendering medical or other health services (including scavengers or other sanitary staff) | 72,970 |
| Total | 3,64,120 |

The number of doctors and other medical health personnel is, however, so small that this cannot meet even the modest requirements of the country Taking the figure of available doctors in 1943-44 as 47,500, the Health Survey and Development Committee (1946) was of the view that India would need 1,85,000 more doctors by 1971. The Government of India has, therefore, taken every possible step to extend the existing training facilities

At present, there are 33 medical colleges, 2 medical schools, 6 dental colleges and 5 other institutions that give training in the Allopathic system of medicine. The list of these institutions is as follows.

*Medical Colleges*

1. The Madras Medical College, Madras
2. The Stanley Medical College, Madras
3. The Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam
4. The Christian Medical College, Vellore
5. The Guntur Medical College, Guntur
6. The Grant Medical College, Bombay
7. The Seth G S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay
8. The Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay
9. The B.J. Medical College, Poona
10. The B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad

11. The Baroda Medical College, Baroda
12. The Medical College, Calcutta
13. The R.G. Kar Medical College, Belgachia, Calcutta
14. The Nilratan Sarkar Medical College, Calcutta
15. The National Medical Institute, Calcutta
16. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Lucknow
17. The Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra
18. The Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna
19. The Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga
20. The Medical College, Amritsar
21. The Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh
22. The Medical College, Nagpur
23. The Sriram Chandra Bhang Medical College, Cuttack
24. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi
25. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore
26. The Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior
27. The Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur
28. The Medical College, Mysore
29. The Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad (Deccan)
30. The Medical College, Trivandrum
31. The Christian Medical College, Ludhiana
32. The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal
33. The Medical College, Patiala (PEPSU)

*Medical Schools*

1. The Arya Medical School, Ludhiana
2. The University Medical School, Bangalore

*Dental Colleges*

1. The Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay
2. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Hospital and Dental College, Bombay
3. The Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta
4. The Dental College , Amritsar
5. King George's Medical College (Dental Wing), Lucknow
6. The Madras Medical College, Dental Wing, Madras

*Other Allied Colleges*

1. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta
2. The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi
3. The College of Nursing, New Delhi
4. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta
5. Sri Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi

The Planning Commission has recommended that there should be provision for 4,000 admissions to the medical colleges in the country at the

end of the Five Year Plan period. The following table shows the number of admissions in the different medical institutions during 1951 :

TABLE CLXXXIII

| Institution | | Number of students | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total |
| Medical colleges (30) .. | 2,056 | 514 (a) | 2,570(a) |
| Medical schools (2) .. | 137 | 24 | 161 |
| Dental colleges (4) .. | 77 | 8 | 85 |

Eleven medical schools have been raised to the status of colleges. The following departments have also been upgraded:

1. The Physiology Department of the Medical College, Patna
2. The Cancer Research Centre at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay
3. The Industrial Hygiene Department of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta
4. The V D Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras
5. The Anatomy Department of the Medical College, Madras
6. The Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras
7. The Tuberculosis Department of Delhi University.

Grants were also given during 1953-54 for upgrading the Thoracic Surgery Department of the Christian Medical College, Vellore, the Neuro-Surgery Unit of the KEM Hospital, Bombay, the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, and the Women's Christian College, Ludhiana A provision of Rs. 6·6 lakh has been made in the budget for 1954-55 on this account.

*All-India Medical Institute*

All the preliminaries for the opening of the All-India Medical Institute have been completed. In this connection, the Safdarjung Hospital was taken over by the Central Government in March 1954 The development of land and the construction of staff quarters are under way. The Institute will comprise a Medical College, a Dental College, a Nursing College, a Post-graduate Teaching Centre, a 650-bed hospital and rural and urban organisations to provide centres for field work.

The Institute is estimated to cost Rs. 401·53 lakh, out of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 164·25 lakh during the Plan period. There was a provision of Rs 35 lakh in the budget for 1953-54 for this purpose. Another provision of Rs. 88·67 lakh has been made in the budget for 1954-55.

(a) The number of admissions in the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi, was 40, in 1950.

## SPECIALISED TRAINING

Practically all the existing hospitals in the country provide training in nursing. The Nursing Colleges at Delhi and Vellore offer courses that correspond to the B.Sc, standard. Meanwhile, the Indian Nursing Council has approved a simpler and shorter course for the training of auxiliary nurses. The Government of India has also approved a scheme prepared by the Andhra Mahila Sabha Trust Board for the establishment of training schools for auxiliary nurses and midwives A non-recurring grant of Rs 80,000 was given to the Sabha Board during 1951-52 and a recurring grant of Rs 15,000 was provided in the budgets for 1952-53 and 1953-54

Training in public health is also part of the curriculum at the College of Nursing in New Delhi. There are also training centres for health visitors at Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Bombay, Nagpur, Hyderabad, etc The Planning Commission has recommended that training facilities available to midwives should be expanded Indigenous *dais* have also been trained in certain States The Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Department of Maternity and Child Health at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, has been developed into a national training centre with certain international obligations The malaria course for medical officers at the Malaria Institute of India has been extended from 6 to 12 weeks The Government of India has decided to start a short diploma course in nutrition The course will cover those aspects of agriculture, farming, dairying, animal husbandry, pisciculture, etc, that relate to nutrition Certain institutions in the country offer training to health personnel dealing with tuberculosis

The Government of India has awarded scholarships to students for overseas training Since 1948, travelling scholarships are being given to senior teachers and research workers Under the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme of the Colombo Plan, Australia and Canada gave 37 and 10 scholarships respectively to Indian students for higher medical training in their institutions Fellowships are also awarded to students by WHO and UNICEF for higher medical training in foreign countries.

*Training of Auxiliary Medical Workers*

Several development schemes have not been progressing according to schedule owing to the shortage of trained medical personnel All possible steps are being taken to meet this problem. The existing training facilities have thus been expanded and new institutions opened. It must, however, be admitted that even if all the available resources are pooled it would take 37 years to achieve the target in certain cases

The Central Council of Health, at its first meeting held in 1953, studied this question. On the recommendation of the Council, the Union Ministry of Health prepared a scheme which was later circulated among the States. The scheme was considered by the Central Health Council at its second annual meeting held at Rajkot in February 1954. It has received the approval of the States and the Central Health Council.

The scheme envisages a two-year course in elementary curative and preventive medicines, minor surgery, sanitation and hygiene, laboratory techniques, health, education and, in the case of women workers, midwifery. The auxiliary workers trained under the scheme would not be allowed to set up independent practice but work as aides to the doctors. They would be required to give an undertaking to serve the

Government for at least five years. During the training period they would be given free lodging and a stipend to cover expenses.

*Nutrition Research*

Research on nutrition is being conducted at the Nutrition Research Laboratory at Coonoor. The Nutrition Research Units at Calcutta, Bombay and Bangalore and at other research institutes in the country are also engaged in similar research. The work of the Nutrition Research Laboratory at Coonoor covers a wide field. It started with the investigation of diseases associated with nutritional deficiencies, such as beriberi and goitre. The laboratory has now extended its work to such subjects as nutrition, in its agricultural aspects, the determination of food values in various articles of food commonly used in the country, dietary surveys and the study of the ill-effects of certain foods on the body. The foundation-stone of the permanent building for the Nutrition Research Laboratory was laid at Hyderabad on March 31, 1953.

Research work in haematology was first started in India in the early thirties. The Indian Council of Medical Research has since introduced a large number of research schemes in haematology and recently created a special unit for haematological research.

*Virus Research Centre*

The Virus Research Centre was formally opened on February 4, 1953, at Poona. It will undertake investigation into virus diseases peculiar to India and train workers in the general field of virus research. It is a joint venture of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Indian Council of Medical Research has taken an active interest in the promotion of virus research, and the Rabies Research Centre at Kasauli has been functioning for some time.

*Influenza Centre*

The various aspects of influenza have been investigated since 1950 at the Influenza Centre, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The Centre has so far isolated 11 strains of influenza virus and investigated outbreaks of the disease at Madras, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Bombay, etc. It is also conducting research on rabies, cholera and anti-snake venom drugs. Moreover, it is enquiring into the incidence of fever in India, and making a comparative study of the serological method of diagnosing venereal diseases. There is a proposal to establish a pilot plant for the production of anti-influenza virus.

*T.B. Research Projects*

A T.B. research project, with special reference to B.C.G., has been started with the aid of WHO. Tuberculosis research is being carried out at the Union Mission T.B Sanatorium, Madnapalle (Madras). A proposal to carry out a scheme of epidemiological research in T.B. with the aid of WHO and the Indian Council of Medical Research has been sanctioned.

*Leprosy*

On the recommendation of the Health Survey and Development Committee, provision has been made in the Five Year Plan for the establish-

ment of a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput (Madras). It has been proposed that the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet should be taken over by this Institute.

*Cancer*

Research on cancer was started at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, in 1946. On the recommendation of the Upgrading Committee, this research unit has acquired the status of a national centre for cancer research. The Government of India has given it large sums in recurring and non-recurring grants.

*Laboratories*

The B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory at the K.E M Hospital at Guindy in Madras (1948), the Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta (1947), the Serological Laboratory at Calcutta (1914), and the Central Research Institute at Kasuali (1906), provide facilities for research in their respective fields. The B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory is manufacturing enough vaccine to meet the country's requirements. Recently, WHO and UNICEF placed orders with this laboratory to meet the B C.G requirements of the South-East Asian countries. The Central Research Institute at Kasauli provides the country's entire supply of T.A.B , cholera, anti-rabic and anti-venom serums and vaccines.

*Central Council of Health*

The Central Council of Health was constituted by an order of the President, dated August 9, 1952, under Article 263 of the Constitution. Its purpose is to promote concerted action and to encourage co-operative efforts on the part of the Centre and the States The Union Health Minister is the Chairman of the Council and the Health Ministers of the States are Vice-Chairmen. The Council held its second annual meeting at Rajkot from February 8 to February 10, 1954.

Among the more important recommendations of the Council is one which deals with the appointment of three committees—an Executive Committee of the Council, a committee for the control of leprosy and a committee for reviewing conditions of the nursing profession. The Committee also recommended the Central scheme for the training of auxiliary medical workers. It placed on record its appreciation of the work done by the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Committee requested all the States to take full advantage of the facilities provided for training in maternal and child health at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. The Council welcomed the Central plan for the establishment of a Central Health Education Bureau and recommended the creation of similar organisations in the States. The Council made several recommendations regarding the training and practice of indigenous systems of medicine and Homoeopathy. The Council also recorded its appreciation of the action taken by the Central Government in making grants up to a total of Rs. 50 lakh to the State Governments for implementing the National Malaria Control Programme.

*Drug Control*

The Drugs Act of 1940 and the Drugs Rules of 1945 came into force on April 1, 1947, in all Part A States and the Part C States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi. The Act and the Rules have now been extended to all Part B

States. Under this Act, the Union Government has been empowered to ensure that only those drugs which come up to certain approved standards are imported. The State Governments are vested with powers to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of locally produced drugs. The Union Ministry of Health proposes to make the provisions of the Act more stringent.

A Controller and four Assistant Controllers have been appointed under the Director-General of Health Services to discharge the functions prescribed under the Drugs Act. The Drugs Technical Advisory Board and the Drugs Consultative Committee have also been constituted for the purpose of advising the Union and State Governments on technical matters and for securing uniformity in administration.

*Medical Depots and Factories*

Depots are maintained at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnal to ensure an adequate supply of approved types of medicine for civil and military authorities. Of these four, the first two depots have factories attached to them. These manufacture a large quantity of drugs, both from imported and indigenous raw materials.

*Penicillin and D.D.T.*

The Central Government's scheme to set up a pencillin factory at Poona is making good progress. WHO has undertaken to train Indian personnel and to supply technical assistance to the extent of $ 8,50,000 towards the plant and machinery. All the preliminaries regarding the D.D.T. factory at Delhi are now complete and it is expected to go into production shortly. The Haffkine Institute at Bombay has been manufacturing sulpha drugs which rank among the best in the world market.

*Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee*

The Committee was set up by the Government of India in March 1953 to enquire into the existing working of the Pharmaceutical Industry and to recommend measures for its organisation on sound lines. The Committee submitted its report in June 1954. It recommended measures for enlarging the scope of the pharmaceutical industry to include the manufacture of basic chemicals, the improvement in the supply of raw materials, more effective control on the quality of the products made in the country or imported in order to eradicate the menace of spurious and sub-standard drugs and, lastly, the development of the pharmaceutical industry and trade on healthy and ethical lines.

*The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act,* 1954

This Act which received the assent of the President on May 1, 1954, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements or matter relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases, and diseases and conditions peculiar to women. The powers, jurisdiction and procedure of the courts have been laid down in the Act. The Act provides that, in addition to fine, offenders can be sentenced to imprisonment up to a period of 6 months for the first offence and up to one year for subsequent offences.

## PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

In 1947, the Vaccination Act was enforced in all Part A and B States, except certain towns and rural areas. In the Part A States and the

Part C States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi, there were only 82 towns, 204 rural circles and 621 villages where primary vaccination was not compulsory and 589 towns, 815 rural circles and 621 villages where re-vaccination was not compulsory. In the Part A States and Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi, 2,12,49,020 people were vaccinated in the year 1947. The number of anti-cholera and anti-plague inoculations was 2,18,58,094 and 62,95,157, respectively.

*National Malaria Control Programme*

Anti-malaria measures are in operation in this country since the thirties of the present century. However, only a fraction of the 200 million people exposed to malaria were covered by that scheme. Every year the disease took a heavy toll of life, and adversely affected the agricultural production of the country. A concerted comprehensive measure was required to control the disease. Accordingly, the Union Ministry of Health prepared a scheme for the purpose. The Planning Commission has given high priority to this scheme in the Five Year Plan

The scheme came into operation in 1953. During the first year of its operation, 90 control units were created and allotted to certain States according to their need. Up to the end of March 1954, 63 million people had been protected from malaria and 10 63 lakh cases treated with anti-malaria drugs. In 1954-55, 125 units were operating in 28 States. The distribution of these units is as follows. Bombay 19 (plus 4 for 1955) ; West Bengal 18 (plus 2 for 1955) ; Bihar 14 (plus 7 for 1955) , Madhya Pradesh 12 (plus 4 for 1955); Punjab 7 (plus 3 for 1955) ; Hyderabad 6 (plus 4 for 1955) ; Mysore, Assam, Orissa, U P. 5 each ; Madhya Bharat 4, Saurashtra, Vindhya Pradesh and Madras 3 each ; Delhi, PEPSU, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin and Rajasthan 2 each ; Bhopal, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir 1 each , Tripura and Ajmer 3/4th unit each ; Himachal Pradesh and Kutch 1/2 unit each ; Coorg 1/3 unit and Bilaspur 1/4 unit An estimated saving of Rs. 54 lakh is expected from a modification of this scheme. Out of the amount thus saved it is proposed to form 11 additional units which will offer protection over the three-year period to a population of 136 million

The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 15 crore out of which Rs 10 crore would be spent by the Centre and the balance by the States The Central Government has agreed, on the recommendation of the Central Health Council, to make a further grant of Rs. 50 lakh, which are equivalent to the amount of the customs duty payable to the States on the supplies received under this scheme, The States are under an obligation not to reduce their current expenditure on the control of malaria. Under the Indo-U.S Agreement concluded in 1952, and renewed in December 1954, the Government of the United States of America, as a part of their technical assistance scheme, has undertaken to supply D.D.T. and certain essential equipment.

International organisations like the Rockefeller Foundation, WHO, UNICEF, FAO and Technical Co-operation Administration of the United States of America have been giving valuable co-operation in the fight against malaria. Malaria teams, comprising personnel from WHO and the State Governments, are working in the Tarai region of the Himalayas and the Malnad area of Mysore.

The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, also carries out systematic research and epidemiological investigations in malarial diseases. It undertakes anti-malaria measures, too, and trains personnel in practical malaria work.

*Filariasis*

A survey on the control of filariasis is contemplated in all the 13 States, where it is known to be a problem. For this purpose, a total provision of Rs. 109·87 lakh has been made in the Five Year Plan as the Central Government's share of the expenditure including the T.C.A.'s contribution. While the scheme is in operation, 13 control units and 27 survey units will be in operation in the 13 States concerned. These units have not yet begun to operate but are expected to begin functioning shortly.

*Tuberculosis*

It is estimated that nearly 25 lakh people suffer from this disease and about 5 lakhs die of it annually in India. In 1947, 3,71,045 persons died of respiratory diseases and 47,639 from pulmonary tuberculosis in Part A States and Part C States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi. It has been calculated that about 900 to 1,000 million man-days are lost owing to the incidence of these diseases. The economic loss is therefore incalculable. The following measures have been taken to combat and control tuberculosis.

*B.C.G.*

The experience of over 20 years has shown the efficacy of the B.C.G vaccination in controlling tuberculosis The Government of India has entered into an agreement with UNICEF and WHO in order to carry out a country-wide B C G programme. The B C G. vaccination programme was launched in 1948 and is being carried out on a mass scale since April 1951.

In this country, there are 170 million people below the age of 25 with susceptibility to tuberculosis infection The present target is to extend protection to all of them during the next five years. On an average, two million people are being tested and nearly 1/3rd are being vaccinated every month. Over 700 technicians supervised by over 150 doctors are engaged in this work. By the end of September 1954, about 40 million people had been tested and over 13 million vaccinated.

*Domiciliary Services*

In the control and prevention of tuberculosis, the part played by domiciliary services is very important Some institutions in the country are engaged in training the personnel for the purpose The three training and demonstrative centres at Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum give training to medical students, post-graduate workers, nurses, health visitors and technicians. There are 41 T B institutions which provide facilities for the training of doctors and nurses. The Tuberculosis Association of India trains a small number of health visitors every year

The Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi affords facilities for post-graduate training and research in the fundamental problems of cardio-respiratory diseases, physiopathology and chest diseases. The Institute proposes to have sections for work in pathology, bacteriology, bio-chemistry and cardio-respiratory physiology A museum, an animal house, a library, lecture halls, students' laboratories and research laboratories are also projected.

*Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.*

The need for an adequate number of sanatoria, hospitals and clinics requires no emphasis. The Planning Commission has stressed the

necessity of increasing the number of such institutions and beds therein. The following table brings out the progress needed in this direction:

TABLE CLXXXIV

| | 1950-1951 | | 1955-1956 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of institutions | Number of beds | Number of institutions | Number of beds |
| Sanatoria .. | 37 | 4,161 | 46 | 5,656 |
| Hospitals .. | 48 | 3,077 | 50 | 4,814 |
| Clinics .. | 127 | 2,323 | 180 | 2,562 |

Up to June 1954, there was an addition of 16 sanatoria, 25 hospitals, 54 clinics and 24 wards with a strength of 4,840 beds The number of beds now available in the various institutions is 15,211. According to the latest figures, 873 doctors, 741 nurses, 93 health visitors, 4 social workers, 52 X-Ray technicians and 68 laboratory technicians are employed in T.B. institutions.

*After-care Colonies*

The need for after-care colonies for T B patients and for a fund to help poor patients is equally great. T B. patients, even when cured, have a certain stigma attached to them and find it difficult to return to their jobs. There is also a possibility of relapse if they undertake strenuous work. There are 15 colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured There is a move to set up an after-care colony in West Bengal and a fund with a target of Rs 10 lakh is being collected for this purpose. A fund has also been created at the Centre to help poor patients. The administration of the fund has been entrusted to the Central Tuberculosis Association.

*T B Seals Sale Campaign*

The 5th Tuberculosis Seals Sale Campaign organised by the Tuberculosis Association of India commenced on October 2, 1954. It continued for four months till Republic Day, January 26, 1955.

The collections made by the Campaign are distributed in the States for the establishment of isolation wards for advanced tuberculosis cases, the formation of care committees for existing rehabilitation centres and after-care colonies, the establishment of clinics, financing the training of special workers and health visitors, the provision of necessary equipment in the clinics and hospitals and the grant of fellowships to investigate the extent of tuberculosis among children.

The Campaign was first started in 1950-51 as an annual feature. Collections for the first four Campaigns amounted to Rs. 32 lakh.

It is highly important to pool the experience of people connected in any way with tuberculosis work. For this purpose, the Central Tuberculosis Association holds an annual conference. The 11th Tuberculosis Workers Conference was held at Nagpur in February 1954.

The Government of India has a T.B. Adviser and it is likely that all the major States will also have Advisers very shortly. The Central and the State Governments advance grants to various organisations and institutions engaged in anti-tuberculosis work.

*Venereal Diseases*

The incidence of venereal diseases is high in the States of Bombay, West Bengal and Madras. Five to seven per cent of the population in these States suffer from syphilis. The extent of the problem in rural areas is not clearly known, but the hill tracts, extending from Kashmir to Assam (especially Kashmir, Kulu, Himachal Pradesh and Assam) appear to have a high incidence of syphilis. West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh have full time V.D control officers on the staff of their Directorates of Health Services. The services of a Medical Consultant for Madras State have been secured from WHO.

The Government of India has in view a scheme whereby the existing V.D Departments in the Medical Colleges at Madras and Bombay will be upgraded. West Bengal has a very comprehensive V D. Control Scheme costing Rs 84 30 lakh An expenditure of Rs 103 lakh will be incurred by the Centre and of Rs. 5 79 lakh by the States during the Plan period

*Leprosy*

It is estimated that the number of leprosy cases in India is over 1 million The highly endemic areas of leprosy are certain parts of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madras and Travancore-Cochin.

At present, most of the leprosy work is done by voluntary organisations The Mission to Lepers is the largest agency engaged in anti-leprosy work. It was started at Chamba in the Punjab in 1875. Now, it has 95 institutions attached to it. Lately, the State Governments and local authorities have made efforts to establish in-patient accommodation for leprosy patients. The total accommodation available in the country is only about 18,000 beds. The Hind Kusht Niwaran Sangh, which started in 1925 as the Indian council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, has also done a considerable amount of anti-leprosy work The Gandhi Memorial Trust has established a leprosy foundation and granted a sum of Rs. 90 lakh for the purpose of combating the disease.

The Five Year Plan provides for the control of leprosy Under the scheme, as revised recently, 25 centres of two kinds—Study and Treatment Centres and Subsidiary Centres—are to be started for combating leprosy in those States where it is a public health problem. Apart from giving treatment, a survey of the type and intensity of leprosy prevalent in the area will be made in the Centres and the results achieved evaluated. The necessary laboratory facilities will also be provided for such studies. At the same time, it is contemplated to undertake large scale trials on the efficacy of the B.C.G. vaccination as a prophylactic against leprosy. In the Subsidiary Centres, treatment on a mass scale as also health education will be given. Four such centres have already been opened in Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Orissa and Bombay.

The revised Five Year Plan has provided for Rs. 30 lakh for this scheme, part of the expenditure being borne by the Central Government. The State Governments will meet the balance and continue

to operate the Centres when Central assistance is no longer forthcoming.

On the recommendations of the Central Health Council, the Union Ministry of Health, has constituted a committee for the control of leprosy. The committee met in August 1954, and studied the problems arising out of the inter-State movement of beggars suffering from leprosy. The committee also considered measures for extending protection to the children of persons suffering from leprosy. The committee set up a sub-committee to draft a model Act for dealing with beggars suffering from leprosy.

The committee on leprosy is required also to assess the problem of leprosy in this country and to work out measures for combating it in the States where it has become a menace to public health. The committee is further required to review other anti-leprosy work, such as facilities for the treatment and the isolation of patients and the training of persons engaged in anti-leprosy work.

*Cancer*

It is estimated that over 2 lakh people die of cancer annually. The Tata Memorial Hospital at Bombay and the Chittaranjan Hospital at Calcutta are the only two institutions for the treatment of cancer There is a move to establish a similar hospital at Madras. Research on cancer is now in progress at the Cancer Research Centre of the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

The Indian Cancer Society was set up in Bombay on May 2, 1951 The Society has one divisional headquarter at Calcutta, and another at Delhi was set up in April 1953

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Only 6 per cent of the total number of towns in India have a system of protected water supply serving 6·15 per cent of the total population and 48 5 per cent of the urban population. The position of the water supply in rural areas and in small urban areas is much worse. Nor is sanitation in any way better. Of the 48 cities with a population of over 1 lakh each, only 23 have sewage systems. Twelve of these towns are partially provided with sewage. Thus, only about 3 per cent of the total population is served by sewage systems. The Environmental Hygiene Committee considered the question in some detail and has suggested a five year plan for water supply costing Rs 16 77 crore per annum and a five year plan for sanitation involving Rs. 15 crore to be spent during the five years. The Planning Commission has accorded the highest priority to the question of water supply and sanitation as basic requirement for healthy living.

Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Bihar among the Part A States, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin among the Part B States , and Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur among the Part C States have spent considerable sums of money on improvements in their systems of water supply and drainage. There is a provision of Rs 23·49 crore in the five year plans of the States on this account The latest available figures show that so far only Rs. 10·83 crore—Rs. 5 31 crore for rural areas and Rs. 5·52 crore for urban areas—have been utilised from this amount This is due to lack of equipment and difficulties in organising public health engineering services.

To stimulate progress in this direction, the Central Government has recently provided an extra sum of Rs. 12 crore from which loans will

be advanced to local bodies through the State Governments for water supply and drainage schemes in urban areas. The Ministry of Health has issued letters to the State Governments inviting proposals for urban water supply schemes.

The problem of rural water supply is also receiving attention The Central Government has set aside Rs. 8·79 crore for this purpose under the Community Projects Programme and the National Extension Services. Out of the amount earmarked for the Local Development Works, grants are also given to the States for their schemes of rural water supply. In addition, the Central Government recently allotted a sum of Rs. 6 crore for the rural water supply schemes This sum will be utilised for the supply of piped water for groups of villages from a common source, which is relatively costly.

A committee has been set up to draw up the model of a comprehensive Public Health Bill The measure will comprise *inter alia* all phases of environmental hygiene and will include housing, water supply, general sanitation, the regulation of various trades, industries and occupations.

NUTRITION

The dietary surveys conducted in India between 1935 and 1948 have revealed that the diet of an average Indian contains an excessively high percentage of cereals and lacks protective foods containing proteins, minerals and vitamins Such an unbalanced diet leads to malnutrition It is also responsible for the high rate of infantile, maternal and general mortality.

A joint committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has suggested an integrated plan of human and animal nutrition in relation to agricultural production. The following table indicates the availability of food per adult person and the target requirements for 1956.

TABLE CLXXXV

**TARGET REQUIREMENTS FOR 300 MILLION ADULT UNITS**

| | Available quantity per adult in 1950 (oz.) | Daily requirements (oz) | Annual requirements in million tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cereals .. | 13 71 | 14 | 43 |
| Pulses .. . | 2 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Milk .. .. | 5 5 | 10 | 31 |
| Fruits .. .. | 1 5 | 3 | 9 |
| Vegetables .. .. | 1 3 | 10 | 29 |
| Sugar .. .. | 1 6 | 2 | 6 |
| Fish and meat .. .. | 0·3 | 3 | 9 |
| Eggs .. .. | — | 1 (number) | (1,09,500 million eggs) |
| Vegetable oils and ghee .. | 1 | 2 | 6 |

The Indian Council of Medical Research has a Nutrition Advisory Committee and runs nutrition research laboratories. There is also an inter-departmental committee at the Centre. The State Governments of Bengal, Bombay and U.P. have already consitituted such committees. The Governments of Madras, Bihar and Punjab have the matter under consideration.

*The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954*

The Act received the President's assent on September 30, 1954. It prohibits the manufacture of adulterated articles of food and their import or storing for sale. It has also laid down the penalties and the procedure for the conviction of offenders. An important point in this connection is the laying down of a minimum punishment for offences. It has also prescribed higher penalties for the second and subsequent offences. It provides for the establishment of a Central Committee for Food Standards and a Central Food Laboratory to carry out the functions defined under the Act. It further provides for the appointment of public analysts and food inspectors and has specified their powers and functions and procedure for the discharge of their duties.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Public health education forms an integral part of the responsibility of the administration at the Centre. Films, film strips, posters, pamphlets, models, exhibits and photographs are some of the media employed for promoting knowledge about health among the people Of late, the press and the radio are also being used for this purpose.

The Directorate-General of Health Services maintains a Central Health Film Library. Films and film strips are loaned out to the State Governments, social organisations, educational institutions, local bodies, community projects and medical and health institutions.

The Central Ministry of Health has formulated a scheme whereby the Health Education section in the Directorate-General of Health Services will be expanded into a Central Health Education Bureau The scheme, estimated to cost about Rs 12 lakh, has received the approval of the Planning Commission. The Bureau is designed to serve as an administrative training centre and will produce cheap and effective health education material. It will also evaluate techniques and media for the co-ordination of health education activities in the States. The Bureau will have a Health Museum, a Film Strip Production Unit and a Film Lending Library

The Central Health Council, at its second annual meeting held in February 1954, recommended the creation of similar organisations in all the States.

## POPULATION CONTROL

The need for maintaining a proper balance between an increasing population and the limited resources of the country has received adequate recognition. The Planning Commission, which gave due importance to the question of family planning and population control, has suggested a comprehensive plan in this connection The programme includes the education of the people in the importance of family planning, the training of an adequate number of health personnel and the finding of cheap, dependable and harmless methods of population control. There is a provision of Rs. 65 lakh in the Five Year Plan for this purpose.

Three pilot schemes—two in Delhi and one in Mysore State—were started to assess the reliability and popularity of the 'rhythmic' or 'safe period' method. A section has been set up in the laboratories of the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, to test and evaluate oral contraceptives. Specific research projects in the physiology of reproduction, sub-fertility and other fields have been sanctioned by the Government. Steps are being taken to establish a main training centre at Bombay to organise the training programmes The setting up of a council for population studies to promote co-ordinated and planned studies in population problems is also under consideration.

The Family Planning Research and Programmes Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health made its recommendations to the Government in 1953. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government of India. The most important recommendation is that grants should be made to the State Governments and voluntary organisations for approved family planning programmes to the extent of Rs. 30 lakh during 1954-55 and 1955-56 in order to promote governmental and voluntary effort in this field A Family Planning Grants Committee has been constituted to deal with the applications for grants

A scheme of family planning based on the recommendations of the above committee has been finalised It envisages the establishment of a number of family planning centres in rural and urban areas It has been recommended that family planning should be co-ordinated with maternity and child welfare work Minimum standards have been laid down for running these centres Each centre will be in charge of a medical officer, who will be assisted by a trained lady health visitor and a trained social worker The functions of a family planning centre will ultimately include sex education, marriage counselling, marriage hygiene, the spacing of child-births and advice on family budgeting, etc.

The Central Government will bear the entire initial cost of the technical equipment and furniture. The recurring grant will be on a sliding scale and be limited to a period of three years.

## INTERNATIONAL HEALTH RELATIONS

India has been receiving valuable help from WHO since its foundation in 1948 and from UNICEF since 1949 Help from these organisations generally takes the form of expert advice for the improvment of existing services, medical literature, equipment, and fellowships and stipends for training nurses and midwives in the country. They have also helped various training and research projects in the country by providing guides and tutors. UNICEF takes relief measures, too, in earthquake and famine-stricken areas. Further, it has a feeding programme for infants and expectant mothers. It has distributed 3,06,900 lb. of soap to maternity and child welfare centres in 28 States in India.

The Government of India has paid to WHO a contribution of 2,73,055 dollars in 1953 and another sum of 2,72,533 dollars for 1954. The Government of India paid to UNICEF Rs. 12 lakh in 1952 and Rs. 15 lakh in 1953. A proposal to pay Rs. 15 lakh in 1954 is under the consideration of the Government of India. In addition, Rs. 1,73,000 were paid during 1953-54 as proportionate cost for the maintenance of the UNICEF Area Office for India, Ceylon and Afghanistan, which is situated at New Delhi. In the budget for 1954-55 also, there is a provision of Rs. 1,52,000 for this purpose.

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# CHAPTER XXVII

## LABOUR

### EMPLOYMENT

The employment situation in the country improved on the whole in 1954. The position, however, varied considerably from State to State. and from industry to industry. There were also ups and downs in the same State in different periods of the year. In Madras, for instance, the employment position deteriorated in February but improved in June and July. In Bombay it deteriorated slightly in May but was normal again in July. In Travancore-Cochin it was slack during the last quarter of 1953 but brightened up in 1954. U P and Bihar witnessed a deterioration during the entire period, the former experiencing a steep rise in closures and pay-offs in June. There was an improvement in Assam during the last quarter of 1953 with the beginning of the plucking season in the tea gardens.

From January to March 1954, the employment situation improved in agriculture with the advent of the harvesting season. But during the third quarter, it deteriorated considerably in U.P, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam on account of floods.

Statistics of labour employed in the different sectors of the industry are collected systematically. Roughly, the figures for the average daily employment in certain industries are as follows.

TABLE CLXXXVI

| Industry | Year | Daily employment |
|---|---|---|
| *Factories in Part A and some Part C States* | First half of 1953 | 25,08,321 |
| *Factories in Part B and some Part C States* | 1950 | 4,54,561 |
| Mines | 1951 | 5,49,048 |
| Plantations | 1950 | 12,52,406 |
| Railways | March 1952 | 9,45,319 |
| Posts and telegraphs | March 1952 | 2,12,380 |
| Tramways | Jan 1952 | 1,70,855 |
| Major ports | Sept 1952 | 5,70,415 |
| C P W D. | 1951-1952 | 3,49,000 |
| Five river valley projects | 1951 | 1,18,846 |

Factories are the most highly organised sector of the economy in the country and, with the exception of agriculture, employ the largest number of workers. Table No. CLXXXIX gives the figures of those employed in factories in certain States in 1951, 1952 and 1953.

*Unemployment*

The precise figure for unemployment is yet to be determined. According to one estimate, however, it is nearly one crore in urban areas alone. It is higher in rural areas. The following surveys have been initiated by the Planning Commission to determine its extent:

(*i*) A survey of persons on the live register of the Delhi Employment Exchange ;

(*ii*) A sample survey of 4,000 households of Calcutta City ;

(*iii*) A survey of unemployment in the Kolhapur and Batala areas ;

(*iv*) A survey of unemployment in Travancore-Cochin ;

(*v*) A preliminary survey in 23 towns covered by the National Sample Survey.

The question of undertaking periodic country-wide surveys of unemployment and under-employment on a uniform basis is being studied by the Central Statistical Organisation and the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

*Relief Measures*

About Rs. 216 crore have been provided under the Plan to expand employment opportunities. In 1953, an eleven-point programme was adopted to give a direction to the country's efforts in this regard The Central and the State Governments are doing their utmost to fulfil their targets. Private industry is also being encouraged to expand its productivity. A programme for the opening of one-teacher rural schools to provide employment to 80,000 teachers during the period 1953-1955 has been adopted. Up to March 31, 1954, 28,880 persons were employed under this programme.

There is also a scheme to relieve unemployment in urban areas by employing 8,000 people at the Social Education Centres during 1953-55 By the end of March 1954, 1808 people had been employed under this scheme In an important speech on December 20, the Union Finance Minister said that nearly 24 million jobs would be created under the second and third Five Year Plans to give effect to the Government's policy of full employment

*Compensation for Workers Retrenched and Laid-off*

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, was amended by inserting Chapter VA in December, 1953 This provides that in the event of laying off other than seasonal workers, in an industrial establishment employing 50 or more persons, the employer will be required to pay each worker who is not provided suitable alternative employment compensation at the rate of 50 per cent of his wages and dearness allowance for 45 days in a year. The amendment also provides that no workman who has been in continuous employment for not less than a year under an employer may be retrenched without a month's notice, or a month's wages in lieu, and a gratuity calculated at 15 days' average pay for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months

ABSENTEEISM

Absenteeism constitutes a great drain on the productive resources of the country. Figures of absenteeism are available with respect to certain manufacturing industries, in certain cases on an all-India basis and in others on a local basis, coal-mines, Assam Tea Plantations and certain industries in Mysore State. Table CLXL shows the percentage of absenteeism in certain industries.

The Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme and the Coal-Mines Provident Fund Scheme, which have been started primarily with a view to decasualising colliery workers, and an attendance bonus have brought down the rate of absenteeism in coal-fields.

PRODUCTIVITY

Studies on the productivity of labour were started very recently. Table CLXL gives an idea of the productivity of labour in coal-mines.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Exchanges, which were started in 1945 to resettle demobilised war personnel, were entrusted with the task of finding employment for displaced persons in 1947. The scope of their activities was enlarged later. Table CLXLII throws light on certain aspects of the activities of the Employment Exchanges since 1951.

Exchanges give priority to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, retrenched Government servants and displaced registrants in finding employment Thus 8,100 retrenched Government employees, 11,218 displaced persons and 28,040 Scheduled Caste and 3,203 Scheduled Tribe applicants were found employment in 1953 In 1954, the Employment Exchanges, opened a new section in order to find employment for surplus and retrenched Class I, Class II Gazetted and Commissioned Officers.

Thirty Employment Exchanges operate mobile sections to help employment seekers in rural and other areas far away from the Exchange In 1953, on an average, 1,959 persons were provided employment per month by mobile exchanges The Exchanges have also been helping to promote mobility among employment seekers The particulars of nearly 3,000 persons were circulated per month to all Exchanges throughout the country by means of the Mobile Labour Location Statement and, on an average, every month 348 persons were provided with jobs outside their home districts

*Training Schemes*

The Training Scheme of the Employment Exchanges, drawn up in 1946, envisages technical and vocational apprenticeship and training for ex-service personnel only The scheme came to an end in 1950, and thereafter the Government drew up a technical and vocational training scheme for adult civilians. Table CLXLIII shows the number of training centres and the number of persons receiving training there in August each year during the period 1951-54.

*Central Training Institute*

In addition to the training of craftsmen, a Central Training Institute is being run at Koni-Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh to train instructors and supervisory staff This is the only institute of its kind in Asia. The period of training is about six months In 1953, the number of persons who had completed training at the institute was 198, bringing the total number of people trained to 1,072.

*Shiva Rao Committee*

The Training and Employment Services Organisation Committee, set up under the Chairmanship of Sri B. Shiva Rao, M.P., in Novermber 1952, to make recommendations in regard to the future set-up of the Employment Exchange Organisation and its training section, submitted its report

to the Government in April 1954. The report contains a comprehensive survey of the Employment Exchange Organisation and the services rendered by it so far. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations, the Government of India have decided that a national employment service should be maintained on a permanent basis in collaboration with the State Governments.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

*Trade Unions*

The Trade Union Act, 1926, conferred a legal and corporate status on registered trade unions and granted them certain immunities in regard to trade disputes The restrictions which it placed on trade union funds were to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous people. The Amending Act of 1947, which provided for compulsory recognition and measures against unfair practices, has been held in abeyance till the Government's policy in respect of certain matters is finalised. The new policy of the Government, which is now being formulated, aims at enabling trade unions to depend more on their own organised strength and power of collective bargaining and at developing sanctions in implementing agreements and awards than on depending on the Government for help

The membership of registered trade unions during 1950-52 and the funds held by them during 1950-51 are indicated in the Tables CLXLIV and CLXLV.

At present, the Trade Union Movement is divided into four national organisations There may thus be more than one trade union in the same industry, and even in the same unit of industry, owing allegiance to different and sometimes conflicting ideologies. Such a state of affairs hampers the growth of genuine trade unionism Hence, while it considers this to be a purely internal concern of the workers, the Government has emphatically expressed itself in favour of the principle of one trade union for each industry. This idea is now finding favour with the trade union leaders The number and members of the unions affiliated to the four national organisations during the period 1950-53 is indicated in Table CLXLVI

*Central Labour Institute*

The foundation-stone of the Central Labour Institute was laid by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, in Bombay on October 7, 1954 The Institute will make it possible to study scientifically industrial development in relation to the human factor. The scheme envisaged is a composite one, comprising a museum of industrial safety, health and welfare, an industrial hygiene laboratory, a training centre and a library-cum-information centre It is proposed to attach to the Institute the productivity centre and the training-within-industry centre which are being set up with the assistance of I L.O

The Institute will be a centre of demonstration, research and training in all aspects of labour in a broad perspective It will, in effect, function as a socio-economic laboratory or a national institute dealing with the scientific study of the human factor and as a centre of specialised training in labour and allied problems, providing a common platform for all groups concerned with the well-being of labour and industry. The experience of older industrial countries has been freely drawn upon in working out this project,

The Government of Bombay has placed at the disposal of the Institute a 13-acre plot of land on the Kurla hills, just behind Santa Cruz Aerodrome. A capital grant of Rs. 10 lakh has been sanctioned for the construction of the main building for the Institute. An operational agreement has been signed between the U.S. Government and the Government of India under which one lakh dollars have been made available for the purchase of equipment and technical publications for the Institute.

*Industrial Disputes*

There was a slight setback in labour-management relations during the year when the number of man-days lost through stoppages of work are taken into account.

*Tribunals*

The All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) Award, more popularly known as the Sastri Award, was published on April 20, 1955 It satisfied neither the banks nor their employees The Government also disagreed with some of its recommendations. Appeals against this Award were filed before the Labour Appellate Tribunal on behalf of both the banks and bank employees.

The Government of India modified the decisions of the Appellate Tribunal by an Order on August 24, 1954, in respect of dearness allowance, the method of adjustment in the new scales, the introduction of a class IV area and the exclusion of banks in rural centres in the Part B States, certain Part C States, and the United Bank of India from the operation of the Award. Subsequently, a Court of Enquiry, with the late Justice Rajadhyaksha of Bombay High Court as the sole Member, was constituted to investigate the question in all its bearings The implementation of the Award has been put off by agreement during the pendency of the enquiry.

*Tripartite Machinery*

Organisations on the model of I L O. representing the Government, employers and employees have been in existence in the country for some years. These have become an integral part of the industrial structure of the country.

Among the important organisations of a tripartite nature are the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee and the various Industrial and Advisory Committees Most of the States have independent tripartite machinery on these lines. The 13th Session of the Indian Labour Conference met at Mysore in January 1954. The agenda of the Conference consisted mainly of the reports of the two Committees Besides the reports of the Committees, which dealt with the Wage-Fixing Machinery, the Gorakhpur Labour Scheme, Technical Assistance, a review of the I L O. Conferences and Committees, uniform legislation in regard to maternity benefits, the payment of provident funds due to subscribers, the implementation of the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules and problems of women labour, the Conference also discussed the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act and the Fair Wages Bill. Regarding women labour, it was felt that adequate facilities should be provided in the nursing, teaching and welfare professions. Concerning the Gorakhpur Labour Scheme, a review of the work of the I L O. Conferences and Committees and the implementation of the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, it was decided that these should be further studied by separate committees. The 14th Session of the Standing Labour Committee was held at Madras in August 1954. The Committee considered the report of the Committee

on Conventions, the conditions of work in the building and construction industry, the amendment of the Factories Act, Labour Welfare Funds, the amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and conditions of work in manganese mines. The Committee also considered the statement showing the action taken on the conclusions of the 13th Session of the Standing Labour Committee. The Labour Ministers' Conference, which is not a tripartite organisation, although it is closely connected with it, met in November 1954, at New Delhi. The Conference reviewed the working of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the Factories Act, 1948. It also discussed the proposed amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Conference accepted the Shiva Rao Committee's recommendation to put the employment exchanges on a permanent footing

*Joint Committees*

Works Committees representing the employers and employees can play a very effective role in ironing out differences at the initial stages by free and frank discussion. Both the Central and the State Governments, as empowered under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and other statutes, have issued orders requiring all industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more to constitute Works Committees.

There were 323 Works Committees in Central undertakings during 1950-51 The number of Works Committees and Production Committees in existence in private undertakings in the various States was 1,570 on September 30, 1951.

The fifth meeting of the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour was held at New Delhi on the February 4th and 5th, 1954 The Board decided to reconstitute itself into a purely private biparitite body and to have its own Secretariat.

*Industrial Employment Standing Orders*

By defining in advance the condition of service, such as the nature of employment, hours of work, leave, the payment of wages, the regulation of reductions and procedure for disciplinary action, standing orders go a long way towards eliminating the causes of friction and tension The Central and State Governments, as authorised under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, have framed model rules and asked for their adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 or more persons. The Government of U P, by a notification issued in November 1950, directed that the Act should apply to all industrial establishments in the State employing less than 100 workers, if the employers concerned voluntarily applied for certification of standing orders. In May 1949, the Government of Assam extended the Act to all industrial establishments in the State (except mines, quarries, oil-fields and railways) in which 10 or more workers were employed By a notification issued in January 1952, the Government of West Bengal extended the Act to all industrial establishments employing 50 or more workers With a view to eliminating the inconvenience resulting from delays in the certification of standing orders, the Government of Saurashtra, enacted an amending measure in March 1953, which laid down that an industrial establishment, for which a standing order is under preparation, would have model standing orders approved by the Government.

*Wages and Earnings*

Wages and earnings play a great part in the workers' lives and, therefore, have an important bearing on industrial harmony and productivity.

Table CLXLVII and CLXLVIII show the total and average annual earnings of factory workers during 1951-53.

*Payment of Wages Act, 1936*

The Act ensures the regular payment of and deductions from the wages of workers receiving Rs. 200 per month or less The Government is authorised to extend the Act to any industrial establishment and to appoint inspectors. The Act has been extended to the railways, mines, factories, plantations, certain categories of transport services in some States and other establishments.

*Minimum Wages Act, 1948*

Minimum wages have been fixed for numerous categories of workers by awards, and agreements and the recommendations of various enquiry committees and the Central Pay Commission The importance of the Minimum Wages Act, however, lies in the fact that it empowers the appropriate Governments to fix statutory minimum wages for certain categories of low paid labour which possess little organisational power to enforce their demands Minimum wages have been fixed in the various States for certain categories of labour included in Part I of the Schedule. According to the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, which received the assent of the President in June 1954, all States are required to fix minimum wages by December 31, 1954 Some States, as authorised by the Act, have extended the application of the Act to certain industries not included in the Schedule.

Wages Boards have been set up in Bombay under the Industrial Relations Act, 1946, to standardise wages in cotton and silk factories Provision has also been made under the Factories Act, 1948, and the Mines Act, 1952, for payment of overtime work at double the ordinary rate.

*Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme*

The workers' demands for bonus have been accepted in principle; the amount is to be determined by industrial courts and conciliation boards. The mine workers' right to bonus is guaranteed by the Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme, and the amount depends on the basic earnings of those entitled to it. Table CLXLIX gives the number of workers who earned bonus and the amount of bonus paid during 1951-52 in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, and Vindhya Pradesh.

*Cost and Standard of Living*

Data are now being compiled by various agencies to estimate the effect of the increased cost of living on workers' lives The Central Government, through its Labour Bureau, is preparing 19 series of cost of living index numbers with 1944 as the base year. Some State Governments are also compiling cost of living index numbers for certain categories of workers with 1944 or 1939 as the base year. These are published in official gazettes at regular intervals. In addition, enquiries regarding the workers' family budgets are also carried out in some of the States. Table CC and CCI show the average cost of living index for India and other countries and 19 selected places since 1950.

*Agricultural Labour Enquiry*

The results of the first stage of the agricultural labour enquiry, namely, the general village survey, have been published in a monograph entitled *Agricultural Wages in India* (Vols. I and II) The report on the second stage

of enquiry, *viz.*, the general family survey, is being published. The report on the third and final stage of the enquiry, i.e., intensive family survey will consist of three separate volumes: (1) the Report on the States covered by the enquiry ; (2) the All-India report ; and (3) a monograph containing certain essential statistics pertaining to agricultural labour. The report on the States and the monograph of essential statistics are also under publication.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

The measures affording social security to industrial workers in the country are : the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 ; the Provident Fund Act, 1952 , the Coal-Mines Provident and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948 ; the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 , and the Maternity Benefit Acts. A short account of the nature and scope of the security provisions under each of these Acts is given below

### EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT

This Act is the first of its kind in the whole of South-East Asia. It was amended in 1951 to meet the objections of employers in Delhi and Kanpur on the ground of increased cost of production The provisions of the Act are to be introduced in phases at different places in the country.

*Scope*

The Act applies to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. It covers labourers employed directly and indirectly and also clerical staff , it does not apply to persons whose total remuneration exceeds Rs. 400/- a month.

*Administration*

The Scheme is administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation It is composed of 38 members representing employees and employers, the Central and State Governments, Parliament and the medical profession. Of these, 13 members form a standing committee which is in charge of general administration A Medical Benefit Council consisting of 28 members advises the Corporation on medical benefits. The executive head of the Corporation is the Director-General, who is assisted by four principal officers The Director-General functions through a network of regional and local offices The Regional Advisory Boards include representatives of employees and employers and the State Governments

*Contributions*

For the purpose of contribution, the persons covered by the Act have been divided into eight categories, and their rates of contribution and those of their employers have been specified in a schedule. Employees with an average daily wage of less than a rupee are not required to pay anything, but their employers are not exempt. These rates of contribution have been temporarily replaced by those provided under an amending Act which will remain in force till the entire country is covered by the scheme. Under the amended statute, employers throughout the country are required to pay a special contribution at the rate of 0·75 per cent of their total wage bills The employers of the areas where the benefit provisions have come into force have, however, to pay at the rate of 1·25 per cent of their total wage bills. This is because the latter are no longer required to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Maternity

Benefit Acts. In the areas where the scheme has not come into operation, the workers are not required to make any payment The latest available figures show that over Rs 2 crore have been received as contributions, over Rs. 174 lakh being from employers and Rs. 39 lakh from employees.

*Progress of the Scheme*

The whole of the Act, except the chapters relating to benefit provisions, were first enforced in the Kanpur area and Delhi State from February 24, 1953, covering about 1,20,000 employees On May 17, 1953, it came into operation in the seven industrial towns of the Punjab, *i.e* , Amritsar (including the notified area of Chheharta), Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Abdullapur-Jagadhari, Batala and Bhivani, where it covers 30,000 employees It was extended to Nagpur on July 11, 1954, and Greater Bombay on October 2. The total number of workers so far covered under the scheme is approximately 6 lakh.

*Employees' Provident Fund Act*

The Employees' Provident Fund Act was passed in 1952, and amended in December 1953 The amending Act makes provision for the exemption of industries on a more liberal scale as well as for the inspection of Provident Funds. The Act applies to 6 major industries— cement, cigarette, electrical, mechanical and general engineering products, iron and steel, paper, and textiles— employing 50 or more persons Industries run under the authority of the Government and local authorities and those with less than three years' existence are outside the scope of the Act The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme has benefited 15 47 lakhs of employees in 1,900 factories Of the total number of employees, 10 37 lakh were employed in exempted factories and the remaining 5·10 lakh in non-exempted factories. The total amount of the provident fund contributions collected from factories and invested in Central Government securities amounted to Rs 32 crore up to the end of November, 1954.

*Contributions*

The employers' contribution to the Fund has been fixed at 6¼ per cent of the basic wage and dearness allowances payable to an employee The employee is required to contribute the same amount as contributes the employer However, if he so desires and if the scheme permits, he can contribute more, subject to a maximum of 8⅓ per cent of his basic wage and dearness allowance.

*Coal-Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes*

The Coal-Mines Provident Fund Scheme was framed in December 1948, and came into force with retrospective effect in the coal-mines of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. With slight modifications it was later extended to coal-mines in Assam, Rewa, Talcher, Korea and the partially excluded areas of Madhya Pradesh The Scheme was also applied to mines in the partially excluded areas of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal The question of extending it to mines in Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Rajasthan is under consideration.

Under the Scheme, every employee who qualifies for bonus is eligible to join the Fund in the quarter immediately following the one in which he qualifies for a bonus under the Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme. Different rates of contribution have been fixed for persons in different income groups. There is provision for the payment of contributions on a monthly or

weekly basis. By the middle of December 1954, Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 4·58 crore had been purchased by the Fund.

*Workmen's Compensation Act,* 1923

The Act makes provision for the payment of compensation for injuries during employment, occupational diseases and deaths resulting from such injuries and diseases. The employer, however, is under no obligation to pay compensation to the worker if the injury is due to drunkenness or wilful disregard of the safety instructions or measures provided. Compensation is also not payable if the injury lasts for seven days or less. Up to the end of 1954, 27 categories of workers had been brought within the scope of the Act. Occupational diseases entitled to compensation have been listed The State Governments are authorised to add to this list, after proper notice Employees earning Rs. 400 or more a month are not covered by the Act.

*Amount of Compensation*

Compensation for death and total and partial disablement is paid to an adult worker at a fixed rate in proportion to his monthly wage. The amount of compensation for temporary disablement is the same for adult and minor workers. The amount for death and total disablement in the case of a major and a minor is Rs. 2000 and Rs. 1,200 respectively.

The interests of the workers have been adequately protected under the Act. The amount of compensation payable cannot be attached, assigned or set off against any claim save as provided under the Act. His interests are also protected in the case of insolvency of the employer or any contract affecting the workers' rights to get statutory compensation.

*Maternity Benefit*

Legislation controlling the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States of the Union Fourteen States have Maternity Benefit Acts passed by their own legislatures, while the rest have. Acts of other States extended to their respective territories The only Central Act on the subject applies to the mines Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only West Bengal has a separate Act for women workers in plantations.

The qualifying period, rates of benefit and amount of benefit vary considerably. The qualifying period is 150 days under the Assam Maternity Benefit Act and the West Bengal Maternity (Tea Estates) Act, 240 days under the Madras Act, 12 months under the Cochin Act, 6 months under the Bihar, U.P and Central Acts, and 9 months under the rest. The period of benefit is 12 weeks under the Hyderabad and West Bengal (Tea Estates) Act, 7 weeks under the Madras Act, 72 days under the Punjab and 8 weeks under the rest The amount of benefit is 12 annas a day under the Punjab, Hyderabad and Central Acts, 11½ annas a day (excluding, the usual food concessions) under the Assam Act, Rs. 5/4/- a week under the West Bengal (Tea Estates) Act, and 8 annas a day or the average daily earning, whichever is higher under the others.

Besides the benefits enumerated above, a cash bonus of Rs. 5 under the Bihar and U P. Acts and of Rs. 3 under the Central Act is also payable to women utilising the services of qualified nurses or midwives at the time of confinement. Provision for free medical help, creches and additional rest intervals has also been made under some Acts. Adequate protection has also been provided against dismissal by employers. The employ-

ment of women during maternity periods is a penal offence. A woman found employed during a benefit period is deprived of her statutory benefits.

Orissa and Rajasthan States have enacted separate measures for their respective areas.

LABOUR WELFARE

In the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, provision has been made under the relevant sections for canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of labour officers, if the industrial establishments covered by them employ the minimum number of workers prescribed

In the coal-fields, 92 pit-head baths were completed and 97 were under construction by March 31, 1952 On the same date, 119 creches had been completed and 103 were under construction. The second batch of creche attendant trainees number 37, of whom 33 completed their training. The third batch consisted of 47 trainees Sanction was given in 1953-54 for the training of a fifth batch, at an estimated cost of Rs 17,000 for the training of 50 attendants.

The welfare activities envisaged under the Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, the Mica Mines Welfare Fund Act, 1946, the U P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Act, 1951, and the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953, cover a wide field. While preparing welfare schemes under these Acts, an integrated picture of the workers' lives is kept in view and an effort is made to enable the worker and his family to make the best use of their leisure

*The Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund*

Four regional hospitals with maternity centres at Tisra and Katras (Jharia coal-fields) and Chora and Searsole (Raniganj coal-fields) maintained by the Fund have been functioning since 1948 The Central Hospital at Dhanbad was formally opened on December 6, 1951 The construction of the Fund's second central hospital at Asansol was nearing completion at the end of 1954. A sum of Rs. 7,16,000 has been sanctioned for equipment, furniture, etc., for the hospital. The construction of a regional hospital at Phusro in the Bokaro coal-fields has been sanctioned, and proposals for the establishment of regional hospitals in the Pench Valley and Korea coal-fields are under consideration.

T.B. clinics have been opened at Katras and Searsole. There is a proposal to construct a ten-bed ward in the Tetulmari Leper Hospital. A certain number of beds for the exclusive use of miners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy have been reserved in hospitals and sanatoria. A number of maternity hospitals and centres are being maintained or aided for the use of the wives of miners.

During 1953-54, some eye-relief camps were organised in the coal-mining area of Bihar for the benefit of the miners A blood bank is working at Asansol for the welfare of miners and their families. Anti-malaria operations are being carried out in almost all the coal-fields. A B.C.G., campaign is also in progress.

A number of multi-purpose welfare centres providing educational, recreational and other welfare activities for men, women and children have been opened in various coal-fields. A number of women's welfare centres

are also functioning. The activities of the centres include the training of women in handicrafts, talks on health and sanitation, the provision of recreational facilities for women and children and the imparting of primary education to the miners' children.

In addition, 34 adult education centres are working in different coalfields. A rehabilitation centre has been started for disabled miners at the Central Hospital, Dhanbad. Some agricultural farms are being run in the Hyderabad coalfields for the benefit of miners. Recreational facilities like radio sets, mobile cinemas, etc., are also provided. Steps are being taken to improve water supplies and provide transport facilities for the miners.

The Coal-Mines Labour Welfare budget for 1952-53 and 1953-54 made provisions of Rs. 70,18,300 and Rs. 78,00,000 respectively under the "General Welfare Account."

*Mica Mines Welfare Fund*

The construction of a hospital at Karma (Bihar) and a dispensary building at Dhab were nearing completion in 1954 Among the other schemes which have already received sanction are the construction of two dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres at Dhorakola and Ganpatbaghi (Bihar) at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,12,000, and an in-patient ward at Kalichedu (Andhra) dispensary. The establishment of two 'B' class centres with maternity and child welfare centres and two 'C' class centres with mobile medical facilities for Rajasthan and one mobile medical unit for Ajmer have also been sanctioned. Anti-malaria operations have been organised in the mica fields of Bihar and Andhra. Eye-relief camps for the benefit of mica workers were organised in the mining areas of Bihar

Schemes for the promotion of literacy among the children of miners are being implemented. Children are supplied midday meals at a cost of 2 annas per head at the schools maintained by the Fund at Nellore A scheme for the free distribution of books, slates and stationery is also in operation in Nellore and Ajmer Stipends are awarded to deserving pupils in Nellore district.

Recreational facilities are provided for workers in various mica-mining areas. A radio set has been sanctioned for workers in Ajmer and two recreational clubs for miners in Andhra. Workers can now have sports and games in the mica-fields of Bihar and Madras.

A subsidised scheme has been in operation for some time under which mine-owners will be entitled to a subsidy of 75 per cent of the cost of deepening a well or Rs 1,500 per well, whichever is less.

The annual budget of the Fund provided for an expenditure of Rs. 13,90,000, Rs 4,33,000, Rs 1,26,000 and Rs 44,000 respectively in the mica mines of Bihar, Andhra, Rajasthan and Ajmer during 1953-54 The question of introducing welfare measure in the mica·mines of Bombay, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh is under consideration.

*Welfare of Plantation Labour*

Nor have tea garden workers been ignored A Committee was constituted to suggest standards of medical care for tea plantations, and its recommendations have been fully accepted. Some employers have already implemented these recommendations. In 1951-52, a sum of

Rs. 4 lakh was secured from the Central Tea Board for the welfare of tea garden workers. The amount was distributed among the State Governments and the welfare activities included recreational facilities for workers and their training in useful handicrafts like tailoring, knitting, weaving, basket making, etc. A Japanese expert has come to India to organise demonstration centres for vocational training among the plantation workers

*Voluntary Measures*

Labour welfare funds were created during World War II to finance welfare activities for the benefit of labourers In 1947-48, all Central undertakings were asked to create such funds In 1950-51, 221 Central undertakings had welfare funds. The break-down of these funds according to the Ministries is as follows·

TABLE CLXXXVII

| Ministry | Number of undertakings having welfare funds |
|---|---|
| Defence | 193 |
| Finance | 4 |
| Works, Housing and Supply | 6 |
| Communications | 8 |
| Health | 4 |
| Food and Agriculture | 6 |
| TOTAL | 221 |

About Rs. 7 lakh have been accumulated in these funds and they benefit about 1,20,000 workers. The items which are regularly financed, indoor and outdoor games, reading rooms and libraries, radio, education and entertainments are the most popular. Grants are also made to maternity centres, clubs, schools and social service centres run by various institutions and by the workers' organisations

The State Governments, too, run a number of welfare centres These are classified as A,B,C and D according to the size and nature of their activities. The latest figures concerning such centres are· Bombay, 54 ; U.P., 36 , West Bengal, 19 , Saurashtra, 17 , Bihar, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin, 3 each, and Mysore 2

*Welfare Trust Fund*

Attempts were made to persuade private employers to start welfare trust funds for the benefit of their employees Such funds were to be created on a voluntary basis in the first instance, failing which laws would be enacted to make them compulsory. In November 1952, the Central Government asked the State Governments to persuade industrial undertakings within their jurisdictions to start such funds The 14th Session of the Standing Labour Committee decided in favour of enacting a Central measure for the purpose. An all-India measure for the constitution and better utilisation of welfare funds is under consideration.

Individual employers, *e g.*, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, the Employers' Associations, *e g*, the India Jute Mills' Association and Indian Tea Association, and employees' associations, *e g*, the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, also have private labour welfare schemes

*Industrial Housing*

In April 1948, the Central Government decided to construct a million houses for labourers within ten years. Owing to lack of funds, a new scheme,

on a modified scale, was announced in April 1949. The loans advanced to the State Governments under this scheme were as follows during 1950-51 and 1951-52:

TABLE CLXXXVIII

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

| State | 1950-51 | 1951-52 |
|---|---|---|
| Assam | — | 10 |
| Bihar | 5 | 30 |
| Bombay | 75 | 44 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10 | 10 |
| Madras | -- | 9 |
| Orissa | 10 | 10 |
| Punjab | — | 5 |
| Hyderabad | — | 20 |
| Mysore | -- | 20 |
| Travancore-Cochin | — | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 168 |

*Subsidised Industrial Housing*

The Government of India, after consulting the State Governments and the representatives of employers and workers, finalised a scheme of subsidised industrial housing in September 1952 Under this scheme, the Central Government contributes initially the entire cost—50 per cent as outright subsidy to the State Governments and 50 per cent in the form of loans to be repaid in 25 years For approved schemes of housing for their workers, employers are entitled to 25 per cent of the cost as subsidies and 37½ per cent as loans. Registered workers' co-operatives have been offered better treatment in the matter of loans i e. they are allowed 50 per cent of the entire cost The percentage of the subsidy, however, is the same as in the case of the employers

By the end of March 1954, i.e., within 1½ years of the scheme being announced, Rs. 413·4 lakh were sanctioned in subsidies and Rs 412·3 lakh in loans towards the construction of 31,980 tenements. All the sanctioned schemes are in progress, and 12,258 tenements have so far been completed.

A sum of Rs. 10 crore has been provided under the 1954-55 Budget for this purpose. The amounts sanctioned under the scheme during 1954-55 are Rs. 1,97,950 in May, Rs. 12,68,230 in June, Rs. 3,10,800 in July and Rs. 3,14,297 in August By the middle of November 1954, the construction of 45,000 houses under this scheme and another 5,227 houses for coal and mica miners will have been sanctioned.

The Government of India have decided to extend the scope of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to cover mine workers who do not receive Government aid for housing. The decision will benefit about 1,50,000 workers engaged in iron ore, manganese, gold and other mines, and raise the total number of workers for whose housing provision

of about Rs. 30 lakh has been made under the Scheme. In addition, about 4 lakh workers in the coal and mica mining industries are already eligible for special grants under the Subidised Industrial Housing Scheme administered by the Ministry of Labour.

The Scheme has been revised in the light of experience gained during the past year and amended to meet the convenience of workers' co-operative societies. A major departure is the decision to build two-room tenements for labourers earning Rs. 150 per month or more to the extent of 10 per cent of the quota sanctioned. Standard rents have also been fixed.

*The Five Year Plan*

The Five Year Plan has allocated a sum of Rs 48·69 crore for housing. Of this amount, the Central Government will spend Rs. 38 5 crore and the State Governments Rs 10·19 crore. The allocations made for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 are within the overall limit of Rs 38 5 crore.

Following the example of the Central Government, almost all the States, are going ahead with their programmes of industrial housing. Bombay, U P., Madhya Pradesh and Mysore have passed legislation—the Bombay Housing Act, 1948, the Mysore Labour Housing Act, 1949, the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1950, and the U.P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Act, 1951, by which funds have been constituted to finance their housing programmes. The funds are composed of grants from the Central and State Governments, contributions by employers and rent from employees These funds are empowered, with the previous approval of the Governments concerned, to float the necessary loans. Statutory Housing Boards, provided under the relevant Acts, have also been set up in Bombay, U P and Madhya Pradesh The Government of Mysore have delegated the powers and responsibilities of the Labour Housing Corporation under the Act to the Bangalore City Improvement Trust The Government of Bihar set up a provisional Industrial Housing Board in May, 1951. These housing boards have statutory powers to acquire and improve lands, and build and maintain houses for industrial workers

A National Building Organisation has been set up There is also a Rural Housing Cell at the Centre, although the Government of India is mainly responsible for urban housing. At the meeting of Development Commissioners in November 1954, it was unanimously decided to recommend the States to create Rural Housing Cells to promote rural housing.

*Housing of Coal Miners*

The number of houses built by the mine-owners in accordance with the specifications laid down by the respective Mines-Boards of Health in Jharia, Asansol and Hazaribagh coal-fields is 37,386, 16,110 and 1,442 respectively The collieries in Hyderabad have constructed 6,889 units of accommodation. This number is, however, most inadequate as most of the miners come from far-off places. The Welfare Organisation constituted under the Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1948, maintains separate accounts for the construction of houses for mine workers. In the Fund Budget for 1952-53 and 1953-54, Rs. 19,81,700 and Rs. 22 lakh were provided under this Account The Organisation has so far constructed 1,566 houses at Bhuli in the Jharia coal-fields and 48 at Vijayanagar in the Raniganj coal-fields. At the State collieries of Bokaro, Kargali, Bhurkanda and Kurasia, 294 houses have been constructed by the Fund. The Welfare Fund Organisation has also requested the Mines Boards of Health to re-

commend the construction by owners of improved types of houses for the mining community.

ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR LAWS

The administration of labour laws is a divided responsibility. The Central Government, through its various offices, administers labour laws applicable to mines, railways, and other Central undertakings. The rest of the labour laws are administered by the State Governments through their own organisations. The Central organisations concerned are:

(1) The Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi; (2) the Office of the Coal-Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad, (3) the Office of the Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad; (4) the Offices of the Welfare Commissioners Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Dhanbad and Nellore, (5) the Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad; (6) the Office of the Chief Adviser of Factories, New Delhi; (7) the Office of Controller of Emigrants Labour, Shillong; (8) the Office of the Director-General Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi and (9) the Office of the Director, Labour Bureau.

All the industrially important States have set up organisations for the administration and enforcement of the various labour laws in force within their territories. Labour Commissioners have been appointed for the purpose in all Part A and Part B States except Jammu and Kashmir.

TABLE CLXXXIX

**EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES**

**(Covering only those subject to the Factories Act)**

| State | Average daily number of workers employed | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | |
| | | | First half | Second half |
| Andhra .. . | (a) | (a) | (a) | 77,995 |
| Assam .. .. | 65,136 | 66,620 | 51,868 (b) | 66,580 |
| Bihar . .. | 1,91,724 | 1,72,486 | 1,63,335 (b) | 1,67,858 |
| Bombay . .. | 7,67,704 | 7,44,509 | 7,68,901 (b) | 6,97,783 |
| Madhya Pradesh . .. | 1,10,994 | 1,10,842 | 1,14,434 (b) | 1,01,483 |
| Madras .. .. | 4,17,545 | 4,00,379 | 4,25,923 (b) | 2,98,020 |
| Orissa .. .. | 17,186 | 18,088 | 19,106 | 17,527 |
| Punjab .. .. | 48,175 | 52,822 | 49,234 (b) | (a) |
| Uttar Pradesh .. .. | 2,02,514 | 2,06,832 | 2,36,233 (b) | (a) |
| West Bengal .. .. | 6,54,901 | 6,26,631 | 6,20,082 (b) | (a) |
| Ajmer .. .. | 16,027 | 15,603 | 15,453 | 13,882 |
| Coorg .. .. | 366 | 380 | 496 | 410 |
| Delhi .. .. | 42,635 | 36,993 | 41,860 (b) | 35,456 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands . | 1,637 | 1,264 | 1,366 | 1,603 |
| TOTAL .. . | 25,36,544 | 24,43,449 | 25,08,321 | |

(a) Not available, (b) Revised (c) Estimated

TABLE CLXL

**ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA**

**(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled for work)**

| Year month | Cotton mill industry | | | | | | | Woollen industry | | Engineering industry | | Telegraph workshops | Tramway workshops | Iron and steel industry | Ordnance factories | Cement factories | Match factories | Leather industry | Coal mines |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bombay (*b*) | Ahmedabad (*b*) | Sholapur (*b*) | Madras (*a*) | Madura (*a*) | Coimbatore (*a*) | Kanpur (*d*) | Kanpur (*d*) | Dhariwal (*a*) | Bombay (*b*) | West Bengal (*c*) | All-India (*a*) | All-India (*a*) | All-India (*a*) | All-India (*a*) | All-India (*a*) | All-India (*a*) | Kanpur (*d*) | |
| 1951 .. | 12 7 | 8 3 | 18 7 | 8 9 | 11 3 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 2 | 10 6 | 13 9 | 10 1 | 8 5 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 8 6 | 11 8 | 10 5 | 7 8 | 13 31 |
| 1952 .. | 12 7 | 8 8 | 20 2 | 9 7 | 10 5 | 10 3 | 11 7 | 9 4 | 6 3 | 13 4 | 10 3 | 9 0 | 10 4 | 10 9 | 9 4 | 11 5 | 10 6 | 9 2 | 13.11 |
| 1953 .. | 12 6 | 9 4 | 20 5 | 9 3 | 10 9 | 8 2 | 12 3 | 11 0 | 5 0 | 13 7 | 10 8 | 10 1 | 7 0 | 10 9 | 9 9 | 11 9 | 10 1 | 9 2 | 13 46 |
| January 54 | 11 2 | 8 5 | 18 9 | 8 9 | 11 5 | 6 3 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 4 0 | 12 1 | 10 0 | 10 3 | 6 6 | 10 4 | 9 4 | 9 1 | 8 9 | 6 1 | 13 66 |
| February 54 | 11 5 | 9 1 | 19 3 | 8 9 | 12 0 | 7 8 | 10 1 | 8 5 | 3 2 | 12 7 | 10 0 | 10 3 | 8 2 | 10 6 | 10 2 | 10.0 | 10 7 | 6 7 | 12.29 |
| March 54 | 13 9 | 9 8 | 20 1 | 8 9 | 11 3 | 7 2 | 12 1 | 10 0 | 5 8 | 15 8 | 11 7 | 13 7 | 7 6 | 13 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 11 8 | 7 2 | 13 96 |
| April 54 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 19 7 | 9 4 | 11 9 | 7 3 | 12 1 | 9 4 | 6 7 | 14 9 | 12 3 | 14 4 | 8 1 | 11 9 | 13 4 | 13 3 | 12 5 | 8 9 | 13 16 |
| May 54 | 14 9 | 11 3 | 23 8 | 9 6 | 11 3 | 8 8 | 14 9 | 19 0 | 5 3 | 19 9 | 15 9 | 19 4 | 7 9 | 16 9 | 16 7 | 16 0 | 13 6 | — | 13 46 |
| June 54 | 12 2 | 10 2 | 18 3 | 9 6 | 12 0 | 9 4 | 15 2 | 15 8 | 6 5 | 16 6 | 15 2 | 15 3(e) | 7 8 | 16 4 | 14 2 | 16 5 | 10 6 | — | 13 36 |

(*a*) Government of India, Labour Bureau

(*b*) Government of Bombay, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information)

(*c*) Government of West Bengal, Labour Commissioner.

(*d*) Employers' Association of Northern India.

(*e*) Revised.

TABLE CLXLI

**PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN COAL MINES**

| Period | Output (in tons) per man-shift for | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Miners and loaders | All persons employed underground and in open working | All persons employed above and underground |
| 1951 (average) | 1.03 | 0.55 | 0.34 |
| 1952 (average) | 1.04 | 0.56 | 0.35 |
| 1953 (average) | 1.05 | 0.57 | 0.35 |
| January 1954 | 1.04 | 0.56 | 0.35 |
| February ,, | 1.05 | 0.58 | 0.37 |
| March ,, | 1.08 | 0.58 | 0.37 |
| April ,, | 1.09 | 0.58 | 0.36 |
| May ,, | 1.09 | 0.58 | 0.36 |
| June ,, | 1.09 | 0.57 | 0.36 |

Source: Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad.

TABLE CLXLII

## EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

| Period | Number of exchanges at the end of the period | Number of registrations during the period | Number of applicants placed in employment during the period | Number of applicants on the live register at the end of the period | Monthly number of employers using the exchanges | Number of vacancies notified during the period | Number of vacancies dealt with at the end of the period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951 | 126 | 13,75,351 | 4,16 858 | 3 28 719 | 6,364 | 4,86,534 | 21,776 |
| 1952 | 131 | 14,76,699 | 3,57 828 | 4,37 571 | 6,023 | 4,29,551 | 22,873 |
| 1953 | 126 | 14,08,800 | 1,85,143 | 5 22,360 | 4,320 | 2,56,703 | 20,914 |
| January 1954 | 127 | 1 16,269 | 13 606 | 5 34 317 | 3 752 | 19,254 | 21 384 |
| February ,, | 127 | 1,05,229 | 12 695 | 5 39 278 | 5 886 | 18 552 | 21,917 |
| March ,, | 127 | 1 06 573 | 13 802 | 5 25 761 | 4 009 | 18 979 | 21,947 |
| April ,, | 127 | 1,11,311 | 12,965 | 5 26 290 | 4 596 | 18 706 | 21,915 |
| May ,, | 127 | 1,12 113 | 14,384 | 5 32,925 | 4,851 | 22,633 | 24,466 |
| June ,, | 127 | 1,43 384 | 14,687 | 5 48,394 | 4,681 | 20,396 | 24,521 |

TABLE CLXLIII

**TRAINING STATISTICS**

**(Including the schemes of the Central Ministry of Labour)**

| Month | Number of centres at the end of the period | NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDERGOING TRAINING AT THE END OF THE PERIOD | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Men | | Women | | Total |
| | | Technical | Vocational | Appren-ticeship | Vocational | |
| August 1951 . | 203 | 7,504 | 1,786 | 833 | 374 | 10,497 |
| August 1952 | 119 | 9,097 | 1,896 | 243 | 432 | 11,768 |
| August 1953 .. | 270 | 7,661 | 1,633 | 626 | 465 | 10,385 |
| August 1954 .. | 312 | 5,954 | 1,500 | 785 | 597 | 8,836 |

TABLE CLXLIV

**REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP**

| | 1950-51 | | | 1951-52 | | | 1952-53 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of unions on register | Number of unions submitting returns | Membership of unions submitting returns | Number of unions on register | Number of unions submitting returns | Membership of unions submitting returns | Number of unions on register | Number of unions submitting returns | Membership of unions submitting returns |
| **Central Unions** .. | 115 | 78 | 3,45,376 | 133 | 91 | 4,50,562 | 53 | 40 | 3,01,735 |
| **States Unions** | | | | | | | | | |
| Part A States . | 3,540 | 1,844 | 13,43,256 | 3,470 | 2,092 | 13,81,821 | . | .. | .. |
| Part B States . | 218 | 211 | 1,06,611 | 876 | 262 | 1,25,147 | .. | .. | .. |
| Part C States . | 114 | 94 | 88,617 | 144 | 111 | 38,781 | 148 | 123 | 53,169 |
| TOTAL . | 3,987 | 2,227 | 18,83,860 | 4,623 | 2,556 | 19,96,311 | . | | . |

TABLE CLXLV

## GENERAL FUNDS OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS SUBMITTING RETURNS (1950-51)

| | Number of unions submitting returns | Opening balance | Income | Expenditure | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs |
| **Workers' Unions** | | | | | |
| Central Unions . | 71 | 2,19,417 | 5,39 028 | 4,91,934 | 2,66,511 |
| States Unions . | 1 905 | 28,93,956 | 39,17,111 | 34,51,206 | 33,59,861 |
| Total . | 1,976 | 31,13,373 | 44,56,139 | 39,43,140 | 36,26,372 |
| **Employers' Unions** | | | | | |
| Central Unions .. | 4 | 12 22,375 | 15 03,878 | 15,57,862 | 11,68,391 |
| States Unions | 33 | 21,54,275 | 10 58,991 | 9 64,649 | 31,48,617 |
| Total . | 37 | 33,76,650 | 25,62,869 | 25,22,511 | 34,17,008 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,013 | 61,90,023 | 70,19 008 | 61,65,651 | 70 43,380 |

TABLE CLXLVI

## MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

| | Number of unions affiliated | | | Membership | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 |
| 1 Indian National Trade Union Congress | 1,013 | 1,232 | 913 | 14,31,878 | 15,48,568 | 12,68,606 |
| 2 All-India Trade Union Congress | 722 | 736 | 736 | 7,30,636 | 7,58,314 | 7,58,314 |
| 3 Hind Mazdoor Sabha | 460 | 517 | 574 | 6,98,720 | 8,04,337 | 8,04,494 |
| 4 United Trades Union Congress | 306 | 332 | 201 | 3,66,401 | 3,84,962 | 2,23,292 |
| TOTAL | 2,531 | 2,817 | 2,424 | 32,27,635 | 34,96,181 | 30,54,706 |

## TABLE CLXLVII

## WAGES AND EARNINGS

**(Total earnings of factory workers drawing less than Rs. 200 per month excluding those employed in railway workshops)**

*(In thousands of rupees)*

| State | 1951 | 1952 | 1953(*c*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra .. . | — | — | 43,825 |
| Assam .. . | 23,549 | 28,137 | 27 818 |
| Bihar .. | 1,66,002(*a*) | 1,60,590 | (*b*) |
| Bombay . | 7,99,117(*a*) | 8,46,862 | 8,09,855 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59,197 | 51 832 | 55,695 |
| Madras | 2,00,713 | 2,50,851 | 1,82,831 |
| Orissa | 8,786 | 11,805 | 12,678 |
| Punjab . | 36,812 | 40,131 | 39,732 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,67,790(*a*) | 1,61,521 | (*b*) |
| West Bengal | 5,33,108 | 5,35,361 | (*b*) |
| Ajmer | 4,916 | 4,968 | (*b*) |
| Coorg . . | 111 | 133 | 183 |
| Delhi . | 55,336 | 48,355 | 47,472 |
| Travancore-Cochin . | 26 149 | 36,406 | (*b*) |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1,176 | 1 092 | (*b*) |

(*a*) Owing to a change in the arrangements regarding the reporting of information about defence establishments, it has not been possible to collect the relevant information from these States. The figures are therefore incomplete.

(*b*) Not available.

(*c*) Provisional.

TABLE CLXLVIII

**AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN Rs. 200 PER MONTH(*a*)**

| State | 1951 | 1952 | 1953(*d*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Andhra .. .. | .. | .. | 889 8 |
| Assam .. .. | 1,017 9 | 1,086 5 | 1,265 1 |
| Bihar .. . | 1,241 5(*b*) | 1,422 7 | (*c*) |
| Bombay .. .. | 1,270.5(*b*) | 1,338 8 | 1,344 6 |
| Madhya Pradesh .. | 862 0 | 876 8 | 898 0 |
| Madras .. . | 664 9 | 837 8 | 804 7 |
| Orissa .. .. | 762 4 | 817 2 | 880 8 |
| Punjab .. . | 756 0 | 806 4 | 890 9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 960 4(*b*) | 1,002 9 | (*c*) |
| West Bengal .. . | 942 3 | 987 7 | (*c*) |
| Ajmer .. | 694 2 | 702 0 | (*c*) |
| Delhi .. . | 1,292 6 | 1,340 5 | 1,311.6 |
| Travancore-Cochin .. | 632 1 | 683 0 | (*c*) |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .. | 718 1 | 864 0 | (*c*) |

(*a*) Excludes, besides railway workshops, food, beverage and tobacco industries and gins and presses

(*b*) Owing to a change in the arrangements regarding the reporting of information relating to defence establishments, it has not been possible to collect the relevant information from these States The figures are therefore incomplete.

(*c*) Not available.

(*d*) Provisional.

TABLE CLXLIX

**NUMBER OF WORKERS WHO EARNED BONUS AND THE AMOUNT OF BONUS PAID DURING 1951-52 IN CERTAIN STATES** (*a*)

| Quarter ending | Number of collieries to which the bonus scheme applied | Number of collieries submitting returns | Number of workers employed in collieries submitting returns | Nnmber of workers who qualified for bonus | Amount of bonus disbursed (in rupees) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bihar** | | | | | |
| June 1951 .. | 626 | 87 | 73,849 | 38,278 | 7,45,254 |
| September 1951 | 626 | 126 | 95,569 | 50,279 | 8,73,057 |
| December 1951 | 626 | 102 | 71,589 | 37,012 | 7,09,487 |
| March 1952 .. | 626 | 132 | 1,08,859 | 56,542 | 10,29,665 |
| **West Bengal** | | | | | |
| June 1951 .. | 234 | 54 | 55,008 | 19,560 | 3,44,631 |
| September 1951 | 234 | 59 | 40,783 | 13,661 | 2,29,691 |
| December 1951 | 234 | 38 | 27,269 | 10,306 | 1,63,647 |
| March 1952 .. | 234 | 78 | 61,107 | 19,558 | 3,56,032 |
| **Orissa** | | | | | |
| September 1951 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December 1951 | 7 | 5 | 6,169 | 2,263 | 39,812 |
| March 1952 . | 7 | 3 | 5,021 | 1,909 | 34,228 |
| **Vindhya Pradesh** | | | | | |
| September 1951 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | . |
| December 1951 | 7 | 3 | 4,819 | 2,413 | 52,288 |
| March 1952 . | 7 | 5 | 7,420 | 3,907 | 86,032 |

(*a*) Based on information supplied by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad.

TABLE CC

**COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES**

(Base 1949=100)

| | U K | U S A | Canada | Australia | Turkey | Ceylon | Japan | Pakistan | | Burma | All-India |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Istanbul | Colombo (a) | | Karachi (b) | Narayanganj (b) | Rangoon | |
| 1950 .. | 103 | 101 | 103 | 110 | 95 | .. | 93 | 95 | 98 | 84 | 101 |
| 1951 . | 113 | 109 | 113 | 134 | 94 | . | 108 | 99 | 102 | 83 | 105 |
| 1952 .. | 122 | 111 | 116 | 156 | 99 | | 114 | 101 | 110 | 79 | 103 |
| 1953 .. | 126 | 112 | 115 | 163 | 103 | 102 | 128 | 112 | 109 | 77 | 106 |
| January 1954 .. | 126 | 113 | 115 | .. | 109 | 101 | 123 | 111 | 92 | 73 | 104 |
| February . | 126 | 113 | 115 | 165 | 111 | 101 | 129 | 112 | 92 | 71 | 102 |
| March .. | 127 | 113 | 115 | .. | 109 | 100 | 129 | 112 | 92 | 70 | 101 |
| April . | 128 | 113 | 115 | (c) | 114 | 100 | 130 | 111 | 91 | 73 | 102 |
| May .. | 127 | 113 | 115 | 164 | 115 | 102 | 129 | 109 | 88 | 79 | 102 |
| June .. | 128 | 113 | 116 | .. | 116 | 102 | 130 | 107 | 91 | 73 | 101 |

(a) Base 1952=100.
(b) Base April 1948 to March 1949=100
(c) New series with original base July 1952 to June 1953 linked to the old series on shifted base 1949=100.

TABLE CCI

**LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS**

(Base 1944=100)

| | Delhi | Ajmer | Jamshedpur | Jharia | Dehri-on-Sone | Monghyr | Cuttack | Berhampur | Gauhati | Silchar | Tinsukia | Ludhiana | Akola | Jabalpur | Kharagpur | Mercara(e) | Madras plantation centres(c) | Bhopal(d) | Beawar(a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951 . | 142 | 178 | 160 | 184 | 197 | 188 | 181 | 190 | 141 | 159 | 124 | 167 | 165 | 168 | 136 | 118 | 120 | | |
| 1952 .. | 143 | 174 | 155 | 175 | 188 | 172 | 160 | 156 | 142 | 141 | 128 | 151 | 156 | 150 | 133 | 110 | 110 | 101 | 99(b) |
| 1953 . | 140 | 168 | 154 | 166 | 173 | 155 | 157 | 156 | 130 | 131 | 119 | 147 | 161 | 151 | 139 | 116 | 120 | 97 | 90 |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January . | 139 | 155 | 142 | 143 | 151 | 141 | 149 | 158 | 127 | 123 | 114 | 151 | 160 | 144 | 127 | 118 | 113 | 93 | 86 |
| February . | 139 | 151 | 141 | 143 | 148 | 138 | 147 | 152 | 126 | 125 | 115 | 151 | 158 | 144 | 125 | 118 | 109 | 93 | 85 |
| March .. | 138 | 146 | 136 | 141 | 142 | 133 | 146 | 146 | 123 | 125 | 115 | 150 | 155 | 143 | 126 | 117 | 107 | 92 | 82 |
| April | 141 | 148 | 138 | 134 | 148 | 140 | 146 | 148 | 125 | 132 | 116 | 151 | 156 | 144 | 129 | 118 | 106 | 92 | 84 |
| May . | 142 | 149 | 142 | 132 | 149 | 141 | 146 | 153 | 122 | 136 | 117 | 150 | 155 | 142 | 133 | 118 | 106 | 91 | 83 |
| June .. | 135 | 146 | 143 | 129 | 142 | 137 | 149 | 151 | 121 | 140 | 112 | 149 | 151 | 141 | 127 | 117 | 105 | 90 | 81 |

(a) Base August 1951 to July 1952=100
(b) Average for August to December 1952
(c) Interim series for plantation workers on base January to June 1949=100
(d) Base January to December 1951=100
(e) Interim series for plantation workers on base July to December 1948=100.

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## CHAPTER XXVIII

## SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The three principal groups comprising the backward sections of India are known as the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes. According to the 1951 census, the Scheduled Castes number 51.7 million and are divided into several groups, which differ from State to State. The Scheduled Tribes number 19.1 million. The Backward Classes, which include ex-criminal tribes, have not been precisely defined yet, but they are believed to number over 5 million. Ample provision has been made in the Constitution to safeguard the rights of these classes and to prevent discrimination against them in any shape or form. These constitutional safeguards can be broadly divided under three heads—General, Legislative and Administrative.

### GENERAL SAFEGUARDS

In this category fall certain provisions of the Constitution which guarantee complete social equality to all classes of citizens. Article 15 of the Constitution, for example, prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, class, place of birth or any of them. On these grounds, no citizen can be allowed to suffer any disability, liability, restriction or condition regarding access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment or the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public Article 16 of the Constitution further states: " There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State No citizen shall be ineligible or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State."

Articles 19(g) and 29(2) further add, that " all citizens shall have the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business," and that " no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of the State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them."

It will be seen from the above that the inherent right of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes to complete social equality has been fully recognised under the new Constitution. To make the position still more explicit in relation to the Scheduled Castes, Article 17 of the Constitution states that " untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

### *The Untouchability Bill*

A Bill to make the observance of untouchability a penal offence was introduced in the Union Parliament on March 15, 1954. It passed the Joint Select Committee stage in November 1954, but has not yet been finally adopted. The Bill has not defined untouchability, but it has made provision for the common forms of untouchability practised in India. Its application has not been confined only to the Hindus, but extends to all sec-

tions of the people. The Bill guarantees to the so-called "untouchables" the right of free entry into public temples and worship therein, the right to bathe in or use the water of any tank, well, spring, river, public tap or water course; the right of free access to any road, passage, burial ground, ship, public conveyance, public restaurant, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the right of practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business and the right of free access to any place used for a charitable or public purpose maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the generality of persons It adds further that whoever takes part in the ex-communication of, or imposition of any social disability on any person, who refuses to practise untouchability shall be punishable under the Act. The courts will also be empowered to cancel or suspend the licence in respect of any profession, trade, calling or employment of such an offender Offences under this law will be cognisable and punishable with imprisonment or fine, which may extend to six months or Rs. 500, or both.

*Scheduled Castes Commissioner*

Article 338 of the Constitution enables the President to appoint a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for them under the Constitution, and report to him on the working of the safeguards at regular intervals The terms Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the above Article include Backward Classes and the Anglo-Indian community

In accordance with this Article, a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was appointed by the President on November 18, 1950 He is assisted by six Assistant Regional Commissioners, each in charge of a region. The territorial jurisdiction of each region is as follows

Region No 1—Assam, Manipur and Tripura

" " 2--Bihar and West Bengal

" " 3—Bombay, Rajasthan and Ajmer

" " 4—Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal

" " 5—Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Hyderabad

" " 6—Andhra and Orissa (new region created from November 7, 1954).

The Commissioner has so far submitted four reports to the President, the latest, relating to the year 1954, having been presented in February 1955.

## LEGISLATIVE SAFEGUARDS

Article 334 of the Constitution provides that seats will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of States for a period of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution. Articles 330 and 332 further provide that such seats shall be reserved as nearly as may be possible in proportion to the population of these classes in the States. The following tables give the number of seats allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population figures in the 1951 census.

TABLE CCII

## SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

| | State | Number of seats in the House of the People | Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes | Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Part A States** | | | |
| 1 | Andhra | 28 | 4 | 1 |
| 2 | Assam | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | Bombay | 49 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. | Bihar | 55 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | Madhya Pradesh | 29 | 4 | 3 |
| 6 | Madras | 49 | 8 | Nil |
| 7 | Orissa | 20 | 4 | 4 |
| 8 | Punjab | 17 | 3 | Nil |
| 9 | Uttar Pradesh | 86 | 16 | Nil |
| 10 | West Bengal | 34 | 6 | 2 |
| | **Part B States** | | | |
| 1 | Hyderabad | 25 | 4 | Nil |
| 2 | Jammu and Kashmir | 6 | Nil | Nil |
| 3 | Madhya Bharat | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | Mysore | 13 | 2 | Nil |
| 5 | PEPSU | 5 | 1 | Nil |
| 6 | Rajasthan | 21 | 2 | Nil |
| 7 | Saurashtra | 6 | Nil | Nil |
| 8. | Travancore-Cochin | 13 | 1 | Nil |
| | **Part C States** | | | |
| 1 | Ajmer | 1 | Nil | Nil |
| 2 | Bhopal | 2 | Nil | Nil |
| 3 | Bilaspur | 1 | Nil | Nil |
| 4 | Coorg | 1 | Nil | Nil |
| 5 | Delhi | 3 | Nil | Nil |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | Nil | Nil |
| 7 | Kutch | 2 | Nil | Nil |
| 8 | Manipur | 2 | Nil | 1 |
| 9 | Tripura | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Vindhya Pradesh | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 500 | 70 | 27 |

The following table shows the total number of seats and the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State legislatures according to the 1951 census:

TABLE CCIII

| Name of State | Number of seats in the legislative assembly | Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes | Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Part A States** | | | |
| 1. Andhra | 196 | 26 | 5 |
| 2 Assam | 108 | 5 | 27 |
| 3 Bihar | 330 | 41 | 33 |
| 4 Bombay | 294 | 25 | 27 |
| 5 Madhya Pradesh | 232 | 32 | 27 |
| 6 Madras | 245 | 39 | 1 |
| 7. Orissa | 140 | 25 | 28 |
| 8. Punjab | 119 | 22 | Nil |
| 9 Uttar Pradesh | 430 | 78 | Nil |
| 10 West Bengal | 238 | 45 | 11 |
| **Part B States** | | | |
| 1 Hyderabad | 175 | 29 | 3 |
| 2. Madhya Bharat | 99 | 16 | 13 |
| 3. Mysore | 117 | 21 | Nil |
| 4 PEPSU | 60 | 12 | Nil |
| 5. Rajasthan | 168 | 18 | 3 |
| 6 Saurashtra | 60 | 4 | 1 |
| 7. Travancore-Cochin | 117 | 11 | Nil |
| **Part C States** | | | |
| 1. Ajmer | 30 | 6 | Nil |
| 2 Bhopal | 30 | 5 | 2 |
| 3. Coorg | 24 | 3 | 3 |
| 4. Delhi | 48 | 6 | Nil |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh | 36 | 8 | Nil |
| 6. Vindhya Pradesh | 60 | 6 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 3,356 | 483 | 190 |

## ADMINISTRATIVE SAFEGUARDS

In this category fall those provisions of the Constitution which provide for the reservation of posts in the services for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Centre and under the State Governments, and for their educational and social uplift.

### *Reservation in Services*

Article 335 of the Constitution lays down that "the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State " This Article directs the Central and State Governments to take into consideration the special claims of backward classes to appointments in government services. Read with another article, 16(4), which states that "nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of a backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State", it becomes clear that the States can reserve appointments for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and give them such other facilities as may be considered necessary.

As early as 1934, instructions were issued by the Government of India to ensure that qualified candidates from these classes were not deprived of fair opportunities for employment merely because they could not succeed in open competition At that time it was not considered necessary to reserve a definite percentage of vacancies for these classes In 1942 it was discovered that they did not benefit substantially from the provision. While the Government of India recognised that this was due mainly to the non-availability of qualified candidates, it considered that the reservation of vacancies might serve as a stimulus to candidates belonging to these classes in acquiring the necessary qualifications. It was thought that a relaxation of age rules and a reduction in examination fees would also facilitate the recruitment of qualified Scheduled Caste candidates. Accordingly, in August 1943, it was decided to reserve 8⅓ per cent of the vacancies for them. The reservation was applicable only in cases of direct recruitment. In June 1946, the percentage of reservation was raised to 12½ so as to correspond with the percentage of the Scheduled Castes in the total population of the country After the attainment of independence, the position was reviewed in 1950. A detailed resolution issued by the Government on September 13 of that year laid down the policy that in regard to recruitment to All-India Services on the basis of open competition, the share of the Scheduled Castes would remain as before, but for direct recruitment their share would be raised to 16⅔ per cent. The resolution also provided that the maximum age limit prescribed for appointment to a service or post would be raised by three years in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes In 1952, this rule was further relaxed raising the age limit for Scheduled Caste candidates to five years above the maximum prescribed for others. Similar facilities were also provided for the Scheduled Tribes.

### *Appointment of Ministers*

Article 164(1) read with clause 6 of Article 238 of the Constitution provides that in the States of Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may, in addition, be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes or any other work. At present, there are separate Ministries or

Departments for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in almost all Part A, B and C States.

At the end of 1953, there were 30 Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and Parliamentary Secretaries in the State Governments who belonged to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.

*Educational and other Welfare Schemes*

The Directive Principles of State policy enumerated in the Constitution provide that the State will not only remove the disabilities suffered by the Scheduled Castes but also take positive steps to promote their welfare. Articles 38 and 46, for example, provide that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life, and that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In accordance with these provisions a number of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been undertaken by the Central and State Governments.

The greatest stress has been laid on the provision of educational facilities Concessions are, for example, granted to students from backward classes in the form of free tuition, stipends, scholarships, and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment In 1953-54, the following facilities were made available to school students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the 13 States[1] for which information is available.

TABLE CCIV

| | Scheduled Castes | Scheduled Tribes |
|---|---|---|
| Basic schools opened | 249 | 34 |
| Primary schools opened .. | 168 | 180 |
| Residential schools | 101 | |
| Adult education centres opened | 184 | 83 |
| Stipends and scholarships given | 2,14,250 | 9,244 |
| Grants for books, etc . | 13,891 | 3,800 |

In addition, the Government of India awarded 11,745 scholarships to post-matric students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes This number was far greater than in the previous year, when 5,893 scholarships were awarded. Also, a fairly large number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes took up professional courses of study such as medicine, engineering, agriculture, etc. The following table gives the breakdown for the number of scholarships awarded to students belonging to the Backward Classes.

1. The thirteen States which have furnished figures are Assam, Bihar, Orissa, W Bengal, Madhva Bharat, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Kutch, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh (Five Year Plan Progress Report for 1953-54).

## TABLE CCV

### SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED (1953-54)

| Name of State | Scheduled Castes | Scheduled Tribes | Other Backward Classes | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra . . | 373 | 108 | 364 | 845 |
| Assam .. .. | 151 | 562 | 140 | 853 |
| Bihar .. . | 150 | 553 | 450 | 1,153 |
| Bombay .. . | 745 | 38 | 255 | 1,088 |
| Madhya Pradesh .. | 478 | 43 | 476 | 997 |
| Madras . . | 378 | 8 | 1,200 | 1,586 |
| Orissa .. . | 41 | 23 | 221 | 285 |
| Punjab .. | 428 | 12 | 4 | 444 |
| Uttar Pradesh . . | 1,859 | . | 332 | 2,191 |
| West Bengal . | 713 | 68 | 99 | 880 |
| Hyderabad . | 84 | 2 | 95 | 182 |
| Jammu and Kashmir . | 5 | | 3 | 8 |
| Madhya Bharat . . | 28 | | 40 | 68 |
| Mysore . . | 356 | 2 | 257 | 615 |
| PEPSU . . | 37 | | 12 | 49 |
| Rajasthan | 26 | | 68 | 94 |
| Saurashtra | 2 | 2 | 85 | 89 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 13 | | 45 | 58 |
| Ajmer . . | 26 | .. | 22 | 48 |
| Bhopal | 1 | | 4 | 4 |
| Bilaspur .. . | . | | | . |
| Coorg . | | | 17 | 16 |
| Delhi .. | 53 | | 4 | 57 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 8 | . | 1 | 9 |
| Kutch | | | 2 | 2 |
| Manipur . | . | 46 | | 46 |
| Tripura . . | 7 | 28 | 9 | 44 |
| Vindhya Pradesh . | 4 | 1 | 13 | 18 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Is. . | . | | 11 | 11 |
| Sikkim . | . | 3 | | 3 |
| TOTAL | 5,967 | 1,549 | 4,229 | 11,745 |

The following table gives figures for the expenditure on educational facilities for Backward Classes in the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54.

## TABLE CCVI

*(In rupees)*

| | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 (estimated) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scheduled Castes . | 8,17,976 | 14,00,650 | 28,60,000 |
| Scheduled Tribes . | 2,81,780 | 5,23,292 | 9,00,000 |
| Other Backward Classes .. | 4,41,186 | 10,76,058 | 24,40,000 |
| TOTAL . | 15,40,942 | 30,00,000 | 62,00,000 |

The following table gives figures for the expenditure incurred by the various State Governments on schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

TABLE CCVII

*(In rupees)*

| | Expenditure incurred | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 |
| **Part A States** | | | |
| Assam .. | 9,11,500 | 9,11,500 | 9,11,500 |
| Bihar .. .. | 16,53,812 | 14,35,490 | 17,28,532 |
| Bombay . .. | 22,66,826 | 24,71,088 | Not available |
| Madhya Pradesh . . | 1,06,716 | 1,21,965 | Not available |
| Madras .. | 1,00,86,289 | 1,26,18,598 | Not available |
| Punjab . . | 7,98,300 | 5,52,700 | Not available |
| Uttar Pradesh .. | 39,20,000 | 49,62,000 | Not available |
| West Bengal .. . | 7,51,508 | 8,24,867 | 7,24,000 |
| **Part B States** | | | |
| Hyderabad . . | 36,547 | 5,23,572 | 8,63,997 |
| Madhya Bharat .. | 2,12,371 | 5,47,249 | 6,72,150 |
| Mysore .. | 18,11,607 | 6,94,552 | 12,32,689 |
| PEPSU | 4,86,704 | 7,93,498 | 6,52,161 |
| Rajasthan . | | 1,19,027 | 5,38,852 |
| Saurashtra . | 80,000 | 3,92,000 | Not available |
| Travancore-Cochin .. | 6,35,000 | 9,52,000 | 13,74,000 |
| **Part C States** | | | |
| Ajmer .. . | 25,080 | 25,080 | Not available |
| Coorg .. .. | 50,000 | 50,000 | Not available |
| Bhopal . . | . | 18,518 | 3,688 |
| Bilaspur . | 600 | 816 | 1,240 |
| Himachal Pradesh . | . | 2,45,840 | Not available |
| Delhi . .. | 60,644 | 1,20,583 | 77,230 |
| Kutch .. | 27,875 | 44,504 | 73,700 |
| Vindhya Pradesh .. . | .. | 82,587 | 1,23,250 |

A list of the various Acts passed by the State legislatures for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes is given in the statement at the end of this Chapter.

*Benefits under the Five Year Plan*

A provision of Rs. 41 crore has been made in the first Five Year Plan for the amelioration of the condition of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. Of this sum, Rs 29 crore has been provided for the welfare of the Backward Classes, Rs. 3 crore for the welfare of the tribal people in the North-East Frontier Agency, which is the home of about 8,00,000 tribal people, and Rs. 9 crore by way of Central grants to the States in terms of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Of the sum of Rs. 29 crore allotted for the Backward Classes, Rs 7 crore will be provided by the Centre, Rs 18 5 crore by Part A States, Rs. 3 2 crore by Part B States and Rs. 22·5 lakh by Part C States

The original provisions of the Plan has been exceeded in some cases The allotment of Rs. 3 crore provided for the N E.F Agency, for example, has now been increased to Rs 4·21 crore.

*Special Provisions Regarding Scheduled and Tribal Areas*

Special provisions have been made in the Constitution for the administration of the areas designated "Scheduled" or "Tribal" A Scheduled Area in terms of the Constitution means an area so declared by the President Such areas exist in many Part A and Part B States. Tribal Areas exist only in Assam, and they are governed by the provisions laid down in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

*Scheduled Areas*

Paragraph four of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution provides that in each State having Scheduled Areas, there shall be established a Tribal Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to it by the Governor or Rajpramukh Further, if the President so directs, such a Council shall also be set up in any State having Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas therein Tribes Advisory Councils have so far been set up in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Hyderabad With the formation of the new State of Andhra, the Scheduled Areas comprising East Godavari, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam Agencies (previously in composite Madras) have now become part of Andhra The question of setting up a Tribes Advisory Council in that State is being considered by the Government. It will thus be seen that, with the exception of Andhra, Tribes Advisory Councils have now been set up in all States having Scheduled Areas; in addition, a Council has also been set up in West Bengal, which has Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas.

Under paragraph three of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, any part of which has been declared a Scheduled Area, must annually submit a report to the President regarding the administration of this area.

The problems of the Scheduled Tribes are different from, and not as complicated as, those of the Scheduled Castes, for there is no deep-rooted prejudice against them in society The Scheduled Tribes have lived in remote jungles and hilly areas for centuries Thus they are isolated from society and are not easily accessible. Efforts are now being made to improve their lot. Substantial financial aid is being provided for this purpose by the Central Government under Article 275 of the

Constitution, which states that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenue of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes or to raise the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas to that of the administration of the rest of the State.

Table CCVIII shows the expenditure incurred in Part A and Part B States on welfare schemes for the Scheduled Tribes and on Scheduled Areas during 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54.

TABLE CCVIII

## EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED AREAS

*(In rupees)*

| State | 1951-52 | | | 1952-53 | | | 1953-54 (proposed) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Out of State funds | Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt | Total | Out of State funds | Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt | Total | Out of State funds | Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt | Total |
| **Part A States** | | | | | | | | | |
| Assam | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Plains Distts | 25,07,954 | | 25,07 954 | 31,00 886 | 9 13,341 | 40 14,227 | Estimates not ready | 15,00,000 | 15,00 000 |
| (ii) Autonomous Distts | 13,55 364 | 18 06,728 | 31 62,092 | 18,00 110 | 32 20 655 | 50 20,765 | 18 85,248 | 57,99,950 | 76,85,198 |
| | 38 63 318 | 18,06,728 | 56,70,046 | 49,00,996 | 41 33 996 | 90,34,992 | 18,85,248 | 72,99,950 | 91,85,198 |
| Bihar . | 37,14,080 | 15 00 000 | 52 14,080 | 26,96,812 | 18,00,000 | 44,96,812 | 54,13 027 | 21,98,000 | 76,11,027 |
| Bombay . | 13,74 000 | 1 00,000 | 14,74 000 | 44,87,658 | 8,50,000 | 53,37,658 | 74,85,797 | 12,00,000 | 86,85,797 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 24 86,745 | 10,75,000 | 35,61,745 | 24 53,656 | 12,51,970 | 37,05 626 | | 20,00,000 | 20,00,000 |
| Madras .. | 7,06,073 | 4,00,000 | 11,06,073 | 16,85,635 | 8,50,875 | 25,36 510 | do | 9,50,000 | 9,50,000 |
| Orissa .. | 11,66,116 | 30,00,000 | 41 66,116 | 12,52,734 | 17,00,000 | 29,52,734 | 20,92,207 | 16,75,150 | 37,67,350 |
| Punjab | | 75,000 | 75,000 | . | 1,20,660 | 1,20,660 | | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 |
| West Bengal . | 2,23,796 | 2,00,000 | 4,23,796 | 6,42,456 | 5,76,490 | 12,18,946 | 15,38,200 | 10,00,000 | 25,38,200 |

**EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED AREAS**—(*contd*)

(*In rupees*)

| State | 1951-52 | | | 1952-53 | | | 1953-54 (proposed) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Out of State funds | Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt | Total | Out of State funds | Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt | Total | Out of State funds | Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt | Total |
| **Part B States** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad .. | 2,25,165 | 1,79,314 | 4,04,479 | 2,25,997 | 57 402 | 2,83,399 | 2 55,519 | 4,68,985 | 7,24,500 |
| Madhya Bharat | 3,95 032 | 4,00,000 | 7,95,032 | 17,54,840 | 7,86,000 | 25 40 840 | 12,63,908 | 7,00,000 | 19,63,900 |
| Mysore . | . | | | | 15,000 | 1 500 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Rajasthan .. | 14,09,771 | 3,50,459 | 17,60,230 | 30,46,886 | 6,70,000 | 37,16 386 | 38,39 609 | 8,00,000 | 46,39,600 |
| Saurashtra .. | . | | | 1,00,000 | 43,100 | 1,43,100 | 33,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,33,000 |
| Travancore-Cochin .. | 6,200 | | 620 | 34,150 | 6,250 | 40,400 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 1,00,000 |
| TOTAL .. | 1,55,70 296 | 90,86,501 | 2,46,56,797 | 2,32,81,320 | 1,28,61,743 | 3,61,43,063 | 2,39,56,515 | 1,91,42,085 | 4,30,98,600 |

## BACKWARD CLASSES

Though the term 'Backward Classes' appears in a number of places in the Constitution, it has nowhere been clearly defined. In general it refers to groups which are socially and educationally backward. To precisely define the term "Backward Class", a Commission, under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar, was appointed by the Government in 1952. The Commission was formally inaugurated by the President on March 18, 1953. It was asked, in the first instance, to determine the tests by which any particular class or group of people could be described as backward. Secondly, it was required to prepare a list of such backward communities for the whole of India Finally, it was to examine the difficulties of the backward classes and to recommend steps for their removal.

The Commission was given the power to co-opt at least two members, including a woman, from every State as it proceeded with the examination of the witnesses It is expected to submit shortly its report to the Government.

TABLE CCIX

## STATEMENT ON LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE STATES TO REMOVE SOCIAL DISABILITIES

| State | Legislation adopted | Whether offences under the Act are cognisable |
|---|---|---|
| Bihar | The Bihar Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1949, and the Amendment Act of 1951 | Yes |
| Bombay | (i) The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947 | Yes |
| | (ii) The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947 | Yes |
| Madhya Pradesh | (i) The C P and Berar Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947 | Yes |
| | (ii) The C P and Berar Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947 | Yes |
| Madras | (i) The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938 | Yes |
| | (ii) The Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947, and the Amending Act of 1949 | Yes |
| Orissa | (i) The Orissa (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1946 | No |
| | (ii) The Orissa Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1948 | Yes |
| Punjab | The East Punjab (Removal of Religious and Social Disabilities) Act, 1948 | Yes |
| Uttar Pradesh | The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947 | No |
| West Bengal | The West Bengal Hindu (Social Disabilities Removal) Act, 1948 | Yes |
| Hyderabad | (i) The Hyderabad Harijan Temple Entry Regulation No LV of 1358F (1948-49) | Yes |
| | (ii) The Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Regulation No LVI of 1358F (1948-49) | Yes |
| Madhya Bharat | Harijan Avogta Nivaran Vidhan, 2005 (Harijan Disabilities Removal) Act, 1949, and the Amendment Act of 1950. | Yes |
| Mysore | (i) The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1943, and the Amendment Acts of 1948 and 1949 | Yes |
| | (ii) The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Act of 1948 and Amendment Act of 1949 | Yes |
| PEPSU | Nil | .. |
| Rajasthan | Nil | .. |

**STATEMENT ON LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE STATES TO REMOVE SOCIAL DISABILITIES**—*(contd)*

| State | Legislation adopted | Whether offences under the Act are cognisable |
|---|---|---|
| Saurashtra | The Removal of Social Disabilities Ordinance, 1948 | Yes |
| Travancore-Cochin | (i) The Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1950 | Yes |
| | (ii) The United State of Travancore and Cochin (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1950 | Yes |
| Ajmer | The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State | No |
| Bhopal | The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in June 1951 | No |
| Bilaspur | The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in June 1951 | No |
| Coorg | (i) The Coorg Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil and Social Disabilities) Act, 1949 | Yes |
| | (ii) The Coorg Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1949 | No |
| Delhi | The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State | Yes |
| Himachal Pradesh | The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in May 1951 | Yes<br>No |
| Kutch | The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in May 1951 | Yes |
| Manipur | Nil | .. |
| Tripura | The West Bengal Hindu (Social Disabilities Removal) Act, 1948, extended to the State in May 1951 .. | Yes |
| Vindhya Pradesh | The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State. | No |

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# CHAPTER XXIX

## REHABILITATION

The partition of India in 1947 started a series of mass migrations. Nearly 80 lakh people have so far come away from Pakistan, leaving their ancestral homes. The number of those who were thus compelled to search for new homes equalled almost half the population of Canada, or the entire population of Norway and Denmark, or that of Iraq and Syria. The resulting problem of displaced persons was, in size and complexity, without a parallel in human history.

According to the census of 1951, the total displaced population in India was 72·95 lakh, comprising roughly 46·99 lakh people from West Pakistan, 25·49 lakh from East Pakistan and 0·47 lakh of unspecified categories. During the post-census period, the migration from West Pakistan was negligible, but the migration from East Pakistan continues. Even at present about 7,000 to 8,000 people cross over to India per month. By the end of November 1954, about 33 lakh persons had come over from this detached eastern wing of Pakistan.

The permanent resettlement of such a large number of people was a stupendous task. It was rendered all the more difficult by the fact that the first large wave of displaced persons began arriving in the country when the new Government of India scarcely had time to pick up the threads of administration. Simultaneously, a host of other pressing problems demanded the attention of the nation's leaders.

From the very beginning, the resettlement of displaced persons from Pakistan was accepted as a responsibility of the State. A separate Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation (at present known as Ministry of Rehabilitation) was created at the Centre within a month of partition. It was charged with the evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from West Pakistan, their reception and immediate care in India and their eventual rehabilitation. Relief and Rehabilitation Departments were subsequently set up in every State where displaced persons had settled in large numbers.

The majority of displaced persons, on their arrival in India, found themselves in great economic distress. Their short and long-term needs were many. They had to be fed and clothed, given adequate shelter and found gainful employment. Facilities had to be arranged for the education of their children, the sick had to be cared for, and the aged, the infirm and the unattached required to be looked after.

Assistance to help this mass of uprooted humanity to begin life afresh has been given on a massive scale by the Government. The operation involved an enormous amount of money, material and physical resources, organisation and administrative experience.

*Relief*

Immediately, on arrival in India, the displaced persons needed food, clothing, shelter and medical attention. These were provided with the greatest possible speed inside and outside the camps that had been opened for them. Towards the end of November 1947, it was estimated that the total number of displaced persons in 200 relief camps was about 12·50 lakh.

The largest camp was at Kurukshetra, where the number reached the peak figure of 3 lakhs. As the rehabilitation of displaced persons progressed, the relief camps were gradually closed. At present, there is no relief camp for displaced persons from West Pakistan. However, there are still nearly 31,000 persons—comprising unattached women and children and the old and infirm—for whose maintenance and care the Government have taken complete responsibility. A large number of these are inmates of Homes and Infirmaries, while the rest receive cash doles. This category of displaced persons is being given top priority in the payment of compensation, besides rehabilitation grants. On receipt of compensation, the inmates of Homes are generally discharged They have, however, the option of staying on in the Homes, in which case their expenses are deducted from the amount of compensation to which they are entitled As a result of this policy, there has been a rapid decrease in the number of those who are a permanent liability of the Government. The decrease has been of the order of about 8,000 since December 1953, when payment of compensation started.

*Maintenance Allowance*

The Ministry of Rehabilitation is also granting, as a measure of interim relief, a maintenance allowance to displaced persons who by reason of old age, infirmity, disease or other causes are unable to make a living for themselves and who depended for their incomes on urban immovable property in Pakistan The allowance is granted according to a prescribed scale up to a maximum of Rs 100 p m About Rs 1 35 crore had thus been disbursed to about 14,000 persons up to the end of December 1954 The recipients of this allowance are given priority in the disbursement of compensation against verified claims under the Interim Compensation Scheme. The payment of this allowance is discontinued once a grantee has received compensation. Efforts are being made to complete the payment of compensation to all grantees as soon as possible The maintenance allowance scheme will then be wound up

*Assistance to Displaced T.B Patients*

Financial assistance is also given to displaced T B. patients, whether they receive treatment in hospital or as out-door patients. About 700 beds have been specially reserved for displaced persons in various T.B hospitals and sanatoria A sum of Rs 23·46 lakh was sanctioned for expenditure on displaced T B patients up to the end of 1953-54, and a provision of Rs. 8 lakh has been made for expenditure during the current financial year

*Rural Rehabilitation*

For the rural resettlement of displaced persons, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has adopted the following three courses of action·

(*i*) Quasi-permanent allotment of evacuee agricultural land in the Punjab and PEPSU,

(*ii*) Allotment of evacuee agricultural land on a temporary basis in other parts of India, specially in the States of Delhi and Rajasthan; and

(*iii*) Settlement on culturable waste land reclaimed by the various State Governments and the Central Tractor Organisation.

In the Punjab and PEPSU, the allotment of evacuee agricultural land has been made on a quasi-permanent basis to displaced landowners from West Punjab and those of Punjabi extraction from Sind, N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Bahawalpur. In all, 4·75 lakh allotees have so far taken possession of about 23·80 lakh 'standard' acres of land in these two States. Moreover, 33,000 families of displaced tenants have been settled in the Punjab and PEPSU as tenants-at-will to the allottees of land

In addition, over 56,000 displaced agriculturist families, mostly of non-Punjabi extraction from West Pakistan, have been settled on land in the States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and about 7·66 lakh acres of land have been allotted to them These allotments were originally made on a temporary basis but, under the Interim Compensation Scheme, they are now being converted to a quasi-permanent basis in the case of claimant allottees

As a rule, financial assistance in cash or kind, or both, is given with land. This is intended to help maintain the families until the first crops from their newly allotted lands are ready, and to assist them in purchasing seeds, bullocks and agricultural implements By the end of March 1954, a sum of Rs 9·10 crore had been given to the agriculturists for these purposes, while for the financial year ending March 1955, a further provision of Rs 20 lakh was made. The average loan given per family is Rs 1,150

*Urban Rehabilitation*

The main requirements of displaced persons in urban areas have been housing and gainful employment

*Housing*

A large number of displaced persons have been allotted residential accommodation in evacuee houses For providing suitable housing to the remainder of the population, the Government has undertaken a large-scale construction programme It has also given building plots, besides financial assistance to displaced persons and their co-operative societies for the construction of houses. In this way, about 2 lakh new houses and tenements have either been constructed or are under construction These are estimated to provide accommodation to about 10 lakh displaced people The construction programme has hitherto been intended mainly for displaced persons without proper shelter, *i e* those squatting by the road-side or living in camps, temporary barracks public places, etc The problem of these persons has now, to a large extent, been solved and attention is being paid to those who are living in conditions of acute congestion and have verified claims to their credit in respect of immovable property left behind in West Pakistan

The expenditure on the housing schemes up to the end of March 1954 amounted to about Rs 50 crore A provision of Rs 6·60 crore has been made on this account for the current financial year.

*Employment*

In order to provide employment to displaced persons, the following facilities have been provided :

*Small Loans*

Under the Ministry of Rehabilitation's small loans scheme, a sum of Rs. 11·84 crore was advanced to various States by the end of March 1954. This amount was meant for the payment of loans, not exceeding Rs. 5,000 for the starting of small businesses A provision of Rs. 40 lakh has been made in 1954-55 for this purpose.

The Small Urban Loans Scheme for the current financial year has been revised in the light of the Interim Compensation Scheme. Out of Rs 40 lakh budgetted for the purpose, loans to the extent of Rs. 30 lakh will, on the recommendations of the State Governments, be granted to claimants as advance payment against compensation by the Regional Settlement Commissioners. Loans up to the extent of Rs 10 lakh will be given to non-claimants by the State Governments Loans will not be granted to claimants falling under the existing or proposed categories declared eligible for receiving compensation under the Interim Compensation Scheme, and to displaced persons who have previously taken other loans or who have been allotted Government or evacuee property Preference in the grant of loans will be given to persons who have received training in vocations or crafts and wish to set up small industries

*Loans by Rehabilitation Finance Administration*

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration, which was set up under the Ministry of Finance to advance business and industrial loans exceeding Rs. 5,000, has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs 12 84 crore to 16,632 parties Of this sum, Rs 9·16 crore were actually paid by the end of November 1954

*Assistance to Business and Industry*

About 63,000 premises for business and industry were found for displaced persons by the end of September 1954 These premises included

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Evacuee shops and industrial premises | 29,000 |
| 2 | New shops constructed by the Government and local bodies | 34,000 |
| | Total | 63 000 |

Another 4,000 shops are under construction

In addition to the colonies established in and around Delhi, about 130 suburban extensions and new townships have so far been built The more important of these are: Faridabad, Gandhidham, Rajpura, Nilokheri, Tripuri, Sardarnagar, Ulhasnagar, Govindpuri, Hastinapur and Chandigarh. The suburban extensions are adjuncts of the existing towns, but have their own schools, hospitals, shopping centres and playgrounds. The new townships, on the other hand, are self-contained economic units

*Technical and Vocational Training*

In view of the limited scope for resettlement in the distributive trades, which were the main occupations of the majority of urban displaced persons from West Pakistan, it was decided to divert a large number of displaced persons to productive channels To achieve this end, facilities have been provided for requisite training in 100 different useful vocations

and crafts. The trainees are given monthly stipends of Rs. 30 each. On the completion of their training, they are helped by the Government either in setting themselves up independently or in finding suitable employment The training centres under the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment have been utilised and new centres set up by the State and Central Governments to train displaced persons. By the end of November 1954, about 69,000 displaced persons had been trained and 9,000 were under training.

*Controlled Materials*

In order to help displaced persons to settle in various trades and industries, they were allotted special quotas of commodities in short supply, such as iron, steel, yarn, sugar, sewing machines, etc. Special consideration was also given to them in the allotment of ration and fair-price shops by various States Displaced contractors were exempted from furnishing sureties for certain kinds of Government contracts Certain facilities were also granted to them in obtaining import and export licences, electric power, telephones, etc.

*Services*

In recruitment to Government services, preference is given to displaced persons Employment facilities have been provided by the Transfer Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Labour Ministry's Employment Exchanges Age limits prescribed for recruitment have been relaxed for displaced persons, and various concessions have been given in the matter of fees for examinations and selections conducted by the Union Public Service Commission Up to the end of December 1954, 1·82 lakh displaced persons had secured employment through the Employment Exchanges

*Employment in the New Townships*

The Ministry of Rehabilitation has set up a number of new townships for displaced persons in different parts of the country Considerable success has been achieved in providing residential accommodation and the necessary civic services in these townships However, sufficient opportunities for gainful employment have not so far been created and a large number of residents in these townships remain unemployed or under-employed With a view to improving the situation, a provision of Rs 75 lakh was made in the budget for 1954-55 for the grant of advances to industrialists who were prepared to set up medium and large-scale industries in the new townships for displaced persons from West and East Pakistan A beginning has been made with the townships of Faridabad (Punjab), Rajpura (PEPSU). Hastinapur (U P.), Pimpri, Ulhasnagar and Sardarnagar (Bombay) The following concessions are given to the industrialists:

(i) Allotment of land and buildings for a factory on a rental basis for a period of 7 to 10 years, with the option of purchasing them during the period of lease,

(ii) Grant of a loan up to 50 % of the value of machinery installed by the industrialist.

By the end of December 1954, sanctions had been issued for the starting of industries at Faridabad, Rajpura and Hastinapur These would involve an expenditure of about Rs 65 lakh and provide employment for 1,400 to 2,100 displaced persons.

*Education*

Assistance was given to displaced students in the following manner:

(1) Grant of concessions and financial assistance in the form of freeships, grants, stipends and loans to enable them to prosecute their studies.

(2) Grant of loans to displaced students who were studying abroad at the time of partition and whose guardians or parents are unable to support them.

(3) Expansion of educational facilities by helping existing institutions and promoting new ones.

(4) Financial assistance to disrupted educational institutions from Pakistan against verified claims to enable them to resume their activities in India.

During 1954-55, a total of Rs 75 lakh was advanced to various State Governments for (*i*) financial assistance to displaced students, (*ii*) capital expenditure on schools in the form of buildings and equipment, (*iii*) grants to disrupted schools and other educational institutions and (*iv*) the maintenance of educational institutions at Faridabad and Rajpura townships and the Deshbandhu College, Delhi, which had been specially started for displaced students.

COMPENSATION

The displaced persons from West Pakistan left behind considerable immovable property. The Government of India gave them an assurance that they would receive some compensation for their loss. This assurance could not be fulfilled earlier as no settlement was possible with the Pakistan Government on the issue of evacuee property in the two countries During the negotiations with the Pakistan Government, the Government of India maintained that immovable evacuee property, including agricultural land in India and Pakistan, should be exchanged on a Government to Government basis, the debtor country paying to the creditor country the difference between the values of such properties in the two countries This was not, however, acceptable to the Pakistan Government, which favoured private sales or exchanges.

The Karachi Agreement of January 1949 provided for the private sale and exchange of evacuee urban immovable property The experiment was not a success.

*Interim Compensation Scheme*

The final sanctioning of the scheme of compensation was postponed as fresh negotiations were held with the Pakistan Government during July-August 1953. These also proved abortive, and the Government of India decided to wait no longer and sanctioned an 'Interim Scheme of Compensation' in November 1953. As the amount available for paying compensation was much less than the total amount of the claims of displaced persons, a graded cut was applied to the compensation payments in such a way that the owner of smaller property would receive a proportionately large share. The maximum amount payable to any claimant was fixed at Rs. 8,000. The compensation in each case constituted 16 to 20 per cent of the amount of the verified claim, the balance of the amount being in the form of a rehabilitation grant given in consideration of the claimant's need. For the claimants living in Homes and Infirmaries, a more liberal scale of grants was sanctioned. Evacuee property was to be distributed more or less on a

*pro rata* basis among the claimants, while the State's contribution was to be for all needy displaced persons, both claimants and non-claimants. A special settlement organisation was set up, under a Chief Settlement Commissioner, to Supervise the implementation of the scheme. Settlement Commissioners were appointed at important places like Delhi, Jullundur, Bombay, Lucknow and Jaipur. At other places, the respective Custodians of Evacuee Property were empowered to act as Regional Settlement Commissioners

Applications for compensation were not invited simultaneously from all claimants. As the number involved was very large, it would not have been possible to handle them expeditiously. In the first instance, therefore, the Interim Scheme of Compensation was applied to five selected categories of displaced persons, comprising about 54,000 claimants, who were adjudged to be the most needy. Gradually, the scheme was extended to cover many more categories, so that by the end of October 1954, 1 63 lakh claimants were estimated to have been covered by the scheme. Applications from the remaining claimants are to be invited by June 30, 1955, at the latest.

Of the 54,000 compensation applications received from displaced persons under the old priority categories, interim compensation has been paid in about 29,000 cases. The work of payment was started in November 1953 In view of the innumerable difficulties experienced while processing these applications, the progress was slow in the beginning The procedure for deciding most of the problems has now been settled, and it is hoped that the work will now proceed with speed In order to ensure quick results, the number of regions has been increased from 5 to 9

Payment of compensation started in Delhi on November 28, 1953 Soon after, payment was also started in the Jullundur, Ajmer, Bhopal and Jaipur regions. Up to January 8, 1955, 29,311 claimants had been given interim compensation amounting to Rs. 7 89 crore.

## CENTRAL CLAIMS ORGANISATION

The Central Claims Organisations in India and Pakistan deal with claims to pensions, provident funds, pay, leave salaries and security deposits of displaced Government servants and employees of the States and local bodies, excluding those of the divided provinces of the Punjab and Bengal In all, about 21,000 claims for provident fund, pension, pay, leave salary, etc , were preferred by displaced persons with the Cetral Claims Organisation These have now been transmitted to the Government of Pakistan for verification and issue of payment authorisation in accordance with the Inter-Dominion Agreement of April 1949. About 14,000 claims still remain to be verified in both countries. The Central Claims Organisations in the two countries have been strengthened for the speedy verification of outstanding claims, and the work is now gathering momentum.

Besides dealing with the claims referred to above, the Central Claims Organisation also administers a number of interim relief schemes for displaced persons who are in distress owing to the non-payment of their dues by the authorities concerned in Pakistan.

## DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

The displaced persons from East Bengal started coming into India immediately after the Noakhali riots in 1946. This influx has continued since, its tempo increasing or decreasing according to the state of

affairs in East Bengal. A second major influx started after the communal riots of January-February 1950. To create conditions of security and stability for the return of the migrants to their homes on either side, an agreement was signed on April 8, 1950, between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan. Under this Agreement, the returning migrants were entitled to the restoration of their properties As a result, lakhs of displaced persons returned to their homes on either side. However, conditions conducive to the resettlement of the returning migrants from India were not maintained for any length of time in East Pakistan, and a large number of displaced persons who had returned to East Pakistan again came back to India. A third major influx took place during May to October 1952 following panic created by the decision to introduce the Passport System, which came into force on October 15, 1952.

*Relief*

Ever since the beginning of migration arrangements have been in existence to provide relief to displaced persons. They were given free accommodation in camps and doles for their maintenance. In these camps, facilities are provided for free water supply, medical aid, public health services and primary education for children The camp population is divided into two categories The first category includes unattached women and children and old and infirm displaced persons, who constitute a 'permanent liability' of the Government. The second category includes desutute displaced persons who are to be resettled with financial and other assistance by the Government The number of displaced persons of the first and second categories living in Government camps and Homes was 88,000 and 41,000 respectively at the end of November 1954

Owing to the continuous influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan and the vacillating attitude of displaced persons about settling permanently in States other than West Bengal in India, the problem of rehabilitation in the Eastern Zone has been somewhat difficult. Further, very little evacuee property is available in the Eastern Zone which can be utilised for the permanent resettlement of displaced persons The houses, shops and agricultural lands left by the Muslim migrants were restored to them on their return and, in the case of those who did not return, their properties were taken over by the Management Committees, consisting of members of the minority community. Due to legal difficulties these properties cannot be utilised for the permanent resettlement of displaced persons As such, additional lands, houses and shops have had to be found or built for the displaced persons

The number of displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan and are at present living in the States of the Eastern Region, *viz* , West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur, the Andamans and U.P , is about 33 lakh Of these, more than 26 lakhs are in West Bengal alone.

*Rural Resettlement and Loans*

About 3.54 lakh families have been settled in rural areas in the States of the Eastern Zone, and loans amounting to Rs. 13.92 crore were advanced to them up to July 1954 In the urban areas, Rs. 9.04 crore had been given up to July 1954, by these State Governments as loans to 72,230 displaced families.

The list for the grant of loans through the Rehabilitation Finance Administration has been re-opened from August 1, 1954, in respect of

displaced persons who migrated to India from East Pakistan after January 1, 1951. Displaced persons who migrated beween January 1, 1950, and December 12, 1950, are also eligible for loans from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, provided they form co-operative societies and their cases are recommended by the Sate Governments.

*Housing*

The general policy in the Eastern Zone, consisting of the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and Manipur, has been to provide house-building loans to displaced persons for the construction of their own houses. By September 1954, about 2 87 lakh houses had been built by displaced persons themselves. The Governments have also undertaken a small proportion of the construction work, and so far about 13,800 residential units have been built. Recently, construction work in respect of 1,400 tenements in Calcutta has been undertaken by the West Bengal Government Four new townships have been established in West Bengal at Fulia, Habra, Gayespur and Hamidpur-Khoshbash mohalla

*Education*

In the field of education, loans and stipends were granted to 2 49 lakh displaced students up to July 1954 In addition, free primary schools are being run for them

*Training*

About 11,000 displaced persons have been trained at the centres run by the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment (Ministry of Labour), State Governments and various non-official institutions Another 5,000 persons are under training

*Expenditure*

By the end of 1954-55, a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 223.68 crore will have been incurred on the evacuation, relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

Table shows the progress of expenditure incurred on schemes included in the Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of displaced persons

## TABLE CCX

### PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER FIVE YEAR PLAN

*(In lakhs of rupees)*

| | Scheme | 1953-54 (Actual) | | 1954-55 (Budget) | | 1954-55 (Revised) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | West Pak displaced persons | East Pak. displaced persons | West Pak displaced persons | East Pak. displaced persons | West Pak displaced persons | East Pak displaced persons |
| 1 | Rural loans | 9 96 | 149 11 | 20 00 | 390 00 | 20 00 | 369 58 |
| 2 | Urban loans | 58 62 | 96 85 | 40 00 | 230 53 | 40 00 | 231 01 |
| 3 | Industrial loans | . | | 75 00 | . | 75 00 | . |
| 4 | Rehabilitation Finance Administration loans | 170 82 | 62 76 | 240 00(*a*) | | 155 00(*a*) | |
| 5 | Housing | 418 59 | 142 64 | 732 85 | 291 05(*b*) | 659 50 | 297 90 |
| 6 | Education | 56 91 | 70 57 | 75 00 | 180 00 | 75 00 | 91 26 |
| 7 | Technical and vocational training | 37 40 | 29 96 | 50 00 | . | 50 00 | 47 13 |
| | TOTAL . | 782 30 | 551 89 | 1232 85 | 1094 58 | 1074 50 | 1037 18 |

(*a*) Both for West and East Pakistan displaced persons

(*b*) Total rehabilitation details not available

# CHAPTER XXX

## PART A STATES

### ANDHRA

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor* : | C M. Trivedi |

*Ministers*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chief Minister and Minister for Finance, Legislature, Information, Home (Public Services) and Education | B Gopala Reddi |
| 2. | Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Home (Law and Order), Irrigation and Prisons. | N Sanjeeva Reddi |
| 3. | Co-operation, Commercial Taxes, Transport and Law | D D Sanjeevayya |
| 4. | Planning, Development, Industries and Public Health | Kala Venkata Rao |
| 5 | Revenue, Registration and Endowments | K Chandramouli |
| 6. | Electricity, Labour and Social Services | G Latchanna |
| 7. | Agriculture, Veterinary and Forests | N V Rama Rao |
| 8. | Local Administration and Prohibition | A B. Nageswara Rao |

ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* R. Lakshminarasimham Dora

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Adinarayana, B | Bhogapuram | P S P. |
| 2. | Adinaravana Reddi, Y | Ravachoti | Cong |
| 3 | Ammanna Raja, C. | Attili | Cong |
| 4 | Anthony Reddi, P. | Anantapur | Cong |
| 5 | Appalaswami, B | Amalapuram | Ind. |
| 6 | Appa Rao, B | Anakapalle | Cong |
| 7 | Appa Rao, K | Kaikalur | Cong. |
| 8 | Appa Rao, M R | Nuzvid | Cong. |
| 9 | Ayyapu Reddi | Nandikotkur | Cong. |
| 10. | Balanarayana Reddi, K | Proddatur | Cong. |
| 11. | Bapayya, G. | Pedakakani | Cong |
| 12 | Bapiah, M | Gurzala | Cong |
| 13 | Bapineedu, A | Kovvur | Cong |
| 14. | Basavareddi Sankariah | Buchireddipalem | Com. |
| 15. | Basi Reddi, P. | Pulivendla | Cong. |
| 16. | Bayappareddi | Nallamada | Cong. |
| 17 | Bhagvantha Rao, A. | Kuchivapudi | Cong. |
| 18. | Bhanoji Rao, A V | Visakhapatnam | Cong. |
| 19. | Bhusanna, G | Adoni | P S P. |
| 20. | Brahmananda Reddi, K. | Phirangipuram | Cong |
| 21. | Brahmayya, S | Eluru | Cong. |
| 22. | Chandramouli, J | Ammanabrolu | Cong. |
| 23. | Chandramouli, K | Vemur | Cong. |
| 24 | Chenchurama Naidu | Kondapi | Cong. |
| 25. | Chengalavaroya Naidu, N P. | Vepenjeri | Cong. |

(R) = Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26. | Chennayya, Y | Repalle | Cong. |
| 27. | Chidambaram Reddi, P | Penukonda | Cong |
| 28. | Chinnama Reddi | Chittoor | Cong |
| 29. | Chudamani Deo, V C | Parvatipuram | Ind |
| 30 | Divi Kondaiah Chowdary | Kandukur | Cong. |
| 31. | Doraikannu, M | Tiruttani (R) | Cong |
| 32 | Gantlama Suryanarayana | Gajapatinagaram (R) | P S P |
| 33. | Gopalakrishna, V | Pithapuram | Praja |
| 34. | Gopalakrishnayya Gupta, T | Madanapalle | Cong. |
| 35 | Gopalakrishna Reddi, P | Gudur | Cong. |
| 36 | Gopala Rao, D. | Jaggampeta | Ind. |
| 37 | Gopala Reddi, B | Atmakur | Cong |
| 38. | Gopala Reddi, B | Sarvepalli | Cong |
| 39 | Gopala Reddi, P | Tiruttani | Cong |
| 40 | Govindarajulu, N. | Vinukonda | Cong |
| 41. | Gunnayya, P | Patapatnam (R) | Cong |
| 42 | Hanumantha Reddi | Pathikonda | Cong |
| 43 | Harishchandra Prasad, M | Tanuku | Cong |
| 44. | Jagannadham, R. | Chodavaram | Ind |
| 45 | Jagannatham, S | Narasannapeta | Cong |
| 46 | Jagannathaau, G | Undi | Cong. |
| 47 | Jagannatharaju, G | Bheemunipatnam | P S P. |
| 48 | Jalayya, T | Guntur I | Cong |
| 49 | Jivyardas, T | Ongole (R) | Cong |
| 50 | Kala Venkata Rao | Kothapeta | Cong |
| 51 | Kaleswara Rao, A | Vijayawada South | Cong |
| 52 | Kamayya Reddi | Pallipalam (R) | Cong |
| 53 | Kasi Reddi, S | Podili | Com |
| 54 | Kodandaramiah, P | Polavaram | Cong |
| 55 | Koti Reddi, K | Lakkireddipalle | Cong |
| 56 | Koti Reddi, M | Mangalagiri | Cong. |
| 57 | Krishnamraju, V V | Tuni | Cong |
| 58 | Krishnavatharam, S K V. | Tadepalligudem | Cong |
| 59 | Kurmayya, V. | Gudivada (R) | Cong |
| 60 | Kusum Gajapathi Raju | Gajapatinagaram | P S P |
| 61 | Lakshmanadas, L | Patapatnam | Cong |
| 62 | Lakshminarasimham Dora, R. | Tekkali | Cong. |
| 63 | Lakshminarayana Reddi, T | Anaparti | Praja |
| 64 | Lakshmunaidu, A | Naguru | Ind. |
| 65 | Latchanna, G | Sompeta | Cong. |
| 66. | Latchapatrudu, R. | Golugonda | Ind. |
| 67 | Laxmavva, J | Penugonda | Cong. |
| 68 | Lingam, N K | Nandikotkur (R) | Cong. |
| 69. | Mahboob Ali Khan | Kurnool | Cong |
| 70. | Majji Pydayya Naidu | Kondakarla | Cong. |
| 71 | Manthena Venkataraju | Baptala | Cong. |
| 72 | Marupillai Chitti | Vijayawada North | Cong. |
| 73 | Matcharaju, M | Gudem | Ind |
| 74 | Mohd Rahmatulla, S | Cuddapah | Cong. |
| 75. | Moula Saheb, S | Udayagiri | Cong |
| 76. | Muhammad Tahsil | Bhadrachalam | Com. |
| 77 | Munuswami, M | Gudur (R) | Cong. |
| 78 | Murti Raju, C.S V P | Pentapadu | Cong. |
| 79. | Nagaiah, E | Paravada | Cong. |
| 80. | Nageswara Rao, A B. | Rajahmundry | Praja |
| 81. | Nageswara Rao, G. | Razole (R) | Com. |
| 82. | Nageswara Rao, M. | Guntur II | Cong. |
| 83 | Nagi Reddi, M | Macherla | Com. |
| 84. | Nallapati Venkatramayya | Narasaraopet | Cong. |
| 85 | Narasimha Appa Rao, P. | Palakonda | Ind. |
| 86 | Narasimhamoorthy, G | Amalapuram | Ind |
| 87. | Naryanappa, S. | Gooty | Cong. |
| 88 | Narsinga Rao, B G M A | Kanithi | Cong. |
| 89 | Nathamuni Reddi, R | Tirupati | Cong. |
| 90. | Obula Reddi, K | Markapur | Cong. |
| 91. | Padmanabha Raju, K V S. | Revidi | P.S P. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 92. | Pallam Raju, M. | Kakinada | Cong. |
| 93. | Pamideswara, P | Malleswaram | Cong |
| 94. | Papa Rao, T | Nagarikatakam | Ind. |
| 95. | Parandamayya, G | Ponnur | Cong. |
| 96. | Parthasarathi P | Rajampet | Cong |
| 97. | Parvata Gurraju | Prathipadu | Cong |
| 98 | Pattabhirama Rao, S B.P. | Pamarru | Cong. |
| 99 | Perumal, D | Palacole (R) | Cong |
| 100. | Peta Bapayya | Tiruvur | Cong |
| 101 | Potha Raju, M | Narasaptnam (R) | Cong |
| 102. | Pragada Kotayya | Chirala | Cong |
| 103. | Prakasam, T | Ongole (G) | Cong |
| 104 | Punnayya, K | Cheepurupalli | Cong |
| 105 | Raghavulu, T V | Kovvur (R) | Cong |
| 106 | Rajagopal Naidu, P | Thavanampalle | Cong |
| 107 | Rajaram | Gooty (R) | Cong |
| 108 | Raja Ramchandra Raju, K | Ramchandrapuram | Praja |
| 109. | Rajayya, B | Salur (R) | Cong |
| 110 | Rajeswara Rao, M. | Divi (R) | Cong. |
| 111 | Raju, P V G. | Vizianagaram | P S P |
| 112 | Raju C V S alias Sanyasi Raju | Yellamanchili | Ind |
| 113 | Ramabhadra Raju, N | Chevyeru | Cong |
| 114 | Ramabrahmam, D. | Kuppam | Cong |
| 115 | Ramacharlu, P | Dharmavaram | Cong |
| 116. | Ramaiah, K | Paruchur | Cong |
| 117 | Ramaiah, K | Jammalamadugu | Cong |
| 118 | Ramakrishna Raju, R B | Vadamalpet | Ind |
| 119 | Ramakrishna Reddi, B | Kavali | Praja |
| 120 | Ramakotiah, G | Kamkipadu | Cong |
| 121. | Ramalinga Reddi, H | Alur | Cong |
| 122 | Rama Reddi, B | Mydukur | Ind |
| 123 | Rama Reddi, G | Nandyal | Ind |
| 124 | Ramaswami Reddi, G | Peddakurapadu | Cong |
| 125 | Ramaswami Naidu, P | Balijpeta | Cong |
| 126 | Ramachandra Reddi, T. | Putloor | Cong |
| 127 | Ramayya, M | Kanchikacherla | Cong |
| 128 | Ramulu, N. | Brahmanatharla | Cong |
| 129 | Rama Nayudu, G. | Srungavarapukota (R) | P S P |
| 130 | Rangababu, U | Ichapuram | Cong |
| 131 | Ranganatha Mudaliar, S. | Ramakrishnarajupet | Ind |
| 132. | P Ranga Reddi, P. | Giddalur | Cong. |
| 133 | Rangayya, M | Denduluru | Cong. |
| 134. | Ratnam | Punganur (R) | Cong |
| 135 | Ratnasabapathi, B. | Badvel | P S P |
| 136 | Rukmini Devi, B | Hindupur (R) | Cong |
| 137 | Sambhu Reddi, N | Kamalapuram | Cong. |
| 138 | Sanjeeviah, D | Yemmiganur (R) | Cong |
| 139 | Sanjeeva Reddi, N | Kalahasti | Cong |
| 140 | Santappa | Dharmavaram (R) | Cong |
| 141 | Satyanarayana, C | Shermuhammadapuram | Cong. |
| 142 | Satyanarayana, P | Samalkot | Com |
| 143. | Satyanarayanamurthy, A | Palacole | Cong |
| 144 | Satyanarayana Raju, M | Cheepurupalli | P S P. |
| 145. | Sesha Reddi, B P | Dhone | Ind. |
| 146. | Seshadri | Rayadrug | Cong. |
| 147. | Shanmugam, K. | Venkatagiri (R) | Cong |
| 148 | Singarayya, P | Kalahasti (R) | Cong. |
| 149 | Sitaramaswami, K. | Bobbili | Cong |
| 150 | Siva Rama Prasad, Y. | Divi | Cong. |
| 151 | Somayajulu, C V. | Srungavarapukota | P S.P. |
| 152 | Sree Ranganaikulu, C. | Vunukuru | Cong. |
| 153 | Sriramamurti, D | Madugula | P.S P. |
| 154. | Srinivasa Rao, N. | Tadepalligudem (R) | Cong. |
| 155 | Sriramulu, P | Duggirala | Cong. |
| 156. | Subba Rao, B. | Burugupudi (R) | Ind |
| 157. | Subba Rao, D. | Peddapuram | Com. |

| S. No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 158 | Subba Rao, K | Hindupur | Cong. |
| 159 | Subbarayudu, C | Tadapatri | Cong. |
| 160 | Subba Reddi, A C | Nellore | Cong |
| 161 | Subba Reddi, B.V. | Koilkuntla | Ind |
| 162 | Sundarayya, P. | Gannavaram | Com |
| 163. | Suryanarayana, P | Srikakulam | Ind |
| 164 | Suryanarayana Raju, S | Narasapatnam | Cong |
| 165. | Swarna Vemiah | Buchireddipalem (R) | Com |
| 166. | Syamala Seetharamiah | Bhadrachalam (R) | Com |
| 167 | Thimma Reddi, C P | Sirvel | Cong |
| 168 | Thimma Reddi, P | Vayalapad | Cong. |
| 169 | Thimmiah Setty, T G | Kosigi | Cong |
| 170. | Tirupathi Rao, R | Pallipalem | Cong |
| 171 | Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah | Sattenapalli | Com |
| 172. | Veera Basava Chikka Rayal | Punganur | Ind |
| 173 | Vema Reddi, K V. | Kadiri | Cong |
| 174 | Vonkaiah, N | Addanki | Cong |
| 175 | Venkatarama Naidu, N | Pileru | Cong |
| 176 | Venkataramana Reddi, D | Darsi | Cong |
| 177 | Venkataramanaya, K | Bandar | Cong |
| 178 | Venkataramanppa, P | Gorantala | Cong |
| 179 | Venkatarama Raju, A | Razole | Com |
| 180 | Venkatarama Rao, N | Burugupudi | Cong |
| 181 | Venkataramayya, A | Tenali | Cong |
| 182 | Venkataramiah, N | Bhimavaram | Cong |
| 183 | Venkataratnam, K | Vuyyur | Cong. |
| 184 | Venkata Reddi, K. | Nandipad | Ind |
| 185 | Venkata Reddi, G | Narasapur | Cong |
| 186 | Venkatasubbaiah, P | Rajampet (R) | Cong |
| 187. | Venkata Subba Reddi, T N | Tamballapalla | Cong |
| 188 | Venkatasubramanyam, A | Gudivada | Ind |
| 189 | Venkta Sivayya, B. | Martur | Cong |
| 190 | Venkataswami Reddi, P | Venkatagiri | Cong |
| 191 | Venkatayya, N | Yerragondapalem | Cong. |
| 192 | Venkateswarulu, P | Nandigama | Com |
| 193 | Vijayabhaskara Reddi | Yemmiganur | Cong |
| 194 | Visweswara Rao, V | Mylavaram | Com |
| 195 | Yellamanda Reddi, G. | Kanigiri | Com |
| 196 | Yeruku Naidu, A | Salur | P S P |

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus or Deficit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1953-54 (Revised) second half | .. | 11 95 | 12 92 | —0 97 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) | .. | 21 03 | 24 02 | —2 99 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) | .. | 21.91 | 24.88 | —2 97 |

*Education*

The Elementary Education Committee, which was set up to study the problems connected with the progress of elementary education in the States submitted its report to the Government. Its recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

In order to meet the growing demand for higher education a new university has been established at Tirupati. Inaugurated on September 2, 1954, Sri Venkateswara University has the Chief Justice of Andhra for its Vice-Chancellor.

*Agriculture*

The Government has embarked on a policy of distributing the waste land in its possession to landless workers The maximum area to be assigned to an individual is 2½ acres of irrigated or 5 acres of unirrigated land. It has also been decided to allot Romperu lands in Guntur district to landless labourers In July 1954, the Government constituted an Expert Committee to study the land tenure system and suggest measures for reform.

The Krishna Barrage Project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 2.84 crore, was started in 1954 and is scheduled for completion in 1957. The cost of the Romperu drainage scheme has been raised from Rs. 96 lakh to to Rs 1.54 crore. Out of a total amout of Rs. 9.96 crore provided for irrigation projects in the Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs.5 92 crore or about 60 per cent was incurred during the first three years The Machkund Power House is expected to be commissioned in June 1955, and the Tungabhadra generating units are expected to go into service early in 1957. A sum of Rs 1,096 lakh was spent in 1951-54 out of a total amount of Rs. 2,041 lakh provided for power projects

*Industry*

Andhra has 7 sugar factories and 2 cement factories, besides glass, enamel, paper, *vanaspati* and confectionery factories A centre has been established at Kalahasthi to train people in bangle and bead manufacture on modern lines A factory for the production of block glass is being constructed at Gudur to meet the requirements of the bangle and bead industry The Coir Industrial School at Baruva in Srikakulam district trains members of the backward classes to enable them to set up small-scale establishments for coir manufactures Apart from the two polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyuru, which provide training in civil, mechanical, electrical and automobile engineering to about 800 students, the Government has established a Technological Institute at Anantapur to conduct research in the utilisation of oilseeds and to impart training in oil-technology. In 1951-54, a sum of Rs. 9.1 was spent on the development of cottage industries and Rs. 30.7 lakh on other industries under the Five Year Plan

*Public Health*

In order to relieve overcrowding in the State hospitals the Government decided to add 84 beds in the district hospitals and 74 in the *taluk* hospitals in 1954-55.

Two anti-malaria units came to the share of this State out of the four sanctioned for the composite Madras State. A central administrative unit and three field units have been sanctioned for the B.C G. campaign.

*Scheduled Castes and Tribes*

During the year under review, the Harijan Welfare Department ran 448 elementary schools and two high schools for the benefit of children belonging to the Harijan and other backward classes

A sum of Rs. 3.6 lakh was provided in the 1954-55 budget for the

acquisition of housing sites for Harijans. A Harijan Welfare Fund has been constituted with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 lakh.

In the Godavari and Krishna deltas a number of Field Labour Co-operative Societies have been formed for the Harijans and other backward classes and large areas of *lanka* lands leased out to them on average rentals Moreover, there are 572 co-operative societies formed by the Co-operative Department which cater exclusively for the needs of the Harijans

*Panchayats*

There are 3,753 *panchayats* in the State and there are 11,332 villages where these have still to be constituted. The *panchayats* with a population of 5,000 and above and incomes exceeding Rs. 10,000 are Class I *panchayats* and the rest Class II

*Local Self-government*

There are 35 municipal councils and 11 district boards in the State. The Government has decided that the district boards as at present constituted should be replaced by district *panchayat* councils elected mainly by the President and members of the *panchayats*

## ASSAM

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Governor* | | Jairamdas Daulatram |
| *Ministers* | | |
| 1. | Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Appointments, Coordination, Tribal Welfare, etc | Bishnuram Medhi |
| 2 | Finance and Revenue | Motiram Bora |
| 3 | Public Works and Transport | Siddhinath Sarma |
| 4 | Labour, Education, Development of Backward Classes and Areas | Omeo Kumar Das |
| 5 | Food, Agriculture, Co-operation, Publicity and Cottage Industries | Mohendra Mohan Choudhury |
| 6 | Judicial, Supply, Trade, Commerce and Industries | Baidyanath Mookherjee |
| 7 | Medical and Public Health | Rupnath Brahma |
| 8 | Forest, Legislative and Electricity | Ramnath Das |
| 9 | Excise, Jails, Registration and Stamps | J J M Nichols Roy |
| 10 | Local Self-government, Veterinary and Livestock Departments | Abdul Matlib Mazumdar |
| *Deputy Ministers* | | |
| 1. | Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation | Hareswar Das |
| 2 | Labour and Education | Purnanand Chetia |

### ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* Kuladhar Chaliha

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A. Alley | Nongpoh (R) | Cong |
| 2 | Aaran Sangma | Damadubi (R) | Cong. |
| 3 | Abdul Matlib Mazumdar | Hailakandi | Cong. |
| 4. | Abdul Jalil | Badarpur | Cong. |
| 5 | Ajit Narayan Deb | Kokrajhar-Sidli | Ind. |
| 6 | A S Khongphai | Nongstoin (R) | Ind. |
| 7. | Akshoy Kumar Das | Sorbhog | Cong. |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Ananda Chandra Bazharua | Nazira | Cong. |
| 9 | Baidyanath Mookherjee | Ratabari-Patharkandi | Cong. |
| 10. | Baikuntha Nath Das | Patacharkushi-Barama (R) | Cong. |
| 11 | Baliram Das | Marigaon-Dhing (R) | Cong |
| 12. | Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati | Sootea | Cong |
| 13 | Bimala Kanta Borah | Jamunamukh | Cong. |
| 14. | Bishnuram Medhi | Hajo | Cong |
| 15 | Biswadeb Sarma | Tespur-North | Cong. |
| 16 | Chanoo Kheria | Golaghat-West | Cong. |
| 17 | Dalbir Singh Lohar | Digboi | Cong. |
| 18 | Dandiram Dutta | Kalaigaon | Soc |
| 19 | Davidson Bhobora | Panery (R) | Cong |
| 20 | Debeswar Rajhowa | Dergaon | Cong. |
| 21 | Dharanidhar Basumatari | Rangiya (R) | Cong. |
| 22 | Emonsing Sangma | Phulbari (R) | Cong. |
| 23 | Emerson Momin | Tura (R) | Cong |
| 24 | Faiznur Ali | Dibrugarh-West | Cong. |
| 25 | Gahan Chandra Goswami | Gohpur | Cong. |
| 26 | Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya | Gauhati | Com. |
| 27 | Gauri Sankar Roy | Katlicherra | Cong. |
| 28 | Ghana Kanta Gogoi | Moran | Ind |
| 29 | Girindranath Gogoi | Sibsagar | Cong |
| 30 | Hakim Chandra Rabha | Goalpara (R) | Cong. |
| 31 | Hareswar Das | North Salmara | Cong |
| 32 | Hareswar Goswami | Palashbari | Soc |
| 33. | Harihar Choudhury | Doom Dooma | Cong |
| 34 | Harinarayan Baruah | Teok | Cong |
| 35 | Harison Momin | Baggmara (R) | Cong |
| 36 | Hem Chandra Chakravarty | Hailakandi-Silchar | Cong |
| 37 | Hem Chandra Hazarika | North Lakhimpur | Cong |
| 38 | Indreswar Khound | Tinsukia-North | Cong |
| 39 | Jadab Chandra Khaklari | Digboi (R) | Cong |
| 40 | Jadunath Bhuyan | Tinsukia-South | Cong |
| 41 | Jatindra Narayan Das | Gossaigaon | Cong |
| 42 | Joybhadra Hagjer | North Cachar Hills (R) | Cong |
| 43 | J J M Nichols Roy | Shillong | Cong. |
| 44 | Jogakanta Baruah | Jaipur | Cong |
| 45 | Kamala Prosad Agarwal | Tezpur South | Cong |
| 46 | Karka Chandra Doley | North Lakhimpur (R) | Cong |
| 47 | Khagendra Nath Nath | Goalpara | Cong |
| 48 | Khorsing Terang | Mikir Hills-East | Cong |
| 49 | Kistobin Rymbai | Jowai (R) | Cong |
| 50. | Kobab Hussain Ahmed | Mankachar | Cong. |
| 51. | Krishnananda Bramachari | Bijni | Cong. |
| 52 | Kuladhar Chaliha | Jorhat-South | Cong. |
| 53 | Lila Kanta Borah | Kaliabar | Cong |
| 54 | Mahadev Das | Barpeta North-East (R) | Cong |
| 55. | Maham Singh | Cherra (R) | K J D. |
| 56 | Md Idris | Rupahihat | Cong |
| 57 | Mahmud Ali | Patharkandi-Karimganj | Cong. |
| 58 | Mohendra Mohan Choudhury | Barpeta North-East | Cong. |
| 59 | Mahendra Hazarika | Nowgong-Raha (R) | Cong. |
| 60 | Mal Chandra Pegu | Golaghat-West (R) | Cong. |
| 61 | Manik Chandra Das | Bordubi | Cong. |
| 62 | Mehrab Ali Laskar | Silchar | Ind |
| 63 | Mohendra Nath Deka | Kamalpur | Cong |
| 64 | Mohi Kanta Das | Dhekaijuli-South | Cong. |
| 65 | Moinul Haque Chaudhury | Silchar-Sonai | Cong. |
| 66 | Motiram Bora | Marigaon-Dhing | Cong |
| 67 | Md Pahar Khan | Tarabari | Ind. |
| 68 | Muhammad Umaruddin | Bilashipara | Ind |
| 69 | Namwar Ali Barbhuiya | Katigora | Cong. |
| 70 | Nanda Kishore Sinha | Sonai | Cong |
| 71 | Narnarayan Goswami | Patacharkushi-Barama | Cong. |
| 72 | Nihang Rongpyar | Mikir Hills-West | Cong. |
| 73 | Nilmani Phookan | Jorhat-North | Cong. |

| S.No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74. | Nurul Islam | Laharighat | Cong |
| 75. | Omeo Kumar Das | Dhekiajuli-North | Cong |
| 76 | Prabhat Chandra Goswami | Nalbari-North | Cong |
| 77. | Pratap Chandra Sharma | Nowgong-Raha | Cong |
| 78. | Profulla Goswami | Nalbari-South | Cong |
| 79. | Pu. Ch Saprawnga | Aijal-West (R) | Cong |
| 80. | Pu R Denthuama | Lungleh (R) | Cong |
| 81 | Pu Lalbuaia | Aijal-East (R) | Cong |
| 82 | Purandar Sarma | Mangaldai | Cong |
| 83 | Purnananda Chetia | Sonari | Cong. |
| 84 | Robin Kakati | Amguri | Cong. |
| 85 | Radhacharan Choudhury | Boko | Soc |
| 86 | Radhika Ram Das | Pub-Bangsar-Silasundari Ghopa | Cong |
| 87 | Raghunandan Dhubi | Lakhipur (R) | Cong |
| 88 | Ruchand Nath | Barkhola | Cong |
| 89 | Rajendra Nath Barua | Golaghat-East | Cong |
| 90 | Ramesh Chandra Das Chaudhury | Ratabari-Patharkandi (R) | Cong |
| 91. | Ramesh Chandra Das Borooah | Dibrugarh-East | Cong |
| 92 | Ramnath Das | Jorhat-North (R) | Cong |
| 93 | Ramprasad Chaudhury | Lakhimpur | Cong |
| 94 | Ranendra Mohan Das | Karimganj | K M P P |
| 95 | Rupnath Brahma | Kokrajhar-Sidli (R) | Cong |
| 96 | Sahadat Ali Mandal | South-Salmara | Ind |
| 97 | Santosh Kumar Barua | Golokganj | Cong |
| 98 | Sarju Prosad Singh | Titabar | A P P |
| 99 | Sarveswar Boruwa | Bihpuria | Cong |
| 100 | Sashadhar Ghose | Panery | Cong |
| 101 | Siddhinath Sarma | Rangiya | Cong |
| 102 | Tajuddin Ahmed | Barpeta-West | P S P |
| 103 | Tamizuddin Prodhani | Dhubri | Ind |
| 104 | Thanuram Gogoi | Nazira-Sonari | Cong |
| 105 | Usha Barthakur | Samaguri | Cong |

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus or Deficit |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) . | 11 29 | 10 93 | +0 36 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) . | 14 28 | 12 58 | +1 70 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) . | 14 40 | 14 93 | —0 53 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) .. | 14 12 | 16 70 | —2 28 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) . | 19 05 | 21 47 | —2 42 |

***Education***

Between years 1948 and 1953, there was remarkable progress in the sphere of education The number of primary schools increased from 7,574 to 11,478 and that of secondary schools from 933 to 1,414 During the same period the enrolment figure for the primary schools rose from 3.93 lakhs to 6.61 lakhs and that for the secondary schools from 1.59 lakhs to 1.94 lakhs. The progress was even more marked in the field of technical and vocational education, the number of vocational schools having increased from 29 to 1,186 and that of technical and vocational colleges from 1 to 4 The enrolment increased from 1,708 to 46,055 in technical schools and from 136 to 1,741 in the colleges.

In 1953-54, there were 842 social education centres of which 42 were in the tribal areas. Twenty out of the 411 rural libraries were in the tribal areas. There are 6 training centres for basic education in the State of which 4 belong to the plains and 2 are in the hills. Important measures undertaken by the Government for educational development are the establishment of a Janata College at Titabar for the training of rural social workers and the expansion of the Basic Training College for primary school teachers at Titabar. The number of places in the first year class of the Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati, has been doubled to meet the increasing demand for overseers in the State.

*Agriculture*

Since the great earthquake of 1950, the State has been repeatedly visited by natural calamities like floods, cyclones, storms, erosion and fire, causing widespread damage to standing crops and Government and private property Apart from subsidising the supply of cheap rice and paddy to the rural population in Cachar, Lakhimpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar districts this year, the Government sanctioned agricultural loans amounting to Rs 8 lakh and gratuitous and test relief amounting to Rs 3.9 lakh A remission of Rs 1.29 lakh was also granted in land revenue and local rates

The Assam State Acquisition of Zamindari Act, 1951, as amended, received the assent of the President It was enforced from June 15, 1954 The Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1948, which was due to expire in November 1953, has been extended for another five years Under this Act, 1,46,249 *bighas* of surplus land requisitioned and belonging to tea gardens were distributed among victims of floods and earthquakes, landless cultivators and displaced persons from East Pakistan. Already about 30,000 *bighas* of land have been allotted to 6,853 displaced persons.

The various activities connected with the Grow More Food Campaign, such as the multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds, the distribution of manures, the utilisation of waste lands and the execution of minor irrigation schemes, were continued during the year Nearly 31,676 maunds of paddy, 1,621 maunds of pulses, and 479 maunds of wheat were supplied to the cultivators as seed. About 4,401 tons of rural compost, 4,508 tons of town compost, 12,884 maunds of bone-meal and 10,566 maunds of oil-cake were distributed during the year The Departments of Agriculture and Public Works undertook 886 and 37 minor irrigation projects respectively, at a total cost of Rs 8.54 lakh. During the year, 48 pumping sets were installed in addition to the existing 16, while 17 pumps were used for dewatering tanks, etc

Land reclamation work was continued in Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang and Cachar districts under the mechanised cultivation scheme. A large-scale reclamation project was undertaken at Kaki in Nowgong district where 5,000 acres were reclaimed A similar scheme was launched in a compact area of over 5,000 acres at Subankhata in Kamrup district.

*Industry*

Sericulture and handloom weaving are the two principal cottage industries of the State, and these provide subsidiary occupations to the cultivators. There are at present 5 lakh handlooms in Assam, of which about one-tenth are fly-shuttle looms The industry provides whole-time or part-time employment to nearly 12·5 lakh people. The

Government Weaving Institute at Gauhati provides training in weaving, dyeing and printing to 43 stipendiary students. Training classes in weaving have also been started in the Autonomous Districts for the benefit of the hill people. A State Khadi and Village Board has been constituted to encourage of Khadi and rural industries. The Weaving Branch (i) demonstrates time and labour saving appliances (ii) provides marketing facilities for handloom workers and (iii) gives training. Similarly, the functions of the Sericulture Branch consist of (i) the demonstration of successful methods of rearing, reeling and spinning (ii) the production and supply of disease-free seeds (iii) training, and (iv) publicity. The Cottage Industries Department is also planning the development of the soap industry. The Government Soap Factory and Training Institute, Gauhati, trains apprentices and also produces large quantities of soap, phenyle, hair oil, distilled water and toilet goods. Development schemes for the bell metal industry, mat weaving and *sitalpati* making, doll and toy making, the village pottery industry, blacksmithy, carpentry and woodwork are being implemented.

Loans amounting to nearly Rs. 1.30 lakh were sanctioned during 1953-54 for various concerns and individuals to enable them to start and improve cottage industries.

*Public Health*

There are, in all, 56 hospitals and 452 dispensaries in the plains and the Garo hills. In addition, there are three fully-equipped hospitals, 3 wards and 3 mobile units for the treatment of kala-azar. Seven hookworm mobile units carried on survey and treatment work during the year. A total of 557 leprosy cases and 449 cases of leprosy infection were treated at 39 leprosy clinics. During 1953-54, 1,62,982 people were tested and 89,443 received the B.C.G. vaccination.

The Assam Medical College at Dibrugarh has 431 students of which 34 are girls.

*Backward Classes and Tribal Welfare*

The State Government has adopted a number of measures for the amelioration of the backward classes in the fields of education, services and trades. In Government high and middle schools (English), 50 per cent Tribal students, 20 per cent Scheduled Caste Students and 15 per cent Ahom students are entitled to free and half-free studentships.

In addition, provision has been made for special scholarships. Special consideration is given to Scheduled Caste students in the award of scholarships for engineering studies, while a certain number of places is reserved for them in medical and other vocational institutions.

Fishermen belonging to the Scheduled Castes are allowed fishing rights at 10 per cent less than the highest bidder. A special quota of excise shops is fixed for people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In the tribal areas certain forest *mahals* are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, while in other areas they are given preference and certain concessions.

The Government has decided that in making appointments to services, 5 per cent of the vacancies will be reserved for the Scheduled Caste candidates, 10 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes of the plains and 12 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes of the hills.

As provided in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, the District Councils have been constituted in all the tribal districts except the Naga Hills. The Councils have started enacting laws and regulations promoting the welfare of the people The survey and construction of many important roads, including forest roads, were undertaken during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been spent for the furtherance of the co-operative movement in the hills, and Rs. 1 97 lakh have been sanctioned for the development of the weaving and sericulture industries Special stress is laid on the promotion of education and the extension of medical and public health activities in the tribal areas.

*Panchayats*

Since 1949-50, when the *panchayat* system was introduced in the State, 94 *panchayats* have been formed Of these, five were established in 1953-54 The rural *panchayats* are concentrating on the construction and repair of roads, wells and tanks and the establishment of schools and dispensaries The Rural Development Department has helped in the organisation of model farms in many *panchayat* areas.

*Local Self Government*

During 1953-54, two small-town committees were raised to the status of municipal committees Thus brought the total number of municipal boards to 16 In addition to the usual provision, a sum of Rs 4 5 lakh was given to the local boards for improvements in the system of the rural water supply and Rs 4.25 lakh for the improvement of rural communications.

**BIHAR**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor* | R R. Diwakar |
| *Ministers* | |
| 1. Chief Minister, Political and Appointments | Sri Krishna Sinha |
| 2 Finance, Agriculture and Labour | Anugraha Narayan Sinha |
| 3 Land Revenue, Forests and Excise | Krishna Ballabh Sahay |
| 4 Education | Badri Nath Varma |
| 5 Irrigation and Electricity | Ram Chandra Singh |
| 6 Civil Supplies, Health and Medical | Harinath Mishra |
| 7 Industries, Transport and Information | Mahesh Prasad Sinha |
| 8 Judicial and Legislative | Shivandan Prasad Mandal |
| 9 Co-operation and Veterinary | Dip Narayan Sinha |
| 10 Local Self Government and Welfare of Backward Classes | Bhola Paswan |
| 11. Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation | S. Mohammad Ozair Munemi |
| 12. Public Works | (Vacant) |

*Deputy Ministers*

1. Nirapada Mukherji
2. Birchand Patel
3. Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor

## BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker.* Vindhyeshwari Prasada Varma

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Afaque, Mohammad | Islampur | Cong. |
| 2 | Agrawal, Rautmal | Kishanganj | Cong |
| 3 | Agrawala, Satyendra Narain | Bhagalpur Town | Cong. |
| 4 | Ahmad, Manzur | Pakribarawan-cum-Warsaliganj | Cong. |
| 5 | Ahmad Saiyed Maqbool | Bhagalpur Mufassil | Cong |
| 6 | Ahmad, Sakoor | Khajauli | Cong |
| 7 | Ansari, Abdul Qaiyum | Gomia | Cong |
| 8. | Aquil, Saiyad Mohammad | Bihar, South | Cong |
| 9. | Arya, Rajaram | Jiarhe | Cong |
| 10 | Bage, S K | Kolebira (R) | Jharkhand |
| 11 | Baitha, Durnarlal | Narpatganj-cum-Dharahar (R) | Cong. |
| 12 | Baitha, Raghuni | Shikarpur-cum-Lauriya (R) | Cong |
| 13 | Banerji, Sirish Chandra | Baghumundi | L S S |
| 14 | Basu, Anath Kant | Thakurganj | Cong |
| 15 | Besra, Madan | Masalia (R) | Jharkhand |
| 16 | Besra, Satrughna | Jamtara (R) | Jharkhand |
| 17 | Bhagat, Baha | Sesai (R) | Jharkhand |
| 18 | Bhagat, Bhola Nath | Silli | Cong |
| 19 | Bhagat, Shital Prasad | Belhar-cum-Katoria | Cong |
| 20 | Bhagat, Shoma | Mandar (R) | Cong |
| 21 | Birua, Surendra Nath | Manjari (R) | Jharkhand |
| 22 | Chakravarty Annada Prasad | Kashipur-cum-Raghunathpur | Ind |
| 23 | Chamar, Deodhari | Sherghaty-cum-Imamganj (R) | Cong |
| 24 | Chamar, Govind | Sesaram-cum-Rohtas (R) | Cong |
| 25 | Chamar, Guru | Lachmipur-cum-Jamui (R) | Cong. |
| 26 | Charmakar, Dinu | Puruha-cum-Hura (R) | L S S |
| 27 | Chaudhary, Chandramani Lal | Lalganj (R) | Cong |
| 28 | Chaudhary, Ram Narain | Banapur | Soc |
| 29 | Chaube Bhabneshwar | Leslıganj-cum-Chattarpur | Cong |
| 30 | Chaudhary, Mahabir | Rajauli-cum-Wazirganj (R) | Cong. |
| 31 | Choudhary, Mithan | Bachhwara | Cong |
| 32 | Chauhan, Purushottam | Dhanbad | Cong |
| 33 | Chowdhary, Hirdaya Narain | Darbhanga, North | Cong |
| 34 | Chowdhary, Jaglal | Chapra Mufasil-cum-Gorkha (R) | Cong |
| 35 | Chowdhary, Lathan | Supaul | Cong |
| 36 | Chaudhary, Radha Kant | Darbhanga, South | Cong |
| 37 | Chowdhary, Saraswati | Punpun-cum-Massurhi (R) | Cong |
| 38 | Das, Bhola Nath | Dhuraiya-cum-Amarpur (R) | Cong |
| 39 | Das, Kishun Ram | Jamua-cum-Gawan (R) | Cong |
| 40 | Das, Rajeshwari Saroj | Nagar Untari | Cong |
| 41 | Das, Mahanth Shyam Nandan | Pupri, South | Cong |
| 42 | Das, Narendra Nath | Bahera, North-East | Cong |
| 43 | Das, Krishna Gopal | Narainpur | Ind |
| 44 | Daval, Paul | Ranchi | Jharkhand |
| 45 | Debi Parvati | Azamnagar | Cong |
| 46 | Deo, Tapeshwar | Nagodar | Cong |
| 47 | Deogam, Subhnath | Manoharpur (R) | Jharkhand |
| 48 | Devi, Janak Kishore | Harlakhi | Cong. |
| 49 | Devi Jyotirmayee | Pakaur | Cong |
| 50 | Devi, Ketki | Bettiah | Cong |
| 51 | Devi, Krishna | Bahera, South | Cong. |
| 52 | Devi, Manorma | Bihta | Cong. |
| 53 | Devi, Parvati | Nautan | Cong |
| 54 | Devi, Sumitra | Jagdishpur | Cong. |
| 55 | Devi, Sundari | Bakhtiarpur | Cong |
| 56 | Dikshit, Awadh Behari | Koderma | Cong |
| 57. | Dubey, B | Peterbar | Cong |
| 58 | Dusadh, Chulhai | Sheohar-cum-Belsand (R) | Cong |
| 59 | Dutte, Harihar Saran | Paru, South | Cong |
| 60. | Ehasan, Mohammad | Bahadurganj | Cong |
| 61. | Ghosh, Amiya Kumar | Daltonganj | Cong |
| 62 | Ghosh, Jageshwar | Laukaha | Cong |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 63. | Giri, Vivekanand | Runisaidpur | Ind. |
| 64 | Gupta, Kamta Prasad | Nirmali | Cong. |
| 65. | Gupta, Prabhabati | Kesaria | Cong |
| 66. | Vacant | Berharia | Cong. |
| 67 | Haq, Sayeedul | Darbhanga | Cong. |
| 68. | Hazara, Jogeshwar | Sawar Bazar-cum-Sonbarsa (R) | Cong |
| 69. | Hembrom, Chunka | Paraiyahat-cum-Jarmundi (R) | Jharkhand |
| 70. | Hembrom, Sidiu | Kolhan (R) | Jharkhand |
| 71. | Hembrom, William | Sikarepara (R) | Jharkhand |
| 72 | Ho, Ankura | Jamda (R) | Jharkhand |
| 73. | Ho, Ujendra Lal | Kharsawan (R) | Jharkhand |
| 74 | Ilyas, Mohammad | Begusarai, North | Cong |
| 75 | Jadav, Deo Narain | Ladania | Cong. |
| 76. | Jha, Binodanand | Mahgama | Cong |
| 77 | Jha, Damodar | Sitamarhi | Soc |
| 78. | Jha, Deoki Nandan | Dalsingsarai, West | Cong. |
| 79. | Jha, Jainarain ' Vineet ' | Bahera, North | Cong |
| 80 | Jha, Punyanand | Palasi | Cong |
| 81. | Jha, Ramesh | Dharhara | Soc |
| 82. | ' Kairab ' Budhinath Jha | Godda | Cong |
| 83 | ' Khalish ', Jogeshwar Prasad | Bodh Gaya-cum-Paraiya | Cong |
| 84 | Kisku, Jetha | Rajmahal Damin (R) | Jharkhand |
| 85 | Kisku, Jitu | Maheshpur (R) | Jharkhand |
| 86 | Kisku, Ramcharan | Pakaur Damin (R) | Jharkhand |
| 87. | Khan, Muhammad Barhanuddin | Rajmahal | Cong |
| 88 | Kujur, Ignes | Lohardaga (R) | Jharkhand |
| 89. | Kumar, Shakti | Nawadah-cum-Hausa (R) | Cong |
| 90 | Kumar, Tribeni | Parbatta | Soc |
| 91. | Kurmi, Jagannath Mahto | Sonahatu | Jharkhand |
| 92. | Lakra, Harman | Bero (R) | Jharkhand |
| 93. | Lal, Jagat Narain | Dinapur | Cong |
| 94 | Lal, Mungari | Patna City West-cum-Naubatpur (R) | Cong. |
| 95 | Lal, Rash Behari | Sultanganj | Cong |
| 96 | Mahabal, Kumar | Jainagar | Cong |
| 97 | Mahata, Devendra Nath | Jhalda | Cong |
| 98 | Mahatha, Bhim Chandra | Barabazar-cum-Chandil | L S S |
| 99 | Mahaton, Babuyalal | Darbhanga, South (R) | Cong |
| 100 | Mahra, Gokul | Madhupur-cum-Sarath (R) | Jharkhand |
| 101 | Mahtha, Rameshwar | Barhi | Janta |
| 102 | Mahtha, Sukhdeo Narain Singh | Masrakh, South | Cong |
| 103 | Mahto, Jaglal | Sherghati-cum-Imamganj | Cong |
| 104 | Mahto, Jogendra | Jamalpur Town | Cong |
| 105 | Mahto, Khublal | Partapganj | Cong |
| 106 | Mahto, Ramjanam | Colgong | Cong. |
| 107 | Mahto, Ram Krishna | Madhubani (R) | Cong |
| 108 | Mahton, Nathuni Lal | Patepur | Soc |
| 109 | Mahton, Shahdeo | Dalsingsarai, East | Cong. |
| 110 | Mahton, Sundar | Samastipur (R) | Cong |
| 111 | Mahton, Tildhari | Sonbarsa Frontier | Ind |
| 112 | Mandal, Vindeshwari Prasad | Tribeniganj-cum-Madhepura | Cong |
| 113 | Mandal, Bokai | Forbesganj | Cong. |
| 114 | Mandal, Durga | Lachmipur-cum-Jamui | Cong. |
| 115 | Mandal, Jagdish Narain | Paraiyahat-cum-Jarmundi | Cong |
| 116 | Mandal, Jivalal | Bakhtiarpur-cum-Chautham | Cong |
| 117 | Mandal, Ram Narain | Narpatganj-cum-Dharahara | Cong |
| 118 | Mandal, Shiva Nandan Prasad | Murliganj | Cong. |
| 119 | Manjhi, Babulal | Katihar-cum-Barari (R) | Cong. |
| 120 | Manjhi, Budhan | Katihar-cum-Raghunathpur (R) | Cong. |
| 121 | Manjhi, Deocharan | Chainpur (R) | Janta |
| 122 | Manjhi, Lakshman | Giridih-cum-Dumri (R) | Cong |
| 123 | Manjhi, Piru | Belhar-cum-Katoria (R) | Cong |
| 124. | Manjhi, Rameshwar | Bodh Gaya-cum-Paraiya (R) | Cong |
| 125 | Manjhi, Sukhdeo | Chakradharpur (R) | Jharkhand |
| 126 | Manjhi, Tikaram | Tundi-cum-Nirsa (R) | Cong |
| 127 | Mashood, Maulvi | Dhaka | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 128 | Mehdi, Saiyid Muhammad | Patna City, East | Cong. |
| 129 | Mehta, Satya Kinkar | Manbazar-cum-Patamda | L S.S |
| 130 | Mian, Abdul Gafoor | Barauli | Cong |
| 131. | Mihir, Kabi | Seraikella | Ind |
| 132. | Mishra, Bishwanath Prasad | Baniapur | Cong |
| 133. | Mishra, Deo Chandra | Biroul | Cong |
| 134 | Mishra, Harinath | Madhubani | Cong |
| 135. | Mishra, Kashinath | Phulparas | Cong |
| 136 | Mishra, Sudama | Dhanha | Cong |
| 137. | Mochi, Sarat | Para-cum-Chas (R) | Cong |
| 138 | Mokhtar, Mohiuddin | Karandighi | Cong |
| 139 | Morris, M | Nominated | — |
| 140. | Mukherji, Nirapada | Monghyr Town | Cong. |
| 141. | Munda, Lucas | Khunti (R) | Jharkhand |
| 142. | Munda, Niyaran | Tamar | Jharkhand |
| 143 | Murmu, Supai | Ramgarh (R) | Jharkhand |
| 144 | Musahar, Misri | Bakhtiarpur-cum-Chautham (R) | Cong |
| 145 | Nadir, Abdul Sami | Jale | Cong |
| 146 | Narain, Nand Kishore | Katea-cum-Bhore | Cong. |
| 147 | Nath, Shankar | Siwan | Cong |
| 148 | Noor, Abdul Ahad Mohammad | Baisi | Cong |
| 149 | Ojha, Samarendra Nath | Purulia-cum-Hura | L S S. |
| 150 | Panday, Bhubneshwar | Deoghar | F B (M) |
| 151 | Pandey, Kedar | Bagha-cum-Ramnagar | Cong |
| 152 | Pandey, Radha | Raxaul | Cong. |
| 153 | Pandey, Sheodhari | Govindganj | Cong. |
| 154 | Pandit, Mohit Lal | Rupauli | Soc. |
| 155 | Paswan, Bhola | Damdaha-cum-Korha (R) | Cong. |
| 156 | Pashwan, Dhanpati | Warisnagar (R) | Soc. |
| 157 | Pasi, Deochand Ram | Husainabad-cum-Garhwa (R) | Cong. |
| 158 | Patel, Birchand | Mahua | Cong. |
| 159 | Pathak, Shiva Kumar | Kuchaikot | Cong. |
| 160. | Prasad, Bhagwat | Surajgar-cum-Lakhisarai (R) | Cong. |
| 161. | Prasad, Dwarika | Khagaria | Cong. |
| 162. | Prasad, Gadadhar | Mairwa | Cong. |
| 163 | Prasad, Harikishore | Basantpur, East | Cong. |
| 164 | Prasad, Jainarain | Sagauli | Cong. |
| 165 | Prasad, Kailash | Jugsalai-cum-Potka (R) | Soc. |
| 166 | Prasad, Kesho | Gaya Town | Cong. |
| 167 | Prasad, Kumar Raghunandan | Naugachia-cum-Bihpur | Cong. |
| 168 | Prasad, Mahabir | Islampur-cum-Silao (R) | Cong. |
| 169. | Prasad, Murlimanohar | Chapra Town | Cong. |
| 170 | Prasad, Phudoni | Mahua (R) | Jharkhand |
| 171 | Prasad, Raghunandan | Seikhpura-cum-Sikandra (R) | Cong |
| 172 | Prasad, Ram Ayodhya | Ghorasahan | Soc |
| 173 | Prasad, Rangbahadur | Arrah Town | Cong. |
| 174 | Prasad, Sadanand | Jamua-cum-Gawan | Cong. |
| 175 | Prasad, Saryu | Hajipur | Cong |
| 176 | Prasad, Sheochandrika | Jamshedpur | Cong. |
| 177 | Prasad, Sheo Mahadeo | Fatwa | Soc. |
| 178 | Rahman, Hazi Ziaur | Araria | Ind. |
| 179. | Rahman, Taizul | Sikta | Cong. |
| 180 | Rahman, S M Latifur | Rafiganj | Cong. |
| 181. | Rahman, Mohammad Habibur | Pupri | Cong. |
| 182 | Rai, Basukinath | Tarapur | Cong. |
| 183. | Rai, Daroga Prasad | Parsa | Cong. |
| 184. | Rai, Kamla | Gopalaganj | Cong. |
| 185. | Rai, Punit | Dhanwar | Cong. |
| 186 | Rai, Radha Mohan | Tarai-cum-Piro | Soc. |
| 187. | Rai, Ramchandra | Ramgarh | Cong |
| 188 | Ram, Baleshwar | Rosera (R) | Cong. |
| 189. | Ram, Bigan | Ramgarh-cum-Hazaribagh (R) | Janta |
| 190. | Ram, Chandrika | Katea-cum-Bhore (R) | Cong |
| 191. | Ram, Chetu | Pakribarwan-cum-Warsaliganj (R) | Cong |
| 192. | Ram, Devi Dayal | Tarai-cum-Piro (R) | Soc |
| 193. | Ram, Dularchand | Bhabua-cum-Mohania (R) | Cong |

| S. No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 194. | Ram, Jamuna | Motihari-cum-Pipra (R) | Cong. |
| 195. | Ram, Jitu | Lesliganj-cum-Chattarpur (R) | Cong. |
| 196 | Ram, Ram Basawan | Siwan (R) | Cong |
| 197. | Ram, Ram Ratan | Ranchi (R) | Cong. |
| 198. | Ram, Shivanandan | Musaffarpur-cum-Sakra (R) | Cong |
| 199 | Ramdulari | Majorganj | Cong |
| 200. | Routh, Mahabir | Rosera | Cong |
| 201. | Roy, Ram Rup Prasad | Mohiuddinnagar | Cong. |
| 202 | Sahay, Haribans | Harsidih | Cong. |
| 203 | Sahay, Krishna Ballabh | Giridih-cum-Dumari | Cong |
| 204 | Sahay, Vadunandan | Samastipur | Cong |
| 205 | Saheb, Shah Mustaque | Sheikhpura-cum-Sikandra | Cong |
| 206 | Sahi, Lahteshwar Prasad | Lalganj | Cong |
| 207 | Sahi, Ram Chandra Prasad | Baruraj | Jharkhand |
| 208 | Santhal, Ghaniram | Ghatsila-cum-Baharagora (R) | Jharkhand |
| 209 | Saran, Ramsewak | Sitamarhi, South | Ind |
| 210 | Sardar, Bholi | Tribeniganj-cum-Medhepura (R) | Cong |
| 211 | Shafi, Muhammad | Benipatti, West | Cong |
| 212 | Sah, Ganesh Prasad | Motihari-cum-Pipra | Cong |
| 213 | Shah, Raghunath Prasad | Nokha | Cong |
| 214 | Sharma, Braj Bihari | Madhuban | Cong |
| 215 | Sharma, Dhanraj | Chandi | Cong |
| 216 | Sharma, Jagdish | Sonepur | Cong |
| 217 | Sharma, Jibats Himanshu | Kadwa | Cong |
| 218 | Sharma, Ram Narain | Tundi-cum-Nirsa | Cong |
| 219 | Sharma, Sheosharan Prasad | Islampur-cum-Silao | Cong |
| 220 | Shastri, Kapileshwar | Jhanjharpur | Cong |
| 221 | Shastri, Rameshwar Prasad | Maner | Cong |
| 222 | Shukla, Ramayan | Darauli | Cong |
| 223 | Singh, Ambica | Arrah Muffasil | Cong |
| 224 | Singh, Baijnath | Masrakh, North | Cong |
| 225 | Singh, Basant Narain | Ramgarh-cum-Hazaribagh | Janta |
| 226 | Singh, Bashishth Narain | Warisnagar | Soc |
| 227 | Singh, Bhagirathi | Latehar-cum-Manatu (R) | Cong |
| 228 | Singh Bhuvia Atul Chandra | Barabazar-cum-Chandil (R) | L S S |
| 229. | Singh, Braj Mandan Prasad | Shahebganj | Cong |
| 230 | Singh, Chandra Shekhar | Jhajha | Cong |
| 231 | Singh, Deo Narain | Sahar | Cong |
| 232 | Singh, Deo Shankari Prasad | Para-cum-Chas | Ind |
| 233 | Singh, Dipnarain | Mahnar | Cong. |
| 234 | Singh, Ghanshayam | Gogri | Cong |
| 235 | Singh, Girjanandan | Latehar-cum-Manatu | Cong |
| 236 | Singh, Girwardhari | Bihar, North | Cong. |
| 237 | Singh, Godani | Arwal | Soc |
| 238 | Singh Gupta Nath | Chainpur | Cong |
| 239 | Singh, Haribans Narain | Raghopur | Cong |
| 240 | Singh, Harihar Prasad | Dumraon | Cong |
| 241 | Singh, Haripada | Jugsalai-cum-Potka | Jharkhand |
| 242 | Singh, Jagannath | Sasaram-cum-Rohtas | Cong |
| 243 | Singh Janak | Minapur | Cong |
| 244 | Singh, Jankinandan | Madhaipur | Cong |
| 245 | Singh, Janki Prasad | Madhupur-cum-Sarath | Cong |
| 246 | Singh, Kamakshya Narain | Barkagaon | Janta |
| 247 | Singh, Krishna Kant | Basantpur, West | Cong |
| 248 | Singh, Krishna Mohan Pearey | Barbigha | Cong |
| 249 | Singh, Lakshmi Narain | Ekma | Cong. |
| 250 | Singh, Lallan | Barhampur | Cong |
| 251 | Singh, Mathura Prasad | Katra, North | Cong |
| 252 | Singh, Mithleshwar Prasad | Tekari | Cong |
| 253 | Singh, Mundrika | Goh | Soc |
| 254 | Singh, Nand Kishor | Chauparan | Janta |
| 255 | Singh, Nawal Kishore Prasad | Paru, North | Cong. |
| 256 | Singh, Niteshwar Prasad | Katra, South | Cong. |
| 257 | Singh, Padarath | Obra | Soc. |
| 258 | Singh, Pashupati | Dhuraiya-cum-Amarpur | Cong. |
| 259. | Singh, Prabhunath | Chapra Mufassil-cum-Garkha | Cong |

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 260 | Singh, Purnendu Narain | Topchanchi | Janta |
| 261. | Singh, Raghabendra Narain | Banka | Cong |
| 262. | Singh, Raja Kali Prasad | Baliapur | Janta |
| 263. | Singh, Rajeshwari Prasad | Surajgarha-cum-Lakhisarai | Cong. |
| 264. | Singh, Rambinod | Dighwara | Cong |
| 265. | Singh, Ramcharan | Kurtha | Soc |
| 266 | Singh, Ram Nagina | Bhabhua-cum-Mohania | Cong |
| 267 | Singh, Ram Naresh | Daudnagar | Soc |
| 268 | Singh, Rana Sheolakhpat | Barh | Cong |
| 269 | Singh, Sardar Nitai | Manbazar-cum-Patamda (R) | L S S |
| 270 | Singh, Sheobhajan | Jehanabad | Soc |
| 271 | Singh, Siaram | Pirpainti | Cong. |
| 272 | Singh, Sukhdeo Narain | Katihar-cum-Barari | Cong |
| 273 | Singh, Sukhlal | Chatra | Cong. |
| 274 | Singh, Girjanandan | Sheohar-cum-Belsand | Cong |
| 275 | Singh, Upendra Narain | Sawar Bazar-cum-Sonbarsa | Cong |
| 276 | Sinha, Anugrah Narayan | Nabinagar | Cong. |
| 277 | Sinha, Basawan | Dehri | Soc |
| 278 | Sinha Bishwanath | Shikarpur-cum-Lauria | Cong. |
| 279 | Sinha, Brahma Deo Narain | Balia | Cong |
| 280 | Sinha, Gadadhar | Patalu | Cong |
| 281 | Sinha, Gajendra Narain | Singhia | Cong |
| 282 | Sinha, Jagdish Narain | Mokamah | Cong |
| 283 | Sinha, Jamuna Prasad | Marhaura | Soc |
| 284 | Sinha, Janardan | Mirganj | Cong |
| 285. | Sinha, Kamaldeo Narain | Purnea | Cong |
| 286 | Sinha Kapildeo Narayan | Kurhani | Cong |
| 287 | Sinha Mahamaya Prasad | Maharajganj | K M P |
| 288 | Sinha, Mahesh Prasad | Mazaffarpur-cum-Sakra | Cong |
| 289 | Sinha, Manorma | Katras | Cong |
| 290 | Sinha, Priyabarat Narain | Aurangabad | Cong |
| 291 | Sinha, Radhakrishna Prasad | Rajauli-cum-Wajirganj | Cong |
| 292 | Sinha Rajkishore | Husainabad-cum-Garhwa | Cong |
| 293 | Sinha, Rambilash | Barhara | R R P |
| 294 | Sinha, Ramcharitra | Teghra | Cong. |
| 295 | Sinha, Ram Khelawan | Punpun-cum-Masaurhi | Cong |
| 296 | Sinha, Ramkishun | Nawadah-cum-Hasua | Cong. |
| 297 | Sinha, Saryoo Prasad | Begusaria, South | Cong. |
| 298 | Sinha, Shib Brat Narain | Bakhri | Cong. |
| 299 | Sinha, Shri Krishna | Kharpur | Cong. |
| 300 | Soren, Debi | Dumka (R) | Soc |
| 301 | " Sudhansu " Lakshmi Narain | Dhumdaha-cum-Korha | Cong |
| 302 | Surin, Junus | Basia (R) | Jharkhand |
| 303 | Swatantra, Jagannath Prasad | Bagha-cum-Ramnagar (R) | Cong |
| 304 | Tahir, Mohammad | Amour | Cong |
| 305 | Tajuddin | Asthawan | Cong |
| 306 | Tanti, Mukundram | Ghatsila-cum-Baharagura | Jharkhand |
| 307 | Tewari, Sirish | Manjhi | Cong |
| 308 | Tewari, Lakshmi Kant | Buxar | Cong. |
| 309 | Tewari, Ramanand | Shahpur | Soc |
| 310 | Tewari, Ramsundar | Adapur | Cong. |
| 311 | Teyagi, Lal Singh | Ekangersarai | Cong. |
| 312 | Thakur, Karpuri | Tajpur | Jharkhand |
| 313 | Tripathi, Jamuna Prasad | Kanti | Cong. |
| 314 | Trivedi, Sheobachan | Baikunthpur | Cong. |
| 315 | Tudu, Babulal | Goda Damin (R) | Jharkhand |
| 316. | Upadhya, Ramanand | Dinara | Cong |
| 317. | Uranon, Alfred | Simdega (R) | Jharkhand |
| 318 | Uraon, Sukra | Gumla (R) | Jharkhand |
| 319. | Verma, Badri Nath | Patna City, West-cum-Naubatpur | Cong |
| 320 | Yadav, Hemraj | Bikaramgunj | Cong. |
| 321. | Yadav, Kamleshwar Prasad | Kishungunj | Cong. |
| 322. | Yadav, Kuldip Narain | Sitamarhi, West | Cong. |
| 323. | Yadav, Ramanand | Raghunathpur | Cong. |
| 324 | Yadav, Ramchandra | Ghosi | Ind. |
| 325. | Yadav, Ramcharit Rai | Sursand | Ind. |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 326 | Yadav, Rameshwar | Makhdumpur | Ind. |
| 327 | Yadav, Rameshwar Prasad | Atri | Ind |
| 328 | Yadav, Ram Lakhan Singh | Paliganj | Cong. |
| 329. | Yadav, Subodh Narayan | Benipatti East | Ind |
| 330 | Yadav, Tanuk Lal | Alamnagar | Soc |

## BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Chairman* Shyama Prasad Sinha

| S No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abdul Hayat Chand | Legislative Assembly |
| 2 | Ajit Prasad Singh Deo | Local Authorities |
| 3 | Anil Kumar Sen | Graduates |
| 4 | Anise Imam | Nominated |
| 5 | Bariar Hambrom | Legislative Assembly |
| 6 | Basanta Chandra Ghosh | Legislative Assembly |
| 7 | Beni Narain Chand | Local Authorities |
| 8 | Bindheshwari Prasad Mishra | Teachers |
| 9. | Braj Behari Prasad | Local Authorities |
| 10 | Brajendra Bahadur | Local Authorities |
| 11 | Brajendra Narain Yadav | Legislative Assembly |
| 12. | Brajnandan Prasad | Nominated |
| 13 | Fateh Narain Singh | Nominated |
| 14 | Gauri Shankar Dalmia | Legislative Assembly |
| 15 | Gita Prasad Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 16 | Habibul Haque | Legislative Assembly |
| 17 | Harendra Bahadur Chandra | Nominated |
| 18 | Hargouri Tewari | Teachers |
| 19. | Hari Krishna Lal | Local Authorities |
| 20 | Harishankar Prasad | Local Authorities |
| 21 | Indra Narain Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 22 | Jagannath Prasad Mishra | Nominated |
| 23 | Jagdish Sharma | Teachers |
| 24 | Jageshwar Mandal | Local Authorities |
| 25 | Jaideva Narain Sinha | Legislative Assembly |
| 26 | Jaideva Prasad | Nominated |
| 27. | Jamuna Prasad Singh | Local Authorities |
| 28 | Jitu Lal | Legislative Assembly |
| 29 | Kamta Prasad Sinha | Legislative Assembly |
| 30 | Krishna Bahadur | Graduates |
| 31 | Kumar Gangan and Sinha | Legislative Assembly |
| 32 | Kumar Kalyan Lal | Local Authorities |
| 33 | Kusheshwar Sinha | Legislative Assembly |
| 34. | Lakshmi Knat Jha | Local Authorities |
| 35 | Lakshmi Nath Jha | Graduates |
| 36 | Mahant Mahadevanand Giri | Local Authorities |
| 37. | Mahendra Prasad | Teachers |
| 38 | Mathura Prasad Dubey | Teachers |
| 39 | Mathura Prasad Singh | Local Authorities |
| 40. | Mayanand Thakur | Local Authorities |
| 41 | Mohan Lal Mahto 'Viyogi' | Nominated |
| 42 | Narayanji | Nominated |
| 43. | Nayama Khatoon Haider | Legislative Assembly |
| 44 | Niwas Narain Sinha | Local Authorities |
| 45 | Nurullah | Legislative Assembly |
| 46 | Qudratullah | Local Authorities |
| 47 | Radha Govind Prasad | Legislative Assembly |
| 48. | Raghubans Prasad Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 49 | Rai Brijraj Krishna | Nominated |
| 50 | Ram Bilas Sharma | Local Authorities |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 51. | Ram Charan Sinha | Nominated |
| 52. | Rameshwar Prasad Singh | Nominated |
| 53. | Ram Prakash Lal | Local Authorities |
| 54. | Rampyari Devi | Legislative Assembly |
| 55. | Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 56. | R. Narsingh Rao | Local Authorities |
| 57. | Ravaneshwar Mishra | Graduates |
| 58. | Sagar Mohan Pathak | Local Authorities |
| 59. | Saiyid Amin Ahmed | Legislative Assembly |
| 60 | Sasank Sekhar Ghosh | Teachers |
| 61. | Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma | Graduates |
| 62. | Shah Muhammad Ozair Munemi | Legislative Assembly |
| 63. | Shanker Narain | Local Authorities |
| 64. | Shree Krishna Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 65 | Shyama Prasad Sinha | Legislative Assembly |
| 66. | Singheshwari Prasad | Graduates |
| 67 | Sita Ram Yadav | Legislative Assembly |
| 68 | Subodh Kumar Sen | Local Authorities |
| 69. | Tridib Nath Banarji | Nominated |
| 70. | Vishnu Shankar | Local Authorities |

*Finance*

(*In crores of rupees*)

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus or Deficit |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) .. . | 34 30 | 32 82 | + 1.48 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) | 36 22 | 28 25 | + 7.87 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) . | 36 60 | 35 36 | + 1.24 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) .. | 32 11 | 39 73 | — 7 62 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) . | 37 70 | 52 67 | — 14 97 |

*Education*

During the years 1948 and 1953, the number of primary schools increased from 20,850 to 24,628 and the enrolment figure from 9.98 lakh to 11 7 lakh Secondary schools increased by 1,348, while the number of students rose from 3.84 to 5.67 lakh. The number of arts and science colleges increased from 23 to 38, and that of technical and professional colleges from 7 to 19 with an increase of 6,275 and 6,922 in their respective enrolment figures. There was a phenomenal rise in the number of technical and vocational schools from 145 to 2,453 and in the number of students from 6,375 to 83,736

In pursuance of the plan launched by the Government of India, 5,000 new teachers and 250 social education instructors were appointed to provide relief to the educated unemployed. It was proposed to increase the number of teachers by 650 in 1954-55 and by 1,250 and 650 in the two subsequent years. There was also a parallel programme for giving building and equipment grants to schools. In pursuance of the plan for the development of technical education at different levels one degree college of civil engineering was set up at Muzaffarpur. Also two engineering schools with facilities for diploma courses were started at Ranchi and Sindri in 1953-54.

*Agriculture*

The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1953, received the assent of the President on May 17, 1954 *Zamindaris* with a gross annual income of over Rs 50 thousand have already been taken over by the State All *zamindaris* in the districts of Gaya, Purnea, Saharsa, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Hazaribagh and Palaman now vest in the State In the rest of the districts all *zamindaris* will be notified by the end of 1955 and subsequently taken over by the State Under the *zamindari* abolition scheme there is a programme for spending 12½ per cent of the collections on improvement works such as irrigation, education, the supply of drinking water and medical facilities for the benefit of the cultivators During 1953-54, a sum of Rs 29 96 lakh was allotted to the districts on this account, out of which Rs 27 90 lakh was actually spent. To facilitate the donation of land for *Bhoodan Yagna* and its distribution among the landless people the State Legislature passed the Bihar Bhoodan Yagna Bill 1953 to which the President gave his assent on June 20, 1954.

The various works and supply schemes under the Grow More Food Campaign continued to be executed during the year During the first three years of the Five Year Plan, 10,205 wells were excavated and repaired Of these, 781 new wells were sunk in 1953-54 Out of the 350 tube-wells to be constructed under the Indo-U S Technical Co-operation Programme, 239 wells have been drilled, and 213 completed During the first three years of the Plan, 2,365 diesel or electric engines were supplied to the cultivators for lifting water from the wells In 1953-54 211 Persian wheels were installed

During 1953-54, about 71 thousand acres of waste-land were reclaimed, of which 922 acres were reclaimed by the State Tractor Organisation, 62,605 acres by manual labour and 7,472 acres by private enterprise The work of urban composting was carried on by 73 municipalities and about 49 thousand tons of compost were distributed to the cultivators In addition, 27,820 tons of fertilisers and 1,613 tons of other manures were distributed Improved varieties of paddy and wheat seeds distributed to the cultivators during the year were 330 and 27 tons respectively

*Industry*

Considerable progress was made in the construction of the Government Superphosphate Factory at Sindri which was expected to be completed by the middle of 1955 A cement factory is also under construction at Sindri In order to facilitate the financing of industries, a State Financial Corporation has been set up by the Government with an authorised capital of Rs 2 crore and a paid-up capital of Rs 50 lakh

With a view to promoting small-scale and cottage industries, a number of training centres and classes have been started The Gulzarbagh Cottage Industries Institute has been reorganised and upgraded

In areas where artisans are concentrated, 35 training classes have been opened, for training in weaving, pottery making, the manufacture of cutlery goods, stone-work, dyeing and printing, and leather-tanning and leather manufacture Five centres in different parts of the State train about 200 workers annually in the manufacture of palm-gur There are two *tassar* seed supply and research stations at Chaibassa and Raghunathpur and 3 sub-stations There are 2 *eri* seed supply stations at Ranchi and Begusarai. The silk institute at Nathnagar in Bhagalpur district has been expanded and there is a good demand for its products in the U S A.

In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 18 lakh was earmarked by the Central Government for the development of the *khadi* and handloom industries in the State The assistance was to be given through co-operative organisations About 55 thousand weavers were thus brought together in co-operative organisations and a sum of Rs 3 75 lakh advanced to them to enable them to purchase shares in the co-operatives. A sum of Rs 5 lakh was advanced to the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Union for the supply of yarn to the weavers, co-operatives and for the marketing of handloom products A loan of Rs. 2.32 lakh and a subsidy of Rs 10,000 were given to village and small-scale industries Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs 85,000 were given to 20 industrial and technical institutions.

*Public Health*

In 1953-54, there were 766 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. The 250-bed Rajendra Surgical Block, which is expected to be one of the finest modern surgical units in the East, is nearing completion A 50-bed hospital for infectious diseases has been started at Patna Health visitors are being trained at the T B Demonstration Centre and a 48-bed T B ward has been set up at the Itki Sanatorium The Government have decided to give a grant of Rs 2 25 lakh to the Ramakrishna Mission T B Sanatorium at Dungri in Ranchi Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme a provision of Rs. 42 79 lakh has been made in the State budget for 1954-55 for water supply and sanitation

With the assistance of WHO and UNICEF, several maternity and child welfare schemes have been started. The National Anti-Malaria Control Programme has been launched with seven control units The mass B C G vaccination campaign has been expanded with the addition of 8 teams Measures to prevent the spread of leprosy have been intensified and measures for coping with small-pox and other epidemics have been considerably improved

*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

The population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State, according to the 1951 Census, is 12.6 and 10.5 per cent of the total population respectively The programme of work for the uplift of Harijans consists of grant of stipends to students and institutions, the opening of industrial and residential schools, the establishment and maintenance of hostels, the development of cottage industries and co-operative societies, the construction of houses for the landless and homeless, the sinking of wells in Harijan villages, etc In 1954-55, a sum of Rs 6 5 lakh was provided in the budget for the grant of 7,772 stipends to school students and Rs 97,560 for 233 stipends to college students In addition, a provision of Rs 50,000 was made for the award of stipends to Harijan students in technical institutions No tuition fee is charged from Harijan students studying in schools and colleges They are also exempt from the payment of university examination fees A hostel grant of Rs 15 per month is allowed to deserving Harijan students. In 1954-55, a sum of Rs 72,000 was set aside to aid Harijan primary schools. A sum of Rs 2 lakh was provided in the current year's budget for providing residential accommodation to Harijan sweepers in the municipal areas in the State. Also Rs 1.5 lakh were earmarked for the sinking of wells in Harijan villages In order to solve the housing problem of the landless and homeless Harijans a provision of Rs 3 lakh was included in the 1954-55 budget.

An important measure to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes is the establishment of grain *golas* which lend grain for

seed and consumption to the aboriginals. There are 256 such grain *golas* in the districts of Santhal Parganas, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Shahabad and Chota Nagpur Division. A provision of Rs. 3·20 lakh originally made in 1953-54 was later increased to Rs. 5·19 lakh for starting schools, executing irrigation works and issuing loans of paddy to the aboriginals. Loans are also advanced to *adivasis* for the promotion of cottage industries, a sum of Rs 50 thousand having been provided for this purpose in 1953-54. In the same year, 1,899 school and 133 college stipends were awarded to *adivasi* students, for which a sum of Rs. 3·14 lakh had been reserved.

A special scheme for the uplift of the Scheduled Tribes is being worked out by the Adimjati Seva Mandal and Paharia Seva Mandal in the Chota Nagpur Division and Santhal Parganas respectively The two Mandals are managing 369 primary and secondary schools, 223 medical centres and dispensaries and 4 hostels

Schemes for the welfare of backward Muslim classes include the opening of *maktabs*, building-grants for *maktabs*, the award of stipends and book-grants and the opening of hostels. There are 560 *maktabs* with about 20,000 students. In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 2,04,960 was provided to pay the teachers employed in these *maktabs*. Another sum of Rs 1·99 lakh was set aside for the grant of stipends to Muslim students of backward classes studying in technical and other institutions. New hostels for Muslim students are under construction at Bhagalpur and Darbhanga.

For backward classes other than those described above, a sum of Rs. 6 lakh was earmarked, mainly for the grant of stipends to students.

*Panchayats*

There are 4,387 official and 1936 non-official *gram panchayats* in the State. In 1953-54, under the auspices of these *panchayats* 1,52,998 compost pits were dug in the intensive cultivation blocks About 824 miles of new roads were constructed and 1,360 miles of old roads repaired A large number of new reservoirs, including tanks, wells and canals, were constructed and old ones repaired. More than 3 lakh trees were planted Cottage industries like spinning, basket-making and bee-keeping were introduced in several *panchayat* areas A grant of Rs. 3·82 lakh was sanctioned for the improvement of the water supply in rural areas out of which Rs 3·36 lakh were spent on the construction of 539 wells About 82,000 bore-hole and trench latrines and soak-pits were constructed In the field of education, 3,108 night schools and 1,216 rural libraries were organised

*Co-operative Movement*

During 1953-54, 1,727 co-operative societies with a share capital of Rs 5 61 lakh were thus organised, thus bringing the total number of societies to 12,344 and the total share capital to Rs 1·02 crore. Of these societies, 52 were co-operative banks, and 8,037 multipurpose co-operatives, while the rest served the special interests of weavers, fishermen, teachers and vegetable growers

*Local Self-government*

There are 53 municipalities, one municipal corporation, 14 notified area committees and 17 district boards in the State.

In 1953-54, a grant of Rs 33 lakh and a loan of Rs. 32 lakh were sanctioned for some of the municipalities to enable them to lay pipe-lines

for water supply The scheme for the repair of district board roads has been in progress and a similar scheme which will cost Rs 24 lakh is under execution A loan of Rs. 7·5 lakh was advanced to some district boards to enable them to improve their financial position, and a grant of Rs. 27·5 lakh was made to various local bodies for the payment of a dearness allowance to their staff.

## BOMBAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Governor* : | | Harekrushna Mahatab |
| *Ministers* | | |
| 1 | Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Political and Services | Morarji R. Desai |
| 2 | Revenue and Agriculture | B S Hiray |
| 3 | Education and Law | Dinkarrao N Desai |
| 4. | Finance, Prohibition and Industries | Jivraj N. Mehta |
| 5 | Co-operation | M P Patil |
| 6 | Public Works | M M Naik Nimbalkar |
| 7 | Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes | G D Tapase |
| 8 | Labour and Health | Shantilal H Shah |
| 9 | Civil Supplies, Forests and Local Self-government | Y B Chavan |
| *Deputy Minister* | | |
| 1 | Education | Srimati Indumati Chamanlal |
| 2 | Public Works | B J Patel |
| 3 | Backward Classes | D N. Wandrekar |
| 4 | Agriculture and Forests | K F Patil |
| 5 | Public Health | B D Jatti |
| 6 | Local Self-government and Co-operation | B D Deshmukh |
| 7 | Prohibition | T R. Naravane |
| 8 | Revenue | M G Faki |
| 9 | Civil Supplies | V K Sathe |

### BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* D K Kunte

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ambli, Chaubasappa Jagadevappa | Tikota-Bilgi | Cong |
| 2 | Aragavi, Basappa Shidlingappa | Kahanapur | Cong |
| 3 | Atara, Bhikhabhai Jinabhai | Dharampur | Cong |
| 4 | Auti, Bhaskar Tukaram | Ahmednagar-Parner | K K P. |
| 5 | Awate, Annasaheb Gopalrao | Ambegaon | Cong |
| 6 | Babar, Sarojini Krishnarao | Shirala-Walwa | Cong |
| 7 | Babaria, Alabhai Nathubhai | Matar-Cambay (R) | Cong |
| 8 | Bagade, Rajaram Tukaram | Shirol | Cong |
| 9 | Bandukwala, Ishaqbhai Abbasbhai | Kharatalao-Kumbharwada | Cong |
| 10 | Banker, Lilawati Dhirajlal | Girgaum and Khetwadi | Cong |
| 11 | Barad, Bhagvan Bhabhabhai | Gogho-Kodinar | Cong |
| 12. | Baralay, Balvant Dhundo | Kolhapur City | W P.P |
| 13 | Barhate, Jagannath Shankar | Kopargaon | Cong |
| 14 | Bhabhor, Tersinh Motisinh | Lunawada-Santrampur (R) | Cong |
| 15. | Bhangare, Gopala Shrawana | Akola-Sangamner (R) | Cong |
| 16. | Bharaskar, Baburao Mahadeo | Shrigonda (R) | Cong |
| 17. | Bharde, Trimbak Shivaram | Sheogaon | Cong |
| 18 | Bharucha, Naushir Cursetji | Chaupati-Grant Road-Tardeo | Soc |
| 19 | Bhimra Radka Rupji | Dahanu-Umbergaon (R) | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | Bhingaideve, Laxman Babajee | Khanapur (R) | Cong |
| 21 | Bhoir, Ladku Nau | Mokhada-Wada-Sahahapur | Ind |
| 22 | Bhonsale, Prataprao Deorao | Sawantwadi | Cong |
| 23. | Bhosale Raje Nirmala Devi Vijaysinh | North Sholapur | Cong |
| 24 | Bhosale alias Kutre, Sadashivarao Bapurao | Belgaum Rural | Cong |
| 25 | Birje, Madhav Narayan | Worli-Prabhadevi | Cong |
| 26 | Birla, Sitaram Hirachand | Erandol | Cong |
| 27 | Bonde, Dhanji Maharu | Raver | Cong |
| 28 | Buchar, Dalpat alias Damji | Nandod-Dediapada-Sagbara | Cong |
| 29 | Chaudhari, Vanmali Tangania | Sengadh-North Vyara | Cong |
| 30. | Chaugule, Bhaurao Govindrao | Shrirampur-Newasa | Cong |
| 31 | Chauhan, Chaturbhai Jethabhai | Balasinor-Kapadwaj | Cong |
| 32 | Chauhan, Mithabhai Ramjibhai | Baroda-Waghodia (R) | K S L P. |
| 33 | Chavan, Yeshwant Balwant | Karad North | Cong |
| 34 | Chavda, Ishwarbhai Khodabhai | Borsad No II | Cong |
| 35 | Chavda, Khemchandbhai S. | Chanasma-Harij-Patan (R) | Ind. |
| 36 | Chhipa, Mahamadsherif Alarakhji | Ahmedabad City No 4 | Cong. |
| 37 | Chodhary, Galba Nanji | Palanpur-Abu-Vadgaon-Danta | Cong |
| 38 | Chokhawalla, Gordhandas Ranchhoddas | Surat City East | Cong |
| 39 | Dabhade, Veerdhaval Yeshwantrao | Maval -North Mulshi | Ind |
| 40 | Dafle, Vijayasinhrao Ramrao | Jath | Ind |
| 41 | Dalvi, Bhujang Keshav | Belgaum Urban | Ind |
| 42 | Desai, Amul Maganlal | Bulsar Chikhli | Soc |
| 43 | Desai, Basavraj Ayyappa | Dharwar | Ind |
| 44 | Desai, Daulatrao Shripatrao | Patan | Cong |
| 45 | Desai, Dinkerrao Narbheram | Broach | Cong |
| 46 | Desai, Indubén Nanubhai | West Baria | Cong |
| 47 | Desai, Madhav Dattatraya | Lalbaug-Parel | Cong |
| 48 | Desai, Malharrao Rajaramrao | Kagal | Ind |
| 49 | Desai, Morarji Ranchhodji | Ahmedabad City No 6-7 | Cong |
| 50 | Desale, Yeshawant Sakharam | Navapur-Sakri | Cong |
| 51 | Deshmukh, Bhagwantrao Damodar | Parola | Cong |
| 52 | Deshmukh, Datta Appaji | Akola-Songamner | K K P |
| 53 | Deshmukh, Dattajirao Bhausaheb | Khanapur | Cong |
| 54 | Deshmukh, Narsing Tatya | Barsi North | W P P |
| 55 | Deshmukh, Prabhakar Ramkrishna | Mangaon-Mhasla-Mahad | Cong |
| 56 | Deshpande, Madhav Krishna | Borivli | Cong |
| 57 | Dhanshetti, Shivashankar Mallappa | Sholapur City North | W P P. |
| 58 | Dhoble, Dattatraya Amrutrao | Junnar | Cong |
| 59 | Dhodia, Khushalbhai Dhanabhai | Bardoli-Valod-Palsana-Mahuva (R) | Cong |
| 60 | Dhond, Jagannath Sitaram | Kudal | Cong |
| 61 | Dighe, Bhaskar Narayan | Murud-Shriwardhan | Cong |
| 62 | Divgi, Bhavanishankar Padmanabha | Umerkhadi-Dongri-Wadi Bunder | Cong |
| 63 | Faki, Mustafa | Bhiwandi-Murbad-East Kalayan | Cong |
| 64 | Gadag, Kuberappa Parappa | Gadag | Cong |
| 65 | Garasia, Khemji Rupaji | Himatnagar (R) | Cong |
| 66 | Gavit, Tukaram Huraji | East Shahada-Sindkheda-Nandurbar (R) | Cong |
| 67 | Gharge, Shankarrao Ganpatrao | Koregaon | Cong |
| 68 | Ghate, Vithal Dattatraya | Sirur | Cong |
| 69 | Ghorpade, Baburao Balasaheb | West Satara | Cong |
| 70 | Gillespie, Irene Lilian | Nominated | |
| 71 | Golandaz, Mahmadhusen Abdulsamad | Surat City West | Cong. |
| 72 | Gunjal, Padamappa Hiriyappa | Athani-Chikodi | Cong |
| 73 | Hallikeri, G V | Haveri | Cong |
| 74 | Hegde, Madhav Vinayak | Thana | Cong |
| 75 | Hegde, Timmappa Manjappa Motansar | Siddapur-Sirsi-Mundgod | Cong |
| 76 | Hiray, Bhausahib Sakharam | South malegaon-cum-North Nandgaon | Cong |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 77 | Hulkoti, Chanabasappa Sadashivappa | Gadag-Mundargi | Cong |
| 78 | Huralikoppi, Mallappa Basappa | Shiggaon | Cong |
| 79 | Indumati Chimanlal | Ahmedabad City No 3 | Cong |
| 80 | Jadhav, Anant Lahanu | Dang-Surgana-Peint-Dindori (R) | Cong |
| 81 | Jadhav, Madhavrao Laxmanrao | Chandor-Kalwan-Baglan | Cong |
| 82 | Jadhav, Pandurang Dharmaji | Bhiwandi-Murbad-East Kalyan (R) | Cong |
| 83 | Jadhav, Tatya Anandrao | Khatav | Cong. |
| 84. | Jadhav, Tulshidas Subhanrao | Barsi-Madha | W P P |
| 85 | Jagtap, Dadasaheb Khasherao | Wai-Khandala | W P P |
| 86 | Jagtap, Namdeo Mahadeo | Karmala | Cong |
| 87 | Jamindar, Fazle Abas Taiyabali | Thasra | Cong |
| 88 | Jatti, Basappa Danappa | Jamkhandi | Cong |
| 89 | Jha, Bhagirath Sadanand | Chinchpokli-Lower Parel-Love Grove | Soc |
| 90 | Jivanbhai Khodidas | Dehgam | Cong |
| 91 | Joshi, Popatlal Mulshanker | Deesa-Dhanera | Ind |
| 92 | Joshi, Shridhar Mahadeo | Poona City South-West | Soc. |
| 93 | Kabadi Jetteppa Laxman | Indi-Sindgi (R) | Cong |
| 94 | Kabirbuwa, Pandharinath Ramdas | Khed | Cong |
| 95 | Kadadi, Madiwalappa Bandappa | Akalkot-cum-South Sholapur | Cong |
| 96 | Kadam, Balso Purso | Ankola-Karwar | Soc |
| 97 | Kalambate, Vithal Ganesh | Lanja | Cong |
| 98 | Kalantre, Shrimatibai Charudatt | Miraj | Cong |
| 99 | Kale, Dattatraya Tulshiram | Nasik-Igatpuri | Cong |
| 100 | Kamat Ramchandra Gopal | Haliyal Yellapur-Supa | Cong |
| 101 | Kamat, Ramkrishna Narasinha | Honavar | Cong |
| 102 | Kambe, Bapu Chandrasen | Chinchpokli-Lower Parel-Love Grove | S C F |
| 103 | Kamble, Maruti Mahadeo | Pandharpur-Mangalwedha (R) | Cong. |
| 104 | Kambli, Andaneppa Shiddappa | Hubli | Cong |
| 105 | Kandare, Bhagwan Budhaji | Jalgaon-Mhasavad (R) | Cong |
| 106 | Kanthi, Shivalingappa Rudrappa | Hungund | Cong |
| 107 | Kerson, Kanji Govind | Kalyan West | Cong |
| 108 | Khanchand Gopaldas | Kalyan, Central Kalyan Camp | Ind |
| 109 | Khandekar, Dnyandeo Santaram | Radhanagari | W P P |
| 110 | Khanjire, Babasaheb Bhausaheb | Hatkanangle | Cong. |
| 111 | Kharat, Ganpat Sambhaji | Haveli-Dhond (R) | Cong |
| 112 | Khedekar, Sudkoji Baburao | Chiplun-cum-Khed (R) | Cong |
| 113 | Kilachand, Ramdas Kilachand | Chanasma Harij-Patan | Ind |
| 114 | Kokani, Bakaram Sukaram | Navapur-Sakri | Cong |
| 115 | Kothawale, Shankar Dadoba | Chikodi | Cong. |
| 116 | Koujalgi, Hemappa Veerabhadrappa | Parasgad | Cong. |
| 117 | Kunte Dattatraya Kashinath | Alibag | Cong. |
| 118 | Kureshi, Gulam Rasul Miyasaheb | Dhandhuka | Cong. |
| 119 | Kute, Vithal Ganpat | Ahmednagar | Cong |
| 120 | Latif, M A | Mahim Dharavi | Cong |
| 121 | Madan Mohan Mangaldas | Ahmedabad City No 8 | Cong. |
| 122 | Magadi, Venkatesh Timmanna | Shirhatti | Cong |
| 123 | Magar, Martand Dhondiba | Haveli-Dhond | Cong |
| 124. | Mahajan, Shripad Sadashiv | Malvan | Cong |
| 125. | Maharajkumar, Daljitsinhji Himatsinhji | Idar | Ind |
| 126 | Mahida, Harisinhji Bhagubhai | Ankleshwar-Hansot-Jhagadia-Valia | Cong. |
| 127. | Mali, Gajamal Dalpat | Shirpur | Cong |
| 128 | Mane, Madhav Ganpatrao | Sewri-Kalachowki and Naigaum-Wadala | Soc |
| 129 | Mascarenhas, M.U | Mazagaon-Ghodapdeo | Cong |
| 130 | Meher, Maruti Padmakar | Palghar-Jawhar | Soc |
| 131 | Mehria, Dalpatbhai Jethabhai | Ahmedabad City No 6 and 7 | Cong |
| 132 | Mehta, Bhavanishankar Bapuji | Ahmedabad City | Cong |
| 133 | Mehta, Jivraj Narayan | Amreli-Damnagar | Cong |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 134. | Mehta, Kalyanji Vithalbhai | Chorasi | Cong. |
| 135. | Mehta, Ratilal Bechardas | Chembur, Ghatkopar and Villages and Sion North | Cong |
| 136 | Mehta, Vrajlal Keshavlal | Ahmedabad City No. 1 | Cong. |
| 137. | Memane, Madhavrao Narayanrao | Purandhar | Cong |
| 138 | Metgud, Holibasappa Shivalingappa | Bailhongal | Cong. |
| 139 | Modi, Maneklal Chunilal | Mehmedabad | Cong. |
| 140. | Mohammad Taher Habib | Agripada-Madanpura-Fros Road-Chunnabhatti | Cong |
| 141 | Mohan Narsi | Ankleshwar-Hansot-Jhagadia-Valia (R) | Cong. |
| 142 | Mohite, Shankarrao Narayanrao | Malsiras | Ind |
| 143 | Mohite, Yeshwantrao Jijabha | Karad South | W P P |
| 144 | Mohol, Namdeo Sadashiv | Bhor-Velhe South-Mulshi | Cong |
| 145 | Mohomed Sabir Abdul Sattar | North Malegaon | Cong. |
| 146 | More, Dongar Rama | Chander-Kalwan-Baglan (R) | Cong. |
| 147 | More, Jayawant Ghanasham | Pandharpur-Mangalwedha | Ind |
| 148 | Mulik, Gulabrao Dadasaheb | Baramati | Cong. |
| 149 | Mukne, Trimbak Bahu | Palghar-Jawhar (R) | Cong. |
| 150 | Mumbaraddi, Hanamanta Yallappa | Ramdurg | Cong. |
| 151 | Murkute, Pandurang Mahadeo | Nasik-Igatpuri | Cong |
| 152 | Murnal, Basappa Tamanna | Bagalkot | Cong |
| 153 | Naik, Kikubhai Gulabhai | Gandevi | Cong |
| 154 | Naik Nimbalkar, Malojirao alias Nanasaheb | Phaltan-Man | Cong |
| 155 | Naik, Ramkrishna Biranna | Kumta-Honavar | Cong |
| 156 | Naik, Vasant Narayan | Sinnar-Niphad | Cong |
| 157. | Naravane, Trimbak Ramchandra | Ladar-Saitan Chowky | Cong. |
| 158 | Narola, Kailasnarain alias Dr Kailas | Boribunder-Marine Lines | Cong |
| 159 | Ninama, Lalchand Dhulabhai | Jhalod (R) | Cong |
| 160 | Nithali, Madhav Maruti | Pathardi | Cong. |
| 161 | Nisarta, Virsingh Kanjibhai | Shehera-Limkheda-East Baria (R) | Cong |
| 162 | Oza, Indravadan Manmohanrai | Kurla-Bandra East | Cong. |
| 163 | Padir, Manohar Kushaba | Panwel-Karjat-Matheran-Khalapur (R) | Cong. |
| 164. | Panchagavi, Appanna Ramappa | Gokak | Cong. |
| 165. | Parikh, Manibhai Prabhudas | Petlad South | Cong. |
| 166 | Parikh, Nathalal Dayabhai | Colaba Fort | Cong |
| 167 | Parkar, Wajuddin Ahmed | Dapoli-Khed | Cong |
| 168 | Patel, Babubhai Jashbhai | Nadiad South | Cong |
| 169 | Patel, Bhaskar Rambhai | Petlad North | Cong |
| 170 | Patel, Bhulabhai Naranbhai | Bulsar-Chikhli (R) | Cong |
| 171 | Patel, Chhotabhai Makanbhai | Jambusar | Cong. |
| 172 | Patel, Chhotalal Jivabhai | Daskroi | Cong. |
| 173 | Patel, Chhotubhai Vanmalidas | Olpad-Mangrol-Mandvi-Kamrej | Cong. |
| 174 | Patel, Chinubhai Kishorbhai | Karjan-Sinor | Cong. |
| 175 | Patel, Davalji Tribhovan | West Sidhpur-East Patan | Cong |
| 176. | Patel, Gopaldas Vemdas | Prantij-Rayad-Malpur | Cong |
| 177 | Patel, Hargavanbhai Dhanabhai | Mehsana North-cum-Patan | Cong. |
| 178 | Patel, Ibrahim Ali | Vagra-Amod | Cong |
| 179 | Patel, Jayantilal Zaverbhai | Lunawada-Santrampur | Cong. |
| 180 | Patel Jaykrishna Harivallabhadas | Ahmedabad City No. 2 | Cong. |
| 181 | Patel, Kacharabhai Kanjidas | Vijapur North | Cong. |
| 182 | Patel, Keshavlal Bholidas | Mehsana South | Cong |
| 183. | Patel, Lallubhai Makanji | Navsari | Cong. |
| 184 | Patel, Madhubhai Jaysinh | Bansda-South Vyara (R) | Cong. |
| 185 | Patel, Mafatlal Motilal | East Sidhpur | Cong |
| 186. | Patel, Maganbhai Ranchhodbhai | Viramgam | Cong |
| 187 | Patel, Maganbhai Shankarbhai | Baroda-Waghedia | Cong |
| 188 | Patel, Makanji Purshottam | Bardoli-Valed-Palsana-Mahuva | Cong |
| 189 | Patel, Mansinh Pruthviraj | Vijapur South | Cong. |
| 190 | Patel, Parbhubhai Dhanabhai | Olpad-Mangrol-Mandvi-Kamrej (R) | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 191. | Patel, Pratapsing Hirabhai | Shehera-Limkheda-East Baria- | Ind. |
| 192. | Patel, Purshottamdas Ranchhoddas | Kadi | Ind. |
| 193. | Patel, Rewla Sukar | Pardi | Soc. |
| 194 | Patel, Shanubhai Mahijibhai | Anand North | Cong. |
| 195 | Patel, Shivabhai Prabhudas | Visnagar | Cong. |
| 196. | Patel, Shivabhai Ranchhodbhai | Borsad No 1 | Cong. |
| 197. | Pathak, Manilal Hargovinddas | Salvli | Cong |
| 198. | Patil, Adiveppagouda Shiddangouda | Navalgund-Nargund | Cong. |
| 199. | Patil, Ambaji Tukaram | Pen-Uran | Cong |
| 200. | Patil, Baburao Bajirao | Madha-Mohol | W P P. |
| 201. | Patil, Ekanathrao Sampatrao | Edlabad | Cong |
| 202 | Patil, Gundu Dashrath | Kavathe-Mahankal (Miraj) Tasagon (East) | Cong |
| 203. | Patil, Julalsing Shankarrao | Pachora | Cong. |
| 204 | Patil, K F | Ranibennur | Cong. |
| 205. | Patil, Laxmanrao Madhavrao | Rahuri | Cong. |
| 206 | Patil, Madhav Goto | Chopdao | Cong. |
| 207 | Patil, Malagouda Panagouda | Hukeri | Cong |
| 208 | Patil, Mahangouda Ramanagouda | Bijapur | Cong |
| 209 | Patil, Namdev Yadav | Amalner | Cong. |
| 210 | Patil, Narasagouda Yellagouda | Athani | Cong |
| 211. | Patil, Narayan Sahadeo | Sindkheda | Cong |
| 212 | Patil, Nawal Ananda | Dhulia | Cong |
| 213 | Patil, Rangarao Namdeo | Shahuwadi | W P P. |
| 214 | Patil, Sadashivrao Daji | Islampur | Cong. |
| 215 | Patil, Shamrao Ramchandra | Dahanu-Umbergaon | Cong |
| 216 | Patil, Shankaragouda Yashawantagouda | Hippargi-Bagewadi | Cong |
| 217 | Patil, Shankarrao Bajirao | Indapur | Cong |
| 218 | Patil, Shivappagouda Bapugouda | Mangoli-Bableshwar | Cong. |
| 219 | Patil, Vasantrao Bandu | Sangli | Cong. |
| 220 | Patil, Vasantrao Lakhagouda | Chikodi-Raibag | Ind |
| 221 | Patil, Venkangouda Hanamantgouda | Badami | Cong. |
| 222 | Patil, Vishram Hari | Mewas, Taloda-Akrani-West Shahada | Cong |
| 223 | Patil, Vishwanath Tukaram, | Bhudargad-Ajra | Cong |
| 224 | Patil, Vithalrao Nathu | Yawal | Cong |
| 225 | Patil, Vithal Sitaram | Chandgad | W P P |
| 226. | Patil, V V | Hirekerur | |
| 227. | Pattanashetti, Madiwalappa Rudrappa | Guledgud-Kamatgi | Cong |
| 228 | Pawar, Amrita Ragho | Mokhada-Wada-Shahapur (R) | Cong. |
| 229 | Pawar, Bhika Trimbak | Nasik-Igatpuri (R) | Cong |
| 230 | Peje, Shantaram Laxman | Mandangad-Dapoli | Cong. |
| 231 | Powar, Dattatraya Santaram | Hatkanansle | Cong |
| 232 | Powar, Mahadev Ramchandra | Ghuhagar | Cong |
| 233 | Purohit, Digambar Vinayak | Poladpur-Mahad | Soc |
| 234 | Rajpur, Dahyabhai Lallubhai | Godhra | Ind |
| 235 | Rane, Keshav Vyankatesh | Kankavli | Cong. |
| 236 | Rane, Waman Nagoji | Deogad | Cong. |
| 237 | Rankhambe, Amrutrao Dhondiba | Sinnar-Niphad (R) | Cong. |
| 238. | Rathod, Naranbhai Madhavbhai | Navsari (R) | Cong |
| 239 | Rathod, Mohanbhai Manabhai | Kalol | Ind |
| 240 | Raul, Jaysing Daulatsingh | East Shahada-Sindkheda-Nandurbar | Cong |
| 241. | Raut, Keshavrao Shripatrao | Sangola | Cong. |
| 242 | Salebhai Abdul Kadar | Sangola | Cong. |
| 243. | Salivateswaran, Subramanian | Matunga-Sion-Koliwada | Cong |
| 244 | Sambrani, Dharamappa Yallappa | Hubli (R) | Cong |
| 245 | Sane, Govind Dattatraya | Sholapur City South | W P P. |
| 246 | Sane, Nilkantha Ganesh | Bhusawal-Jamner | Cong. |
| 247 | Sarnaik, Narayan Tukaram | Karvir | Ind |
| 248. | Sathe, Vinayak Krishna | Poona City Central | Cong |
| 249. | Savant, Maruti Sitaram | Roha-Sudhagad | Cong. |
| 250. | Sawant, Atmaram Pandurang | Bawda-Panhala | W P P |

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 251. | Sawant, Parsharam Krishnaji | Vengurla | Cong |
| 252. | Senjha, Mohanlal Virjibhai | Okhamandal-Dhari Khambha | Cong. |
| 253 | Shah, Ambalal Chhotalal | Dabhoi | Cong. |
| 255 | Shah, Hiralal Bandulal | Mudhol | Cong. |
| 256. | Shah, Jaswantlal Saubhagyachand | Padra | Cong |
| 257 | Shah, Kodardas Kalidas, | Bhuleshwar-Market | Cong |
| 258 | Shah, Madhavlal Bhailalbhai | Matar-Cambay | Cong |
| 259 | Shah, Maneklal Chunilal | Dholka | Cong. |
| 260 | Shah, Popatlal Ramchand | Poona City South East | Cong |
| 261 | Shah, Shankerlal Harjivandas | Kapadwanj | Cong |
| 262 | Shah, Shantilal Harjivan | Vile Parle-Andheri-Versova | Cong |
| 263 | Shah, Shantilal Swarupchand | Deodhar-Kankrej-Wav-Tharad | Cong. |
| 264 | Shaikh, Gulam Rasul Haji Hasan Bhagwan | Jalgaon-Mhasavad | Cong |
| 265 | Shantilal Trikamlal | Sanand | Cong |
| 266 | Sheikh, Khadirsab Abdulsab | Konur | Cong |
| 267 | Sheth, Bhagwandas Mavachand | Kalol | Cong |
| 268 | Shetye, Tukaram Krishna | Chiplun-cum-Khed | Cong |
| 268 | Shinde, Babasaheb Jagdeorao | Jaoli-Mahableshwar | Cong |
| 269 | Shinde, Madhavrao Trimbak (Patil) | Yeola-Nandgaon | Cong |
| 271 | Shirke, Ramdas Bhausaheb | Sangmeshwar | Cong |
| 272 | Shirole, Malu Madhav | Poona City North-West | Cong |
| 273 | Shivtarkar, Sitaram Namdeo | Sewri-Kalachowky and Naigaum-Wadala (R) | Cong |
| 274 | Shreshti, Mahadeo Dundappa | Gadhinglaj | Cong |
| 275 | Shrevakar, Radhabai Maruti | Chikodi (R) | Cong |
| 276 | Sidhanti Vakil, Pradesh Gurubhat | Muddebihal | Cong |
| 277 | Silam, Sayaji Lakshman | Tank Pakhadi-Byculla west and Kalachowki West | Cong |
| 278 | Sindhur, Siddappa Chanbasappa | Hangal | Cong |
| 279 | Solanki, Javsing Mansing | Dohad | Cong |
| 280 | Solanki, Joita Ajaji | Deodar-Kankrej-Wav-Tharad (R) | Cong. |
| 281 | Solanki, Natwarsinhji Kesarisinhji | Anand South | Cong |
| 282 | Solanki, Purshottam Jethabhai | Pratij-Bayad-Malpur (R) | Cong |
| 283 | Sonawane, Ganpat Laxman | Akalkot-cum-south Sholapur (R) | Cong |
| 284 | Soni, Ramanlal Pitambardas | Modasa-Meghraj | Cong |
| 285 | Subhedar, Sitaram Murari | Rajapur | Cong. |
| 286 | Surpur, Mallappa Karabasappa | Indi-Sindgi | Cong |
| 287 | Surve, Sitaram Nana | Ratnagiri | Cong |
| 288 | Survavanshi, Motiram Shamrao | Bhadgaon-Chalisgaon | Cong |
| 289 | Survawanshi, Dattajirao Bhaurao | Tasgaon-West | Cong. |
| 290 | Sutaria, Chhotabhai Zaverbhai | Baroda City | Cong |
| 291 | Tadvi, Bhaijibhai Garbadbhai | Chhota Udepur (R) | Cong |
| 292 | Tadvi, Bhanabhai Galabhbhai | Sankheda | Cong |
| 293 | Tadvi, Bhulabhai Dulabhai | Naswadi | Cong. |
| 294 | Tadvi, Jalamkha Sandebajkha | Bhadgaon-Chalisgaon (R) | Cong |
| 295 | Talegaonkar, Dattatraya Maloji | Mangaon-Mhasla-Mahad (R) | Cong. |
| 296 | Taleyarkhan, Homi Jehangirji | Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi | Cong |
| 297 | Tambakad, Basavaneeppa Ramappa | Dharwar-Kalghatgi | Cong. |
| 298 | Tapase, Ganpatrao Devaji | Phaltan-Man (R) | Cong. |
| 298 | Thakore Shankerji Okhaji | Kheralu | Cong. |
| 299 | Thorat, Raosaheb Bhausaheb | Dang-Surgana-Peint-Dindori | Cong |
| 301 | Thorat, Shivrao Bhavanrao | Shrigonda | Cong. |
| 302 | Thosar, Narhar Parashram | Panwel-Karjat-Matheran-Khalapur | Cong. |
| 303 | Trivedi, Parsotam Jaduram | Himatnagar | Cong. |
| 304 | Tulla, Vishwanathrao Rajanna | Kamathipura & Nagpada | Cong |
| 305 | Vadodia, Udaisinh Virsinh | Nadiad North | Cong. |
| 306 | Vakharia, Maneklal Mathalal | Santalpur-Radhanpur-Sami | Cong. |
| 307 | Valvi, Janardhan Poharya | Mewas-Taloda-AkraniWest Shahada (R) | Cong. |
| 308. | Vankhedkar, Sonuji Devram | Dhulia (R) | Cong. |
| 309 | Vasavda, Shamprasad Rupshanker | Ahmedabad City No 5 | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 310 | Vasia, Cama Fata | Palanpur-Abu-Vadgam-Danta (R) | Cong. |
| 311. | Wankhede, Keshav Raghav | Bhusawal-Jamner (R) | Cong. |
| 312. | Wandrekar, Dattatraya Nathoba | Bandra-Khar-Juhu | Cong. |
| 313. | Warty, Sadanand Gopal | Bassein | Soc. |
| 314. | Yagnik Bhanushankar Manchharam | Chira Bazar-Thakurdwar-Fanaswadi | Cong. |
| 314. | Yusuf Miyaji | Palanpur-Deesa | Cong. |

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Chairman*. R.S Hukerikar

| S No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Agarwal, Dayashankar Biharilal | Local Authorities |
| 2 | Agrawal, Kashinath Mannalal | Legislative Assembly |
| 3. | Ambedkar, G D | Nominated |
| 4 | Barfivala, Chunilal Damodar | Local Authorities |
| 5 | Belawadi, Gavishiddappa Shiddappa | Legislative Assembly |
| 6 | Benadikar, Sadashiv Laxman | Legislative Assembly |
| 7 | Bhatt, Amaram Raoji | Legislative Assembly |
| 8 | Bhatt, Premshankar Keshavram | Local Authorities |
| 9. | Bhave, Ramchandra Narayan | Local Authorities |
| 10 | Bhirud Dattatraya Sonu | Local Authorities |
| 11. | Chavan, Dajisaheb Ramrao | Legislative Assembly |
| 12 | Chinai, Pannalal Maneklal | Legislative Assembly |
| 13 | Daboo, Dinshawji Ratanji | Legislative Assembly |
| 14 | Dahanukar, Shantaram Mahadeo | Legislative Assembly |
| 15 | Dalal, Bejonji Aderji | Local Authorities |
| 16. | Desai, Lilavati Harilal | Legislative Assembly |
| 17. | Desai, Maganbhai P | Nominated |
| 18 | Deshmukh, Vasantras Balwant | Local Authorities |
| 19 | Deshpande, Ramabai Narayan | Legislative Assembly |
| 20. | Devji Rattensey | Local Authorities |
| 21 | Donde, Moreshwar Vasudeo | Teachers |
| 22. | Dongre, V S | Nominated |
| 23. | Edke, Shankarrao Channappa | Local Authorities |
| 24 | Gadgil, Pandurang Vasudeo | Legislative Assembly |
| 25 | Galwankar, Sadanand Keshav | Local Authorities |
| 26 | Ghodke, F D | Nominated |
| 27 | Godbole, Madhav Hari | Graduates |
| 28 | Gulam Haider Walimahamed | Legislative Assembly |
| 29. | Hamied, K A | Nominated |
| 30 | Hukerikar, R S | Legislative Assembly |
| 31. | Kamat, Padmanabh Subray | Legislative Assembly |
| 32. | Kattimani, Huchava Fakiraya | Local Authorities |
| 33. | Khair, Gajanand Shripat | Teachers |
| 34. | Khedgikar, Ramchandra Annaji | Local Authorities |
| 35 | Kulkarni, Bidesh Tukaram | Graduates |
| 36. | Kulkarni, Sushila Javadeo | Nominated |
| 37. | Kumthekar, Jagannath Balwant | Teachers |
| 38. | Lagu, B C | Nominated |
| 39. | Lala, Arjunlal Bhogilal | Legislative Assembly |
| 40. | Lala, Bhogilal Dhiraj Lal | Local Authorities |
| 41. | Limaye, V G | Nominated |
| 42. | Lingras, Shankar Vithal | Local Authorities |
| 43. | Mahaldar, Gous Mohiuddin Bandagisaheb | Legislative Assembly |
| 44. | Mehta, Chandrakant Chhotalal | Graduates |
| 45. | Munshi, Ramrai Mohanrai | Legislative Assembly |
| 46. | Page, Vithal Sakharm | Legislative Assembly |
| 47. | Pandit, Keshav Gopal | Teachers |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 48. | Patel, Chunibhai Muljibhai | Local Authorities |
| 49. | Patel, Maganbhai Bhikhabhai | Legislative Assembly |
| 50. | Patel, Maniben Chandubhai | Local Authorities |
| 51. | Patel, Shamaldas Khemchand | Local Authorities |
| 52 | Patel, Sonusing Dhansing | Legislative Assembly |
| 53. | Patil, Uttamrao Laxman | Graduates |
| 54 | Patwari, Prabhudas Balubhai | Local Authorities |
| 55. | Rawandale, Chudaman Ananda | Local Authorities |
| 56. | Rawat, Bachubhai Popathhai | Nominated |
| 57. | Sathaye, Dinkar Vaman | Graduates |
| 58 | Sathe, Ganpatrao Dhondiba | Local Authorities |
| 59. | Shah Chimanlal Kuberdas | Legislative Assembly |
| 60 | Shaha, Devchand Chaganlal | Local Authorities |
| 61. | Shukla, Damubhai Chhaganbhai | Graduates |
| 62 | Shukla, Jyotsnaben Bahusukhram | Legislative Assembly |
| 63 | Sipahimalani, Jethi T | Nominated |
| 64 | Sodhi, D S | Nominated |
| 65 | Tawade, Jagannath Ramkrishna | Local Authorities |
| 66. | Thakore, Thakorlal Sripatrai | Teachers |
| 67. | Thete Gopal Ramji | Local Authorities |
| 68. | Upadhyaya, Ramshankar Jeshankar | Nominated |
| 69 | Vin, Motilal Hargovandas | Local Authorities |
| 70. | Yardi, Vaman Gangadhar | Legislative Assembly |

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or (—)Deficit |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) | 62.70 | 62 58 | + 0 12 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) | 62 50 | 68 44 | — 5 94 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) | 70 47 | 72 06 | — 1 59 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) | 72 38 | 72 19 | + 0 19 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) | 80 11 | 79 88 | + 0 23 |

*Education*

The Government of Bombay has decided to recruit 10,000 additional primary school teachers during the next three years as part of its programme for the expansion of primary education. The scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education has been initiated in all places having a population of 1,000 and over, beginning with the age-group 7-8 in the pre-merger districts Of the total number of 28 16 lakhs children to be brought under compulsory education, 17 lakhs had already been enrolled in the schools.

During the last 6 years, five new universities were established in the State and the number of arts and science colleges went up from 35 to 71 and that of technical and professional colleges from 29 to 60. During the same period the number of primary and secondary schools increased by 7,912 and 289 respectively, while 19,867 new technical and vocational schools were started. There are at present 167 basic schools with 30,683 pupils on the rolls.

*Agriculture*

During the first three years of the Five Year Plan , 80,000 acres of land were brought under irrigation against the five-year target of 1,40,000 acres. The Tapti Valley Project has made good progress and the head-works have almost been completed. The work on Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Scheme is proceeding satisfactorily, and 40,000 acres have already been brought under irrigation against the target of 30,000 acres by the end of 1953-54. During the first three years of the Plan 11,391 wells were constructed or repaired and 1,200 diesel and electric engines supplied to cultivators for lifting water. Against the five-year target of bunding 10 lakh acres at a cost of Rs. 1 45 crore, 10 5 lakh acres have actually been bunded at a cost of Rs. 1 98 crore. The target has thus been exceeded. Under the Grow More Food Campaign, 241 municipalities in the State have taken up the work of urban composting while the collection and distribution of blood meal for manurial purposes is in progress in the civil and cantonment areas of Poona and Bombay city.

Under the minor irrigation programmes estimated to cost Rs 225 lakh, 1,373 works were completed by the end of June 1954 A number of minor and medium irrigation works started, in August 1953, are expected to be completed by the end of 1955 . Several minor irrigation works have been started in the scarcity areas for which, in addition to the State resources, a loan has been obtained from the Central Government.

*Industry*

The Bombay State Financial Corporation was established for the purpose of providing financial assistance to medium and small-scale industries. Between August 1953 and April 1954, Rs. 1.26 lakh were given as loans to different industries.

The Central Purchase Organisation continued to encourage the purchase of *swadeshi* goods and cottage industry products.

Grants-in-aid are provided by the Government to help the educated unemployed, bonafide craftsmen, backward class artisans, and co-operative societies to enable them to start or develop cottage industries.

The scheme for the relief of handloom weavers progressed during the year 1954-55. Under this plan a sum of Rs 22 lakh is to be advanced as loans to co-operative societies of handloom weavers on the basis of Rs 200 per loom and Rs 11 for each new member. In addition, a subsidy of Rs 20 per loom will be given to co-operative societies to offset any losses they may incur in working out the scheme. In order to promote the sale of handloom products a rebate of up to 1½ annas per rupee will be allowed, subject to certain conditions. Further, to popularise handloom products, about 30 sale depots and 3 mobile vans, involving a cost of Rs. 2 lakh, are being organised.

*Public Health*

The Bombay Government has been spending nearly 6 per cent of its total revenue on public health measures.

Several schemes for the expansion of hospitals and medical relief are in progress under the Five Year Plan. A 125-bed T B hospital has been opened at Aundh. The medical colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad moved into new buildings. The number of beds at the Poona hospital was increased by a hundred earlier and another 100 beds were added in 1954-55.

The State continues to encourage the Ayurvedic system of medicine. During the year, 6 Ayurvedic colleges, including one which is run by the Government, received Rs. 2.5 lakh in grants. In addition, a Directorate of Ayurveda, a Board of Research, and an Ayurvedic Museum and Laboratory were established.

The malaria control scheme was extended to the entire State in June 1953 in accordance with the National Malaria Control Scheme. Between June and November in 1953, each of the 27,000 malaria-ridden villages in the State was given two rounds of D D.T -application, thus benefiting 20 million people. More than 40 lakh houses and cattle-sheds were sprayed.

Five additional teams in 1953-54 and eight in 1954-55 were sanctioned for the mass B.C G. vaccination campaign. The work done by the mobile opthalmic unit in the Southern Division was greatly appreciated by the rural population. Twenty three combined medical and public health units render maternity and child welfare services in the rural areas. A sum of Rs. 1.44 lakh was provided in the 1954-55 budget for the establishment of a colony at Kedgaon for leprosy patients.

*Scheduled Castes*

There are 226 backward class communities in the State, consisting of 38 Scheduled Castes, 24 Scheduled Tribes or *adivasis* and 164 other backward classes. Education, economic rehabilitation and social welfare are the three main aspects of the Government's policy in improving the condition of the backward classes. The Director of Backward Class Welfare, who is the head of the Backward Class Welfare Department, is the chief co-ordinating officer. To advise the Government on the welfare of the backward classes there are the State Backward Class Board and the District Backward Class Committees.

Education at all stages, namely, primary, secondary and college, is free for all eligible members of the backward classes in the State. In addition, scholarships are awarded to students of the backward classes in primary and secondary schools as well as in arts, science and vocational colleges. Individual and lump-sum grants are given for the purchase of books, and stationery, and for examination fees. The two Government hostels for backward classes at Poona and Hubli provide free board and lodging. In addition, the Government now gives financial assistance to a larger number of hostels maintained by private agencies. Loans and subsidies are given to backward class housing co-operatives for the construction of cheap houses.

In order to ensure that *adivasi* forest workers are not deprived of their rightful earnings, minimum wages are fixed from time to time in the forest areas of Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, West Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Banaskantha, Dangs and Surat districts.

The Government has reserved 12½ per cent of its posts for the backward classes. In the case of class III and class IV posts, however, the percentage is even higher, that is 20 and 25 respectively.

*Panchayats*

There are more than 5,800 *panchayats* in the State. The powers of the *panchayats* have been considerably extended and considerable financial assistance has been made available to them. Social officers and honorary organisers have been appointed to canalise the growth of *panchayats*. The Bombay Village Panchayats Act 1933 has been amended to include certain provisions of the Representation of People Act and to extend the normal term of the members of the *panchayats* to four years.

*Co-operative Movement*

In 1951-52, the number of co-operative societies was 16,932 with a membership of 25,32,431 and a working capital of Rs. 93.61 crore. The percentage of population served by the co-operative movement was 35.2. The movement extends to various fields and covers special and specified interests such as dairying, farming, agricultural credit, housing, insurance, displaced, persons, etc.

*Local Self-government*

There are three municipal corporations, 216 municipalities and 27 district boards in the State. Bombay Corporation's scheme for improving the water supply has made considerable progress and a loan of Rs. 2 crore has been secured from the Central Government for its execution. The Bombay Municipal Corporation Act has been amended to facilitate slum clearance. The slum clearance scheme of the three corporations of Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad will be implemented if substantial aid is available from the Central Government.

Rs 52 lakh were allotted to the municipalities as their share of the land and non-agricultural revenue. Another sum of Rs. 7 lakh was earmarked for the construction and maintenance of municipal roads. A similar grant of Rs. 13 lakh was made to the district boards.

## MADHYA PRADESH

*Governor* : .. B Pattabhi Sitaramayya

*Ministers*

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Co-ordination, Police, Planning, Publicity and Development .. Ravi Shankar Shukla
2. Industries and Commerce, Law and Forests .. D K Mehta
3. Education, Local Self-government and Indian Languages .. P K. Deshmukh
4. Finance and Separate Revenue and Registration .. Brijlal Biyani
5. Agriculture and Co-operation .. Shankarlal Tiwari
6. Public Health and Jails .. M S. Kannamwar
7. Tribal Welfare, Public Works and Electricity .. Naresh Chandra Singh
8. Food, Labour and Rehabilitation .. Din Dayal Gupta
9. Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records and Civil Supplies .. B.A. Mandloi

*Deputy Ministers*

1. Finance .. P.L. Dhagat
2. Home .. Birendra Bahadur Singh
3. Education .. Abdul Qadir Siddiqui
4. Agriculture .. Ganesram Anant
5. Revenue .. Vasantrao P. Naik
6. Commerce and Industry .. Smt. P.B. Jakatdar

## MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker*: Kunjilal Dube

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Abdul Qadir Siddiqui | Burhanpur | Cong |
| 2. | Aditya Pratap Singh Tribuvan Pratap Singh | Katghora (R) | Cong. |
| 3. | Akali Basori | Nainpur-Mohgaon (R) | Cong. |
| 4. | Alihasan Mamdani | Digras | Cong. |
| 5 | Amritrao Ganpatrao Sonar | Achalpur | Cong |
| 6. | Anandrao Marotirao Pawar | Mehkar | Cong |
| 7. | Anandrao Sonaji Lokhande | Bhainsdehi | Cong |
| 8. | Anjordas Devdas | Mungeli (R) | Cong |
| 9 | Arjun Ganaji Samaieet | Sakoli | Cong |
| 10 | Arjunsingh Sisodiya | Amarwara | Cong |
| 11. | Ayodhya Prasad Sharma | Mahasamund | Cong |
| 12. | Babarao Anandrao Deshmukh | Mangrulpir | Cong |
| 13 | Babulal Kashiprasad | Amravati (R) | Cong. |
| 14 | Baijnath Modi | Raigarh | Cong |
| 15 | Bajirao Bihari Miri | Bhatapara-Seetapur (R) | Cong |
| 16 | Bajrangji Sahanuji Kadu | Kamptee | Cong |
| 17. | Balaprasad alias Balaji Misra | Raheli | Cong |
| 18 | Balkrishna Mulchand Bhandari | Melghat | Cong. |
| 19 | Banwarilal Naubat Ram | Katghora | Cong |
| 20 | Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh | Sindhi | Cong |
| 21 | Basantkumar Mishra | Sleemanabad | Cong |
| 22 | Bhagwantrao Annabhau Mandloi | Khandwa | Cong |
| 23 | Bhakru Keoji Patel | Multai (R) | Cong |
| 24 | Bhandari Ram | Pal (R) | Cong |
| 25. | Bhanupratap Dev Maharajadhiraj | Kanker | Cong |
| 26 | Bhanrao Gulabrao Jodhao | Talegaon | Cong |
| 27 | Bhiku Phakira Shelki | Malkapur | Cong. |
| 28 | Bhoopatsingh Uiki | Mandla-Niwas (R) | Cong |
| 29 | Bhootnath | Bori-Deokar | Cong |
| 30 | Bhopalrao Pawar | Kurud | Cong |
| 31 | Biharilal Deorao Patel | Multai | Cong |
| 32 | Bijailal | Dongargarh | Cong. |
| 33. | Bijay Bhushansingh Deo | Jashpurnagar | R.R.P. |
| 34 | Birendra Bahadur Singh Raja | Khairgarh | Cong |
| 35. | Bisahudas Mahant | Baradwara | Cong |
| 36 | Boda Dada | Dantewara (R) | Ind |
| 37 | Brijlal Nandlal Biyani | Akola | Cong |
| 38 | Brijlal Varma | Kosmandi-Kasdol | P S P |
| 39. | Budhnath Sai | Dharamjaigarh (R) | Cong |
| 40. | Chakrapani Shukla | Bhatapara-Seetapur | Cong |
| 41. | Chandra Bhushan Singh Sheoraj Singh | Takhatpur | Cong |
| 42 | Chandrachood Prasad Singh Deo | Dharamjaigarh | Cong. |
| 43 | Chintamanrao Govind Tidke | Ramtek | Cong. |
| 44 | Dadu Mahendra Singh | Seoni | Cong |
| 45 | Dagadu Zangoji Palaspagar | Balapur (R) | Cong. |
| 46. | Daranbai | Balod (R) | Cong. |
| 47 | Dattatrava Krishnarao Deshmukh | Pandharkwada | Cong. |
| 48 | Dattatraya Tukaram Thakre | Shankarpur-Sindewahi | Cong |
| 49 | Daulat Saxman Khadase | Pusad (R) | Cong |
| 50 | Deepchand Laxmichand Gothi | Betul | Cong |
| 51 | Deokaran Balchand | Khandwa (R) | Cong |
| 52 | Deorao Sheoram Patil | Darwha | Ind |
| 53 | Deorao Yashwantrao Gohokar | Wani | Cong. |
| 54 | Dhannalal Jain | Dongargaon | Cong. |
| 55 | Dharampal Jaiswal | Pal | Ind. |
| 56 | Dindayal Gupta | Nagpur-2 | Cong. |
| 57 | Doomar | Jagdalpur (R) | Ind. |
| 58. | Dora Dokka | Chitrakot (R) | Ind. |
| 59. | Durgacharan | Gharghoda | Cong |
| 60 | Durga Shankar Mehta | Lakhnadon | Cong. |
| 61. | Dwarkaprasad Bilthare | Dindori | Cong. |
| 62. | Gajanan Sharma | Chandrapur-Birra | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 63 | Ganeshram Anant | Janjgir-Palmgarh (R) | Cong. |
| 64 | Gangacharan Biharilal Dikshit | Shahpur | Cong |
| 65. | Gangaprasad Upadhyaya | Kawardha | R R.P. |
| 66 | Ganpatrao Dani | Pithora | Cong |
| 67 | Ghiasuddin Saiyad Nasiruddin Kazi | Balapur | Cong. |
| 68 | Girdharilal Chaturbhuj Sharma | Amgaon | Cong. |
| 69 | Gokaran Singh | Deobhog | Cong |
| 70 | Govindprasad Sharma | Murwara | Cong. |
| 71. | Harbhajan Singh | Seetapur (R) | Ind. |
| 72. | Haresingh Bakhatsingh | Baihar (R) | Cong. |
| 73 | HariprasadNandlal Chaturvedi | Sohagpur | Cong. |
| 74 | Harishchandra Laxmichand Marothi | Damoh | Cong. |
| 75 | Jagdish Narayan Avasthi | Jabalpur-1 | Cong. |
| 76 | Jagjeewan GanpatraoKadam | Arvi | Cong. |
| 77 | Jagmohandas | Khamariya | Cong. |
| 78 | Jaideo Gadadhar Satpathi | Basna | Cong. |
| 79 | Jalamsingh Supadsingh Ingle | Nandura | Cong |
| 80 | Johan | Jashpurnagar (R) | K.M.P. |
| 81 | Jwala Prasad | Manendragarh | Ind. |
| 82 | Jwalaprasad Jyotishi | Surakhi | Cong. |
| 83 | Kadorelal Choudhri | Hatta (R) | Cong. |
| 84 | Kalindiprasad B Gopaldas | Nainpur-Mohgaon | Cong. |
| 85 | Kalusingh Shersingh | Mundi | Cong. |
| 86 | Kanhaiyalal Bahadur Singh | Balaghat | Cong. |
| 87 | Kashiprasad Pande | Sihora | Cong. |
| 88 | Kashiram Tiwari | Kotah | Cong |
| 89 | *Kashirao Raibhan Patil* | Jalgaon | P W P. |
| 90 | Kaushalnath Laxmichand | Kamtha | Cong |
| 91 | Keshaolal Gomashta | Balod | Cong. |
| 92 | Khoobchand Baghel | Pachera | P.S.P. |
| 93 | Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao | Godhchiroli-Sironcha (R) | Cong. |
| 94 | Kisan Narayan Khandare | Daryapur (R) | Cong. |
| 95 | Krishnachandra Tarachand Sharma | Khurai | Ind |
| 96 | Krishna Ganesh Rekhade | Chhindwara | Cong. |
| 97 | Krishnanand Ramcharan Swami | Banda | Cong. |
| 98 | Krishnarao Dagoji Thakur | Lakhandur | Cong. |
| 99 | Krishnarao Gopalrao Naik | Baihar | Cong. |
| 100 | Kokilabai Jagannath Gawande | Daryapur | Cong. |
| 101 | Kunjilal Dube | Jabalpur-2 | Cong. |
| 102 | Kunjilal Swarnakar | Rithi | Cong |
| 103 | Kulpat Singh Suryavanshi | Akaltara-Musturi (R) | Cong. |
| 104 | Lakhanpal Gupta | Arang-Kharora | Cong. |
| 105. | Lakheshwarlal Paliwal | Janjgir-Palmgarh | Cong. |
| 106 | Lalendra Ramchandra Wasnik | Ramtek (R) | Cong. |
| 107. | Lalitkumar Singh | Gharghoda | Cong. |
| 108. | Laxman Krishnaji Wasekar | Chanda | Cong. |
| 109 | Laxman Thakuji Gavai | Mehkar (R) | P W.P. |
| 110. | Laxminarayan Das | Bhatgaon | Cong |
| 111. | Laxmishankar Govindshankar Bhatt | Bijayraghogarh | Cong. |
| 112 | Leeladhar Singh | Sakti | Cong. |
| 113 | Machersha Rustamji Awari | Nagpur-4 | P S.P. |
| 114 | Madangopal Jodhraj Agrawal | Nagpur-1 | Cong |
| 115 | Mahadeorao Nagorao Pawade | Warora | Cong. |
| 116 | Mahadeo Tukaramji Thakre | Deoli | Cong. |
| 117 | Maheshdatta Chandragopal Mishra | Harda | P S P. |
| 118 | Manoharbhai Babarbhai Patel | Gondia | Cong. |
| 119 | Manoharrao Jatar | Kanhiwara | Cong |
| 120 | Maroti Kashiram Khirade | Washim (R) | Cong. |
| 121 | Marotrao Sambsheo Kannamwar | Mul | Cong. |
| 122 | Mathuraprasad Banshidhar Dube | Pendhara | Cong. |
| 123. | Matua | Jabalpur-1 (R) | Cong. |
| 124. | Misrilal Shermal Sand | Harsud | Ind. |
| 125. | Mohan Lal | Durg | Cong. |
| 126 | Mohkamsingh Uike | Chicholi (R) | Cong. |
| 127. | Mohd Abdulla Khan Pathan | Hingua | Cong. |
| 128. | Mohd. Masud KhanAkbar Khan | Akaltara-Musturi | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 129. | Mohd. Shafi Mohd. Subrati | Sagar | Cong. |
| 130. | Moolchand Bagdi | Gudhivari | Cong. |
| 131. | Moolchand Tikaram Jangade | Chandrapur-Birra | Cong. |
| 132. | Murarirao Krishnarao Nagmoti | Brahmapuri | Cong. |
| 133. | Naindas Mahilang Mahant | Kosmandi-Kasdol | Cong. |
| 134. | Namdeorao Balaji Poreddiwar | Gadhchiroli-Sironcha | Cong. |
| 135. | Nanhelal Bhoorelal | Hoshangabad | Cong. |
| 136. | Narayan Maniramji Wadiya | Amarwada (R) | Cong. |
| 137. | Narayanrao Zinglaji Nandurkar | Kalamb | Cong. |
| 138. | Narayan Sambhiji Karemore | Tumsar | P S P. |
| 139. | Narayansingh Dangalsingh Jaiwar | Pipariya | Cong. |
| 140. | Narayansingh Sampatsingh Uike | Purada | Ind. |
| 141 | Narendra Mahipati Tidke | Saoner | Cong. |
| 142 | Nareshchandra Singh | Sarangarh | Cong. |
| 143. | Nashik Khantadu Tirpude | Sakoli (R) | Cong. |
| 144. | Neknarayan Singh Thakur | Patan | Cong. |
| 145. | Nilkanthrao Bajirao Zalke | Sausar | Cong. |
| 146 | Niranjansingh Ridhsingh Thakur | Gadarwada | P.S P. |
| 147. | P Barnard | Nominated | |
| 148 | Padamrajsingh Raja Raghuraj Singh | Pandriya | R R P. |
| 149. | Padmavati Devi | Bori-Deokar | Cong. |
| 150. | Pandurang Antaram Chunarkar | Shankarpur-Sindewahi | Cong |
| 151. | Panjabrao Balkrishna Sadatpure | Morshi | Ind. |
| 152. | Panjabrao Bapurao Yaolikar | Nandgaon | Cong. |
| 153. | Pannalal Biharilal Dube | Goregaon | Cong |
| 154. | Parasnath Thakur | Ambikapur (R) | Ind |
| 155. | Parmanand Bhai Patel | Mazoli-Panagarh | Cong |
| 156. | Phoolbhanushah Thakur | Ramiya-Parasiya (R) | Ind |
| 157. | Prabhavatibai Jaywant Jakatdar | Mohadi | Cong |
| 158. | Preet Ram Manghlu Ram Kurrey | Manendragarh (R) | Cong. |
| 159 | Premnath Rishi Wasnik | Harda (R) | P S P. |
| 160. | Pundlikrao Balkrishna Chore | Chandur | Cong |
| 161. | Purushottam Govind Ekbote | Khamgaon | Cong |
| 162. | Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh | Walgaon | Cong. |
| 163. | Pyarelal Khuman | Khurai (R) | P S P. |
| 164. | Radhadevi Kisanlal Goenka | Ugwa | Cong. |
| 165. | Raghubarprasad Modi | Tendukhera | Cong. |
| 166 | Rajkumar Shukla | Nandgaon | Cong |
| 167 | Rajman Patalu | Keskal (R) | Ind. |
| 168 | Ramanuj Saransingh Deo | Ambikapur | Cong. |
| 169 | Ram Bakaram Lanjewar | Bhandara | Cong. |
| 170. | Ramchandra Pandurang Lanjewar | Umrer | Cong. |
| 171 | Ramchandra Wasudeo Kathade | Gondpipri | Cong. |
| 172. | Rameshwar Prasad Sharma | Naigoda | Cong. |
| 173 | Rameshwar Arjun | Narayanpur (R) | Cong |
| 174. | Ramgopal Banshidhar Tiwari | Mungeli | Cong. |
| 175. | Ramgopal Sharma | Dhamtari | Cong. |
| 176 | Ramkisandas Motilal Mohta | Hinganghat | Cong. |
| 177. | Ramkrishna Rathor | Champa | Cong. |
| 178. | Ram Krishan Singh | Raipur | P.S.P. |
| 179. | Ramprasad Ghamsan | Kanker (R) | Ind. |
| 180. | Ramrao Krishnarao Patil | Bhadrawati | Cong. |
| 181. | Ramrao Ubgade | Barghat | Cong. |
| 182. | Ravishankar Shukla | Saraipalli | Cong. |
| 183 | Rudrasaran Pratap Singh | Rampur (R) | Cong. |
| 184. | Rupnarayan Zanaklal Chaturvedi | Mandla-Niwas | Cong. |
| 185. | Rupsingh Umrao Singh | Dindori (R) | Cong. |
| 186. | Rutupaina Koshordas Mahant | Gandai | Ind. |
| 187. | Saqi Niazi Mohd Subhan | Akot | Cong. |
| 188. | Sarladevi Dwarkaprasad Pathak | Narsinghpur | Cong. |
| 189 | Sitaram Jairam Bhambore | Lukhandur | Cong. |
| 190 | Shaligram Ramratan Dikshit | Tirora | Cong. |
| 191. | Shamrao Deorao Dhotre | Murtazapur | Cong. |
| 192. | Shankarlal Tiwari | Katangi | Cong. |
| 193. | Shankarpratap Singh Rajasaheb | Chichli | Cong. |
| 194. | Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam | Katol | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 195 | Shankar Sadashiv Kulkarni | Washim | Cong. |
| 196. | Shankar Vithal Sonawane | Delhi (R) | Cong. |
| 197. | Shantabai Narulkar | Wardha | Cong. |
| 198. | Shantilal Sabsukhlal Jain | Lalbarra | Cong. |
| 199. | Shanti Sarup Sharma | Ramiya-Parasiya | Cong. |
| 200. | Sheobax Ram | Samari (R) | Cong |
| 201. | Sheodulare Mishra | Bilaspur | Cong. |
| 202. | Sheolal | Bemetara (R) | Cong. |
| 203 | Sheorai Krishnayya Gangshettiwar | Moregaon | Cong. |
| 204. | Sheshrao Krishnaji Wankhede | Sawargaon | Cong. |
| 205. | Shridhar Nathoba Jawade | Wadhona | Cong. |
| 206 | Shyamkumari Devi | Rajim | Cong. |
| 207. | Shyamsundar Narayan Mushran | Gategaon | Cong. |
| 208 | Sukhchaindas | Arang-Kharora (R) | Cong. |
| 209 | Tarachand Shahu | Panduka | Cong |
| 210. | Tarachand Shermal Surana | Yeotmal | Cong |
| 211 | Tejlal Harishchandra Tembhre | Lanjee | Cong. |
| 212 | Thansingh Tikaram Bisen | Waraseoni | Cong. |
| 213 | Tilochansingh Sahu | Kuthrel | P S.P. |
| 214 | Trimbak Bhikaji Khedekar | Chikhli | Cong. |
| 215 | Tukaram Ganpat Khumkar | Shegaon | Cong. |
| 216. | *Udayaram* | *Pandhar* | *Cong.* |
| 217 | Vamanrao Gopalrao Joshi | Amravati | Cong. |
| 218 | Vasant Rao | Lakhnandon (R) | Cong. |
| 219 | Vedram | Sarangarh (R) | Cong. |
| 220 | Vidyanath Thakur | Jagdalpur | Ind. |
| 221 | Vidyawatibai Pannalal Devadiya | Nagpur-3 | Cong. |
| 222. | Vinayak Jagannath Changole | Nagpur-4 (R) | Cong. |
| 223 | Vishwanath Yadavrao Tamaskar | Bemetara | P S P. |
| 224 | Vithalsingh Jaisingh Thakur | Karanja | Cong. |
| 225 | Wasantrao Phoolsingh Naik | Pusad | Cong |
| 226 | Zingru Atmaram Puse | Sansar (R) | Cong. |
| 227. | Vacant | Hatta | .. |
| 228. | Vacant | Chauky | .. |

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or (—) Deficit |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) .. . | 23.60 | 18 22 | + 5.38 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) .. . | 24 15 | 19 50 | + 4 65 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) .. .. | 25 73 | 25.21 | + 0 52 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) .. .. | 28 83 | 30 69 | — 1 85 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) .. .. | 32 80 | 35.62 | — 2 82 |

*Education*

The State is spending 19 per cent of its total revenue on education. The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 3.14 crore in 1952-53 to Rs. 4.67 crore in 1954-55. Primary education is compulsory in 1,209 villages and 53 municipal areas. The number of primary schools in 1953-54 stood at 11,353 as against 10,953 in the previous year. Seventeen normal schools trained 1,360 teachers annually. From 176 in 1946 the number of high schools rose to 289 in 1952. During the same period,

the enrolment figure rose from 23,886 to 1,16,480. At the end of 1951-52, there were 40 colleges of which 21 were arts and science colleges and 19 technical and professional institutions. The number of technical and vocational schools increased from 42 in 1947-48 to 81 in 1951-52.

In recent years more facilities have been made available for the teaching of science subjects in the Government colleges. Provision has also been made for the teaching of geology up to the post-graduate standard at Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya at Jabalpur. It has now been decided to introduce most of the science and arts subjects in the Government colleges. To meet the pressing needs of students belonging to Chhatisgarh and the merged states a science college was inaugurated at Raipur at a cost of Rs. 30 lakh.

*Agriculture*

During 1953-54, the yield of *jowar* was the highest in the last 30 years and that of rice in the last 10 years

The abolition of *malguzari* having been completed, the activities of the Land Reforms Department were directed towards the regulation of *nistars*. By the end of May 1954, the preparation of statements in respect of land vesting in the State Government was completed for 38,000 villages. The assessment of the land acquired from the landlord was completed in 12,000 villages Lists of *abadi*, tanks and communal land for public purposes were prepared in 23,000 villages and *nistar* rights were recorded in 17,500 villages Land fit for cultivation was assessed in about 9,000 villages

An order of priority and unit of allotment were decided upon by the State Government for the allotment of *malguzari* land. The first priority was given to schools followed by *gram panchayats*, co-operative societies of landless labourers and individual landless workers.

The Rs 32-lakh Aree Tank Project designed to irrigate 21,000 acres, has been completed. Five other tank projects, namely, Saroda, Gangulpara, Gondli, Sampna and Dukrikhera are under execution and will eventually irrigate 98,000 acres In addition, 36 minor irrigation projects are in progress and about half a dozen sites are being surveyed.

During the first three years of the Plan, 2.45 lakh acres of waste land in the State were reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation. The number of tractors in the State Tractor Organisation increased from 100 in 1952-53 to 144 in 1953-54 During the first three years of the Plan 1,44,889 acres of land were reclaimed by the State Tractor Organisation as against the target of 1,98,900 acres During 1951-54, 792 diesel and electric engines were supplied to the cultivators for lifting water for irrigation. The work of preparing and distributing urban compost was carried on in 126 municipal areas in the State About 5,285 tons of improved seeds were distributed during the 9 months ending March 1954.

*Industry*

The Ballarpur Paper and Strawboard Mill was inaugurated on November 21, 1953. It has a capacity for producing 7,500 tons of paper annually. The first newsprint manufacturing concern, the Nepa Mills, went into production in January 1955. It has a rated capacity for the manufacture of 100 tons of newsprint daily.

*Public Health*

There are 292 hospitals, 160 Allopathic dispensaries and 486 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State. The Rs. 3 25 crore Medical College build-

ing at Nagpur was opened by the President on March 20, 1953. The hospital attached to the College has 648 beds and is fitted with modern equipment including a deep X-ray plant.

All the 27 students who passed the final examination of the Ayurvedic School at Raipur were employed in the Ayurvedic dispensaries under the management of *Janapada Sabhas*. At present, there are 191 Government-aided and 169 non-aided Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State.

A 100-bed (of which 50 are free) T.B. sanatorium was opened at Chhindwara in August, 1952. Another 50-bed sanatorium was opened at Buldana. The total number of beds for T.B. patients in the various hospitals of the State is 538.

Ten anti-malaria units worked in different districts and carried out D.D.T. spraying in 11,963 villages and benefited over 5 million people.

Under a scheme formulated by the Government with the help of WHO and UNICEF, an anti-yaws team visited 585 villages, examined 74,962 persons and detected and treated 4,052 cases. In a resurvey, 219 villages were visited, 21,214 persons examined and 157 cases treated.

*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

Under the revised scheme for tribal welfare, 40 welfare centres are being organised in the scheduled areas. These centres will have primary and middle schools and maternity and child welfare centres. They will also have poultry farms, stud farms, arrangments for D.D.T. spraying and instructors to train people in cottage industries and co-operation.

During 1953-54, 251 primary and 34 middle schools, 34 hostels and 30 cottage industry centres were functioning in the tribal areas of the State. In order to encourage tribal students, 1,433 scholarships were awarded during the year Out of the 30 maternity and child welfare centres, 8 had been provided with trained *dais*. Nineteen multipurpose co-operative societies supplied articles of daily use to the people. Twenty cattle-breeding centres functioned in these areas.

*Panchayats*

There are 96 *janpada sabhas*, 6,866 *gram panchayats* and 1,269 *nyaya panchayats* in the State. The establishment of *gram panchayats* was spread over three stages. The first stage consisted of the establishment of *panchayats* in villages having a population of 1,000, the second covered villages with a population between 500 and 1,000 and the third, villages with population below 500. The first stage has been completed, except in the case of some villages in Berar, and the second is in progress.

*Co-operation*

The total number of primary agricultural credit societies in the State, including credit loan societies, is 10,618, covering 11,396 villages or 26 per cent of the total population. These societies issued loans amounting to Rs. 2 crore and their recoveries amounted to Rs. 1.39 crore. During 1954, a credit limit of Rs. 1.35 crore was secured for the State Co-operative Bank for providing short-term credit to the 22 class A and B central banks in the State. This limit was twice that in 1953.

*Local Self-government*

There are 2 municipal corporations and 115 municipalities in the State.

## MADRAS

*Governor:* Sri Prakasa

*Ministers*

1. Chief Minister and Minister for Public and Police. .. Kamaraj Nadar
2. Public Health and Medical .. A.B. Shetty
3. Finance, Information and Publicity and Elections. .. C. Subramaniam
4. Agriculture, Forests and Community Projects .. M. Bhaktavatsalam
5. Land Revenue .. M.A. Manickavelu Naicker
6. Public Works .. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi
7. Transport, Religious Endowments and Prohibition. .. B Parameswaran
8. Local Administration .. S S. Ramaswami Padayachi.

### MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker:* J Sivashanmugam Pillai

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Adityan, S T, | Tiruchendur | T.P.P. |
| 2. | Ahmed Kutti, C | Kottakkal | M L. |
| 3 | Aiyanar | Nilokattai (R) | Cong |
| 4 | Anandan, L | Kallakurichi (R) | Cong |
| 5. | Anantha Pai, T. | Udipi | Cong. |
| 6 | Anthony Peter | Manapparai | Cong |
| 7. | Anthony Pillai, S C C | Choolai-Madras City | Soc |
| 8 | Appu, A. | Chevayur | Cong. |
| 9 | Aranganathan K | Gingee | T N T. |
| 10 | Ari Gowder, H B | Nilgiris | Ind |
| 11 | Ardhanareswara Gounder, K S | Edapadi | Cong. |
| 12 | Ardhanari, T S | Tiruchengode | Com. |
| 13 | Arumugam, R S. | Tirunelveli (R) | Cong. |
| 14 | Arumugam, S | Tiruchengode (R) | Cong. |
| 15 | Arumugam, S R. | Tiruppur (R) | Cong. |
| 16 | Arumugam, V. | Tiruchendur (R) | Cong. |
| 17. | Avyaru A | Jayankondan (R) | T N T. |
| 18. | Balakrishna, V. | Pudukkottai. | Ind. |
| 19 | Bhakthavatsalu Naidu, B | Arkonam | Ind. |
| 20 | Bomman, K H | Nilgiris (R) | Cong. |
| 21 | Chadayan, M | Malappuram (R) | M L. |
| 22 | Chellapandian, S | Cheranmahadevi. | Cong. |
| 23 | Chellathuraj, P. | Tiruvadanai | Cong. |
| 24 | Chentom Pillai, O | Ponneri (R) | Ind. |
| 25 | Chinnakaruppa Thevar, S. | Melur | Cong. |
| 26 | Chinnasami Naidu, V S. | Vadamathurai. | Cong. |
| 27. | Chinnathambi Thevar | Alangulam. | Cong. |
| 28 | Chinnayya, V | Tirumayam (R) | Cong. |
| 29 | Chitrambalam, G. | Srirangam | I P B. |
| 30 | Chokkalingam, P | Ambassamudram | I P.B. |
| 31 | Chokalingam Chettiar, AR A R.M | Karaikudi. | Cong. |
| 32 | Darmalinga Nayakar, V. | Cheyyar | C W. |
| 33 | Dasarathan, D | Wandiwash (R) | S C F. |
| 34 | Deivasigamany, S | Kancheepuram. | D P.P. |
| 35. | Dharmalingam, M | Tiruvallur (R) | Ind |
| 36 | Dorassami Gounder, A. | Harur | D.P.P. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37. | Elumalai, T P. | Saidapet (R) | Cong. |
| 38. | Fernandez, W J. | Nominated | Cong |
| 39. | Gajapathi Reddy, K. | Ponneri | T P P. |
| 40 | Ganapathy, T. | Palavoor | Cong. |
| 41. | Gopala Gounder, V. | Melmalayanur | T N.T. |
| 42. | Gopalakrishna, P K. | Nattikka | Com. |
| 43. | Gopala Menon, N. | Ponnani | Cong. |
| 44. | Gopalan, K P. | Payyanur | Com. |
| 45. | Gopalan Unni, K C. | Mannarghat | Com. |
| 46. | Govindan, G. | Paramakudi | Cong |
| 47 | Govindasamy Nayagar, A. | Vikravandi | T N T. |
| 48 | Govindaswamy Naidu, V | Tiruvallur | Ind |
| 49. | Hanumantharaya Gounder, A K | Vaniyambadi | D P P. |
| 50. | Ishwara, K. | Puttur (R) | Cong. |
| 51. | Jagannatham, H M | Vellore (R) | Cong |
| 52 | Jagannathan, M. | Tindivanam (R) | Cong |
| 53. | Jayarama Reddiyar, S. | Aruppukottai | Cong |
| 54 | Jeevanandam, P | Washermanpet-Madras City | Com |
| 55. | Kaliannan, T M | Rasipuram | Cong |
| 56 | Kalyanasundram, M | Tiruchirappali (N) | Com |
| 57 | Kamaraj Nadar | Gudiyattam | Cong. |
| | Kandasami, C. | Mannargudi | Com |
| 58 | Kandasamy Gounder, P. | Velapady | D P P |
| 59 | Kandaswami Kandar K. | Mecheri | D P P. |
| 60 | Kandasamy Padayachi, M | Ulundurpet | Cong |
| 61 | Kandaswami Gounder, S. | Pennagaram | T N T |
| 62 | Kannan, V K | Arni | C W. |
| 63 | Kanaran, C H | Tellicherry | Com |
| 64 | Karuthiruman, P G. | Nambiyur | Cong |
| 65 | Kattimuthu, M | Vriddhachalam (R ) | T N T. |
| 66 | Kempai Gounder, M K. | Mettupalayam | Cong. |
| 67 | Kolkebail, S S | Brahmawar | P S P |
| 68 | Koran, O | Alathur (R ) | P S P. |
| 69 | Krishna Avyar, V R | Kuthuparamba | I P B |
| 70 | Krishnamurthy Gounder, D | Krishnagiri | D P P |
| 71 | Krishna, R | Alathur | Com |
| 72 | Krishna Rao U | Harbour Madras City | Cong |
| 73 | Krishnaswami Ayyangar, P S | Pathukottai | Cong |
| | | Manamathurai | Cong |
| 74. | Krishnassamy Padayachi, V. | Bhuvanagiri | Cong |
| 75 | Krishnaswami Naidu, R | Edirkottai | Cong |
| 76 | Kunhan, E T | Ponnani (R.) | Com. |
| 77 | Kunhi Muhamed Shafee, | Perintalamanna | M L |
| 78 | Kunhi rama Kidav, P | Perambra | P S P |
| 79 | Kuppuswamy, R. | Madukarai | Cong |
| 80 | Kuttikrishna Navar, K P. | Kozhikode | Cong |
| 81. | Lakshmana Gounder, S | Salem | Cong |
| 82 | Lakshmipathi Naicker, K S. | Ottanchattram | D P P |
| 83 | Madanagopal, V | Vedasandur | Com |
| 84. | Madhavan Nambiar, K | Mattanur | Com |
| 85. | Mahalingam P | Pollachi | Cong. |
| 86 | Mangala Gounder, M P. | Palni | D P P |
| 87 | Manickasundaram, M | Karur | I P B |
| 88 | Manickavelu Naicker, M A. | Polur | C W |
| 89. | Manickam, P G | Nambiyur (R ) | Cong |
| 90 | Manjaya Shetty, Y. | Coondapoor | Cong |
| 91. | Marimuthu, M | Tanjore (R ) | Cong |
| 92 | Masilamany Chettiar, A K. | Vellore | Cong |
| 93. | Menon, K B | Trithala | P S P. |
| 94 | Mogral, M S | Kasaragod | Cong |
| 95. | Mahamed Salih Maraikayar, | Arantangi | Cong |
| 96. | Manavalan, T. | Gudiyattam (R) | Cong |
| 97 | Moidu, K | Badagara | P S P |
| 98. | Mookkiah Thevar, | Periakulam | F B (M) |
| 99 | Mottyana, M. | Mudukullatur (R) | F B (M) |
| 100. | Mounagurswami Naidu, N. | Udamalpet. | Cong. |

| S.No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101. | Muni Reddi, M. | Hosur | Cong. |
| 102. | Muniswami Gounder, K G. | Ranipet. | Cong. |
| 103. | Munisamy Pillav, M S | Dindigul | Cong. |
| 104. | Munuswamy Gownder, P M | Uddanpalli | Cong |
| 105. | Muthaiah Chettiar, Raja M A | Tiruppatur (Ramanathapuram) | Cong |
| 106. | Muthiah Pillai, C. | Sirkali | Cong. |
| 107 | Muthu, V. | Periyakulam (R) | Cong |
| 108 | Muthukumaraswamy, M C | Nannilam (R) | Cong. |
| 109 | Muthukumaraswamy Naidu, T.D | Tirukkoyilur | T N T. |
| 110 | Muthuramalinga Thevar, U | Mudukulathur | F B (M) |
| 111 | Muthuswamy, A | Tirukkoyilur (R) | T N T. |
| 112 | Muthu Thevar, B R M | Nilakkottai | Cong |
| 113 | Nagarajan, V R | Villupuram | T N T. |
| 114 | Nalla Gounder, P S | Gobichettipalayum | Cong. |
| 115 | Nallaswami, B K | Bhavani | Cong. |
| 116 | Nallasivam, K R. | Kodumudi | P S P. |
| 117 | Nanjappa, O A. | Haruur (R) | Cong. |
| 118 | Narayana Kurup, M. | Ottapalem | P S P |
| 119 | Narayana Nambiar, M | Hosdrug | P.S P. |
| 120 | Narayana Nambiar, T C | Taℵpgramba | Com. |
| 121. | Narayanaswami Naidu, G | Aduturai | Cong. |
| 122 | Nataraja Mudaliar, R A | Kalasapakkum | Cong. |
| 123 | Pakkiriswami Pillai, S | Perumbur, Madras City | Soc |
| 124 | Padamaprabha Gounder, M K | Wyanaad | P S P |
| 125 | Pais, I C | Mangalore | Cong |
| 126 | Palanivandi, M | Ariyalur | I P B |
| 127 | Palaniappan, R M | Tirumayam | Cong |
| 128 | Palanimuthu, M | Perambalur (R) | T N T |
| 129 | Palanisami, N K | Utukukli | Com |
| 130 | Palanisami Gounder V C | Tondamuttur | Cong. |
| 131 | Palanisami Gounder, K G | Kangayam | D P P |
| 132 | Panchakshram, S | Arcot | Cong |
| 133 | Paramasiv Udavar, N | Perambalur | I P B |
| 134 | Parameswaram, B | Madurantakam (R) | Cong. |
| 135 | Parthasarathy, K | Kallakurichi | Cong |
| 136 | Periyaswamy, M P. | Namakkal (R) | Cong |
| 137 | Radakrishnan, S | Panruti | T N T |
| 138 | Raghava Mudaliar, E L | Tiruppatur | D P P. |
| 139 | Raju, D K | Srivilliputtur | Ind |
| 140 | Rajachidamabaram, P B K | Lalgudi | I P B |
| 141 | Rajagopal, N | Manchanallur | Cong |
| 142 | Rajagopala Gounder, P R. | Dharmapuri | D P P. |
| 143 | Rajam Ramasami, C. | Mylapore-Madras City. | Cong |
| 144. | Rajan, P T | Cumbum | J P |
| 145 | Rajaram, K. | Tirumangalam | Cong |
| 146. | Raju, K T | Erode | Com |
| 147 | Rama, T K | Madurai (S) | Cong. |
| 148 | Ramachandran, M R | Tirupporur | Cong |
| 149 | Ramachandra Reddiar, A. | Tiruvananmalai | Cong. |
| 150 | Ramakrishna Ayyar, N | Saidapet | Cong |
| 151 | Ramakrishna, K. | Palghat | Ind |
| 152 | Ramalingam, S | Tanjore | Com. |
| 153 | Ramamurthi, P | Madurai (N) | Com. |
| 154 | Ramasamiv Doss, K | Kovilpatti | Cong |
| 155 | Ramaswami, K V , | Namakkal | Com. |
| 156 | Ramasamy Kander, N C | Chengam | C W |
| 157 | Ramaswamy Mudaliar V K. | Uthiramerur | Cong. |
| 158 | Ramasamy Naidu, S | Sattur | Cong. |
| 159. | Ramasamy Padayachi, S S. | Cuddlaore | T N T. |
| 160. | Ramasamy Thevar, A | Tiruchirappalli | Cong |
| 161. | Ramasundara Karunalaya Pandian, A | Sankaranainarkoil | Cong. |
| 162 | Rangasmy Naidu, P S | Tirppur | Cong |
| 163 | Rangasamy Gounder, R. | Paramathi | D P P. |
| 164. | Rangasami Reddiar, P. | Turaiyur | D P.P |
| 165. | Rathina Gounder, N. | Aravakurichi | D P.P. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 166. | Rathinam A. | Cuddalore (R) | S C.F. |
| 167 | Rathinaswami Pillai, P. | Omalur | D P P. |
| 168 | Roche Victoria, J.L.P. | Tuticorin | Cong |
| 169. | Sahajananda, A S | Chidambaram (R) | Cong. |
| 170. | Sambandam, A M. | Triplicane-Madras City. | Cong. |
| 171. | Sambandam, K R. | Mayuram | D P P. |
| 172. | Sambasivam, A | Talavasal | Cong. |
| 173. | Samia Koorayar, G. | Salimangalam | Cong. |
| 174. | Sankaranarayana Menon, V. | Pattambi | P S P. |
| 175 | Sankara Varma Raja, E K. | Nadapuram | Cong. |
| 176 | Sannasi, T V. | Karur (R) | Cong. |
| 177. | Seethi, K M. | Mallapuram | M L. |
| 178 | Selvaraj, P. | Vilathikulam | Cong. |
| 179 | Selvarajan, M S | Sattarkulam | Cong. |
| 180 | Senpati Gounder, A. | Dharapuram | D P P. |
| 181. | Shanker, M G. | Nanguneri | Cong. |
| 182 | Shanmuga Rajeshwara Sethupathi (Raja of Ramnad) | Ramanathapuram | Cong. |
| 183 | Shanmugam, T. | Sriperumbudur | D.P.P. |
| 184 | Shetty, A B | Karkal | Cong. |
| 185 | Shunmugam, K | Virudhunagar | Cong. |
| 186 | Sivaprakasam, V S | Melur (R) | Cong. |
| 187 | Sivaraj, N | Nagappattinam | Com. |
| 188 | Sivashanmugam Pillai, J. | Thousand Lights (R) Madras City | Cong |
| 189 | Somasundara Gounder, | Wandiwash | C.W. |
| 190 | Somayajulu, S.M | Tirunelveli | Cong. |
| 191. | Soundaram Ramachandran T.S | Authoor | Cong. |
| 192 | Sreedharan, K T. | Cannanore | P S P. |
| 193 | Subbaraj, A S. | Uthamaalayam | Cong |
| 194 | Subbiah, A K. | Mannargudi (R) | Com. |
| 195 | Subramaniam, C | Coimbatore | Cong. |
| 196 | Subramanyam, M P | Attur | D P P. |
| 197 | Subramania Pillay, I K. | Tenkasi | Cong. |
| 198 | Subramania Nayakar, M. | Sholinghur | C W. |
| 199 | Suvarna, N N | Mulki | Cong |
| 200 | Swamikannu, S. | Vridhachalam | T N T. |
| 201 | Swaminathan, R V | Sivaganga | Cong |
| 202. | Swayamprakasam, S. | Papanasam | D P P. |
| 203. | Thangavelu, R. | Tiruvannamalai (R) | Cong. |
| 204. | Thangavelu, S P. | Musiri | D P P. |
| 205. | Thiagaraj Pillay, M D. | Nannilam | Cong. |
| 206. | Thinakarasami Thevar, S. | Sedappatti | Cong. |
| 207. | Thirumurti, P K. | Pollachi (R) | Cong. |
| 208. | Uppi K. | Tirur | M L |
| 209 | Urkavalan, P. | Sankaranainarkoil (R) | Cong. |
| 210 | Vadivelu, S | Nagappattinam (R) | Com. |
| 211. | Vagheesam Pillay, G. | Chidambaram | Cong. |
| 212 | Vaikunta Baliga, B. | Panemangalore | Cong |
| 213. | Vaikuntam, A | Srivilliputtur (R) | Cong. |
| 214 | Varadan, T R | Kumbakonan | Cong. |
| 215 | Varadarajulu Naidu, P. | Salem Town | Cong |
| 216 | Veloo, A | Mayuram (R) | D P P. |
| 217. | Velukkan, C | Wynaad (R) | P S P |
| 218. | Venkatasubba Reddi, O. | Madurantakam | Cong |
| 219. | Venkatesha Sholagar, P | Nidamangalam | Com. |
| 220. | Venkatarama Ayyar, S | Adirampatnam | Cong |
| 221 | Venkatramana Gowda, K. | Puttur | Cong |
| 222 | Venkataswamy Naidu, K. | Thousand Lights, Madras City | Cong |
| 223 | Venugopala Gounder, M. | Tindivanam | T N T. |
| 224 | Venugopalakrishansami | Kadambur | Cong. |
| 225 | Vinavagam, K. | Chingleput | T P P. |
| 226. | Virupakshayya, S C. | Kollegal | Cong |
| 227. | Viswanathan, K.R. | Jayankondan | T N.T. |

# MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Chairman*: P.V. Cherian

| S. No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Abdul Salam, M K M. | Local Authorities |
| 2. | Alexander Gananamuthu | Teachers |
| 3. | Allapichai, A.M. | Legislative Assembly |
| 4 | Annamalai Pillai | Legislative Assembly |
| 5 | Balasubramania Iyer, K. | Graduates |
| 6. | Bashyam, K | Graduates |
| 7 | Bashyam Iyengar, V. | Nominated |
| 8. | Bhakthavatsalam, M | Legislative Assembly |
| 9. | Chakkarai Chetti, V. | Legislative Assembly |
| 10. | Chanan P V. | Graduates |
| 11 | Chithambara Mudaliar, A. | Legislative Assembly |
| 12 | Daivasikamani Achari, T M. | Nominated |
| 13 | Devaraja Mudaliar, T V. | Local Authorities |
| 14 | Ethirajulu, M | Legislative Assembly |
| 15 | Gajapathi Nayagar, A. | Legislative Assembly |
| 16 | Gopalan, K. | Local Authorities |
| 17 | Govinda Menon, M P. | Legislative Assembly |
| 18 | Gurunandan Row, V. | Legislative Assembly |
| 19 | John, V K. | Legislative Assembly |
| 20 | Krishna Moorthy, T G | Legislative Assembly |
| 21. | Krishnamurthy, G | Teachers |
| 22 | Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, A | Graduates |
| 23 | Manjudhashini, S. | Legislative Assembly |
| 24 | Mary C Clubwala Jadhav | Nominated |
| 25 | Maruthavanam Pillai E C | Local Authorities |
| 26 | Mohamed Raza Khan | Legislative Assembly |
| 27 | Mohamed Usman | Nominated |
| 28 | Nallasenapalliv Sarkarai Mauradiar | Legislative Assembly |
| 29 | Narasapavya, S | Local Authorities |
| 30. | Narayanaswami Pillai, T M. | Legislative Assembly |
| 31. | Palaniswami Gounder | Local Authorities |
| 32. | Parameswaran, E.H | Teachers |
| 33. | Perumalswami Reddi, C. | Local Authorities |
| 34 | Purshothaman, T | Local Authorities |
| 35 | Rajagopalachari, C | Nominated |
| 36. | Ramaswami Reddiar, O P. | Nominated |
| 37 | Rangaswami Naidu, V. | Local Authorities |
| 38 | Ranganathan, V R | Teachers |
| 39. | Ramaswamy, V V | Legislative Assembly |
| 40. | Sankaranaravana Pillai, T S | Local Authorities |
| 41 | Sivasubramanya Nadar, S P. | Local Authorities |
| 42. | Somasundara Reddiar, A | Local Authorities |
| 43. | Srinivasan, A | Graduates |
| 44. | Srinivasa Rao, S | Legislative Assembly |
| 45. | Subramaniam, B V. | Legislative Assembly |
| 46 | Subramanyam, A | Legislative Assembly |
| 47. | Subbulakshmi Ammal, R S. | Nominated |
| 48 | Thiagaraja Reddiar, P B K. | Local Authorities |
| 49. | Ummer Koya, P P | Local Authorities |
| 50 | Venkatachallam, Jothi. | Legislative Assembly |
| 51 | Venkatachallam, G | Nominated |

*Finance* *(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or (—)Deficit |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) .. .. | 59 43 | 64 44 | —5 01 |
| 1953-54 (Accounts) .. . | 58 42 | 68 40 | —9 98 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) .. .. | 65 75 | 65 75 | — |
| 1954-55 (Budget) .. .. | 44 60 | 45 18 | —0 58 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) .. .. | 46 27 | 49 58 | —3.31 |

***Education***

In 1953-54 there were 21,415 elementary schools in the State attended by 17.38 lakh boys and 9.91 lakh girls. In addition, 57,210 boys and 35,129 girls were enrolled in the 639 basic schools The 779 secondary schools for boys and 177 for girls had an enrolment of 3.82 lakhs and 1 09 lakhs respectively. The Annamalai University had 1,931 students on the rolls, and the 39 colleges for boys and 14 colleges for girls affiliated to the Madras University had 34,269 and 5,423 students on their rolls. There are 10 training colleges, 99 training schools, 42 basic training schools, 5 medical colleges, 6 engineering and technological colleges, 9 polytechnics, 35 industrial schools, 19 arts and crafts schools, 3 fine arts schools and a college each for agriculture, veterinary science and forestry.

A provision of Rs. 8.54 crore was made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for education.

*Agriculture*

Important legislative measures for protecting the interests of the cultivating tenants have been passed in recent years. Among these, mention may be made of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act 1952, the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1954 and the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act 1954.

During the first three years of the Plan, 7 394 wells were constructed or repaired and 946 diesel and electric engines supplied to the cultivators. Out of a total provision of Rs. 20 19 crore for irrigation schemes, Rs. 11 49 crore or about 57 per cent were spent in the first three years. The Lower Bhavani Project is nearing completion. Of the 12 schemes for drainage improvement in the Cauvery delta, 11 were completed Satisfactory progress was being made on the Manimuthar and Malampuza projects and the Mettur Canals Scheme.

Between August 1953 and April 1954 a sum of Rs. 68 lakh was given to the peasants as loan for the purchase of ammonium sulphate, about Rs 9 lakh for seed and manure and Rs. 9,000 for implements The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried on 12,893 acres and encouraging results were obtained.

*Industry*

In recent years a factory has been set up at Todiarpet near Madras for the fabrication and manufacture of heavy machinery required for the sugar, cement and other industries A caustic soda factory with a daily capacity of 5 tons is being set up at Milavattan in Tirunelveli district. The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur will go into production during this year.

The handloom industry, which is among the biggest cottage industries of the State, received special attention. The Central Government allotted Rs 98 39 lakh out of the Handloom Cess Fund for the development of the handloom industry in the State. With a view to enabling the handloom weavers to obtain yarn at cost price and in the particular count required by them, the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society proposes to set up a co-operative spinning mill in the State for which a loan of Rs. 10 lakh has been obtained from the Handloom Cess Fund With the help of the Central Silk Board several schemes for the development of the silk industry in the State have been put into operation. A regional sericultural research station has been established at Kollegal. Under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, a sum of Rs. 65,000 was distributed

during 1953-54. The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation has so far advanced Rs. 107 lakh as loan. Under the Visweswarayya scheme for the industrialisation of rural areas, 35 new cottage industry units were started during the year.

The Moyar Hydro-electric Scheme and the Papanasam Second Stage Extensions, along with the first stage of the Madras Plant Extension, have been completed, thus giving 68,000 kilowatts, of additional power. The Pykara Third Stage Extension and the Madras Plant Extension, Second Stage, are expected to be commissioned shortly.

*Public Health*

There are 375 hospitals with 17,634 beds in the State. Of the 126 rural dispensaries, 110 are subsidised by the Government. In addition, there are 286 rural dispensaries and one hospital where the indigenous system of treatment is employed.

Two malaria-control units are functioning in the State under the National Malaria Control Programme. Grants have also been made by the Government for 54 anti-malaria schemes. New schemes for the supply of water to 8 municipal areas are being executed and improvements have been effected in 12 others. The rural water supply programme aims at providing 2,500 wells annually during the next 3 years. Tuberculosis sanatoria have been opened at Songipatti in Tanjore district, at Mudeshedde in South Kanara district and at Periyaram in Malabar district.

The Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, the Anatomy Department of the Stanley Medical College, Madras, and the V.D. Department of the General Hospital, Madras, were upgraded to serve as all-India centres for post-graduate research and teaching. A new Hygiene Block has been constructed at the Madras Medical College to provide adequate facilities for the teaching of hygiene and public health.

*Scheduled Castes*

A sum of Rs 1 99 lakh was allotted by the Central Government for propaganda for the abolition of untouchability, particularly in rural areas. Harijan students are offered scholarships for the various stages of education and are exempt from the payment of examination fees Children studying in Harijan Welfare Schools are served with mid-day meals which cost Rs. 21.45 lakh annually.

In the matter of appointment to public services, special concessions for Harijans include the relaxation of higher age-limits and the lowering of the minimum educational qualifications.

The District Collectors have been given powers to sanction non-recurring expenditure up to Rs 4,500 in each case on such welfare measures as the construction of wells, pathways, latrines, raising the level of house sites, etc The Director of Harijan Welfare is similarly empowered to sanction expenditure up to Rs. 7,500.

*Panchayats*

Under the Madras Village *Panchayat* Act, 1950, enforced from April 1951, a *panchayat* has to be constituted for every village with a population of 500 and above. *Panchayats* were formed on the basis of adult franchise. The electoral rolls for the Legislative Assembly are used for the purpose of *panchayat* election also. The President of the *panchayat* is elected by the entire electorate of the village. If the President of a first class *panchayat*

is unable to devote adequate attention to administration, the work of the *panchayat* is carried out by an executive officer appointed for the purpose

*Co-operation*

The Madras State Co-operative Bank has a total membership of 172 including 15 Central Co-operative Banks It has a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10.91 lakh, working capital of Rs. 6.42 crore and deposits amounting to Rs. 3.82 crore.

The 15 Central Co-operative Banks have a membership of 14,088, of whom 2,057 are individual members and the rest co-operative institutions. These banks have a paid-up share capital of Rs. 99.05 lakh, working capital of Rs. 12.74 crore and deposits amounting to Rs. 8.43 crore.

The 10,203 rural credit societies in the State cover 68 per cent of the villages and serve about 20 per cent of the population. There are, in addition, 845 non-agricultural credit societies of which 177 are urban banks, 461 employees' co-operative societies and 207 other credit societies.

The Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank has 73 primary Land Mortgage Banks and 458 individual members.

There are 3 co-operative marketing federations and 107 marketing societies.

Madras has a large number of co-operative organisations serving special interests. Among these mention may be made of 20 milk supply unions and 532 milk supply societies, 13 co-operative wholesale stores and 946 primary co-operative stores, 172 urban co-operative house construction societies and 24 rural housing societies, 552 handloom weavers' societies, 155 cottage industrial co-operative societies, 23 societies for the resettlement of ex-servicemen and 1,527 jaggery societies.

*Local Self-government*

Apart from the Corporation of the City of Madras, there are 13 municipal councils and 13 district boards in the State.

## ORISSA

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor* · | P S. Kumaraswamy Raja |
| *Ministers* | |
| 1. Chief Minister and Minister for Cabinet, Development, Works, Rehabilitation and Public Relations | Nabakrushna Chaudhuri |
| 2. Finance and Education | Radhanath Rath |
| 3. Home, Law and Health | S P Mohanty |
| 4. Revenue, Excise and Supply | Sadasiv Tripathy |
| 5 Industries and Transport | Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj |
| 6. Tribal and Rural Welfare, Labour and Commerce | Sunaram Soren |
| *Deputy Ministers* | |
| 1. Health | Basanta Manjari Devi |
| 2 Works | Bhairab Chandra Mohanty |
| 3 Home | Nilamani Routray |
| 4. Transport and Forests | Tirthabasi Pradhan |
| 5 Supply and Agriculture | Krupanidhi Naik |
| 6 Local Self-government and Co-operation | Santanu Kumar Das |
| 7. Public Relations and Rehabilitation | Anup Singh Deo |

## ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker · Nanda Kishore Das

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Achutananda Mahakur | Birmaharajpur | G.P. |
| 2. | Achut Mahananda | Bolangir (R) | G P |
| 3. | Agpit Lakra | Raj-Gangpur (R) | Cong. |
| 4. | Anirudha Misra | Padampur | Ind. |
| 5. | Antaram Nanda | Sonepur | G P |
| 6. | Anup Singh Deo | Nawapara | Cong. |
| 7. | Appana Dora Viswasani | Parlakimedi | Ind. |
| 8. | Arkshit Naik | Angul-Hindol (R) | Cong. |
| 9. | Arjun Das | Patnagarh | G P. |
| 10. | Baidhar Naik | Pal-Lahara-K. Nagar | Cong. |
| 11. | Baikuntha Nepak | Banka | G P. |
| 12. | Baishnab Charan Patnaik | Dhenkanal | C P I. |
| 13. | Balakrishna Malik | Phulbani-D Udayagiri (R) | Ind. |
| 14. | Bepinbehari Das | Attabira | Cong. |
| 15 | Bhagavan Khemundu Nayaka | Nandapur | Cong |
| 16 | Bhagirathi Gomango | Gunupur | G P. |
| 17. | Bhaga Sethi | Anandapur (R) | Ind |
| 18. | Bhikari Ghasi | Sambalpur-Rairakhol (R) | G P |
| 19 | Bhikari Sahu | Sohella | Cong |
| 20. | Bijoy Kumar Pani | Jhasuguda-Rampella | Cong. |
| 21 | Bisi Bibhar | Sohella | Cong |
| 22 | Biswanath Sahu | Panchpir | G P |
| 23 | Brundaban Das | Chandbali | Cong |
| 24. | Basanta Manjari Devi | Ranpur | Cong. |
| 25 | Bhairab Chandra Mohanty | Cuttack (Rural) | Cong |
| 26. | Bijayananda Patnaik | J Prasad | Cong |
| 27. | Biren Mitra | Cuttack Town | Cong |
| 28 | Biswanath Parida | Brahmagiri | Ind |
| 29. | Bonamali Maharana | Kudala | Soc |
| 30. | Brundaban Naik | Berhampur | Cong |
| 31. | Brundaban Sahu | Narsingpur | G P |
| 32 | Charan Majhi | Nawapara (R) | Cong |
| 33 | Chaitanya Sethi | Nilgiri (R) | Cong |
| 34 | Chakradhar Behera | Chandbali | Cong |
| 35 | Dayanidhi Naik | Junagarh (R) | G P |
| 36 | Dibakar Patnaik | Patrapur | F B (M) |
| 37 | Dinabandhu Behera | Russelkonda | Cong |
| 38 | Dwarikanath Kusum | Sundergarh (R) | G P |
| 39. | Fakir Charan Das | Puri | Soc |
| 40 | Gadadhar Dutta | Jajpur | Cong |
| 41 | Ganesh Ram Bariha | Patnagarh (R) | G P |
| 42 | Ganeswar Mahapatra | Padua | G P |
| 43 | Gangadhar Paikara | Begunia | C P I. |
| 44 | Ghasiram Sandil | Panchpir (R) | Ind |
| 45 | Giris Chandra Roy | Baripada | Soc |
| 46 | Godavarish Mishra | Banpur | I P P. |
| 47 | Gokulananda Mohanty | Banth | Cong |
| 48 | Gokulananda Praharaj | Banki | Soc |
| 49 | Gorga Mudili | Koraput (R) | G P |
| 50 | Gourishyama Naik | Ersama | Cong |
| 51 | Govind Chandra Sethi | Kakatpur-Nimapara (R) | Cong |
| 52 | Govind Munda | Keonjhar (R) | G P |
| 53 | Govind Pradhan | Pattapur | C P I |
| 54. | Guru Charan Naik | Champua | G P |
| 55 | Harachand Hansada | Kaptipada (R) | Soc |
| 56 | Haradev Triya | Rairangpur | Cong |
| 57 | Himansu Sekhar Padhi | Bandh | Ind |
| 58 | Harihar Das | Purusottampur | Cong |
| 59 | Harihar Das | Aska | C P I |
| 60 | Harihar Misra | Jeypore | G P |
| 61. | Harihar Singh Mardaraj Bhramarbar Deo | Khandapara | Ind |
| 62. | Hrushikesh Tripathi | Angul-Hindol | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 63. | Indu Bhushan Mohanty | Bamra | G P. |
| 64 | Jadab Majhi | Bangriposi (R) | Cong. |
| 65. | Jadab Padra | Balliguda (R) | Cong |
| 66. | Jagannath Misra | Parlakimedi | C P I. |
| 67. | Janardan Bhanj Deo | Anandapur | Ind |
| 68 | Janardan Majhi | Bhawanipatna (R) | G P. |
| 69. | Jaya Krishna Mahanti | Piplı | Cong |
| 70. | Jhajaru Jhodia | Jaipatna-Kasipur (R) | Cong. |
| 71. | Jogesh Chandra Singh Deo | Bhawanipatna | G P. |
| 72. | Joydeb Thakur | Bamra (R) | G P. |
| 73 | Kanhu Malik | Bhubaneswar (R) | Cong. |
| 74. | Kamaya Mandangi | Rayagada (R) | Cong. |
| 75 | Karunakar Panigrahi | Jaleswar | Cong. |
| 76. | Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj | Daspalla | Cong. |
| 77 | Kishore Chandra Deo Raja | Athamallik | Cong. |
| 78. | Krupanidhi Naik | Sundergarh | Cong. |
| 79 | Krushna Chandra Singh Mandhata | Nayagarh | Ind. |
| 80. | Laichan Naik | Jeypore (R) | G P. |
| 81. | Laksman Goudo | Malkangiri | G P. |
| 82. | Lakshman Malik | Cuttack Rural (R) | Cong. |
| 83 | Lall Ranjit Singh Bariha | Padampur (R) | Cong. |
| 84. | Laxminarayan Bhanj Deo | Keonjhar | Ind. |
| 85 | Lokanath Misra | Patkura | Cong. |
| 86 | Madan Dehuri | Dhenkanal (R) | C P I. |
| 87 | Madan Mohan Amat | Bisra (R) | Cong. |
| 88 | Madhabchandra Rautra | Kuhrda | Cong. |
| 89. | Maheshchandra Subahusingh | Pal-Laharа-K Nagar | Cong. |
| 90 | Makardhwaj Padan | Ambabhona-Mura | Soc. |
| 91. | Manohar Naik | Jharsuguda-Rampella (R) | G P. |
| 92. | Mohammed Haneef | Bhadrak | Cong. |
| 93 | Mohan Naik | Berhampur (R) | Cong. |
| 94. | Mohan Nayak | Aska (R) | C P I. |
| 95 | Mudi Naik | Nowrangpur (R) | Cong. |
| 96 | Muralidhar Panda | Titlagarh | G P |
| 97 | Naba Kishore Malik | Binjharpur (R) | Cong. |
| 98. | Nabakrushna Chaudhuri | Barchana | Cong |
| 99. | Nanda Kishore Das | Soro | Cong. |
| 100 | Nanda Kishore Misra | Bolangir | G P |
| 101 | Narayan Chandra Pati | Sukinda | P S P. |
| 102 | Nilamani Pradhan | Jagatsinghpur | Cong. |
| 103 | Nilambar Das | Niligiri | Cong. |
| 104. | Nilamony Routray | Dhamnagar | Cong. |
| 105. | Nilkantha Das | Satyabadi | Ind. |
| 106. | Nilmoni Singh Dandpat | Bonai (R) | G P. |
| 107 | Nishamoni Khuntia | Tirtol | Soc. |
| 108 | Pabitramohan Pradhan | Talcher | Cong. |
| 109. | Padmanabh Ray | Binjharpur | Cong. |
| 110. | Paramananda Mahanty | Dharamsala | Soc. |
| 111. | Pattu Maliko | Udayagiri-Mohana (R) | Cong. |
| 112. | Pradipta Kishore Das | Mahanga | P S P. |
| 113. | Pran Krushna Parija | Balikuda | Ind. |
| 114. | Prasanna Kumar Dash | Muruda | Soc. |
| 115 | Pratap Kesari Deo Maharaja | Junagarah | G P. |
| 116 | Purshottam Nayak | Kendrapara | Cong. |
| 117. | Radhanath Rath | Athgarh | Cong. |
| 118 | Raj Krishna Bose | Kesannagar | Cong. |
| 119. | Ramesh Chandra Bhoi | Titlagarh (R) | G P. |
| 120. | Ram Raj Kumari | Pattamundai | Ind. |
| 121. | Sadananda Sahu | Phulbani-Udayagiri | Ind. |
| 122. | Sadasib Tripathi | Nowrangpur | Cong. |
| 123 | Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo | Aul | Ind. |
| 124 | Santanu Kumar Das | Jajpur (R) | Cong. |
| 125. | Saraswati Dei | Rajnagar | Cong. |
| 126 | Satyapriya Mahanty | Bhubaneswar | Cong. |
| 127. | Shakila Sharen | Khunta (R) | Soc. |
| 128. | Shashikanta Bhanj | Bhograi | Ind. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 129. | Sonaram Soren | Bahalda (R) | Cong. |
| 130. | Sradhakar Supakar | Sambalpur-Rairakhol | G.P. |
| 131. | Surendra Nath Das | Balasore | Cong. |
| 132. | Surendra Nath Patnaik | Salepur | Cong. |
| 133. | Surendra Singh | Baripada (R) | Cong. |
| 134. | Syamaghana Ulaka | Bissemkatak (R) | G.P. |
| 135. | Tirthabasi Pradhan | Bargarh | Cong. |
| 136. | Trilochan Senapati | Basta | Cong. |
| 137. | Upendra Mahanty | Kakatpur-Nimapara | Cong. |
| 138. | V. Sitaramayya | Chatrapur | Ind. |

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) .. .. | 11.96 | 10 86 | +1 10 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) .. .. | 12 62 | 11 52 | +1 10 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) .. .. | 12.47 | 14 67 | —2 20 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) .. .. | 14 12 | 14 86 | —0 74 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) .. .. | 16 69 | 18 57 | —1 88 |

*Education*

During 1953-54, 500 lower primary schools and 60 junior basic schools were established and 32 lower primary schools were converted into upper primary schools. About 300 additional teachers were appointed in single-teacher primary schools. Towards the end of the year, 1,200 new lower primary schools were also opened under the scheme to provide employment for the educated youth.

The compulsory education scheme already in force in the urban areas of Parlakimedi and Binki was extended to five more places, *viz.*, the urban areas of Athgarh, Baripada, Angul, Sundargarh and the Athamallik Thana. Fifty new schools were opened and 269 new teachers appointed. Seven elementary training schools were started and the number of mobile training squads increased from three to five. An increase of Rs. 4 in the salary of all primary school teachers was sanctioned from March 1, 1953. The Government also decided to give contributory provident fund benefits to all teachers employed in primary schools.

During 1953-54, the number of high and M.E. schools stood at 209 and 570 respectively as against 200 and 558 in the previous year. In addition to normal grants, a sum of Rs 4.24 lakh was given to the secondary schools for effecting improvements in buildings and equipment.

A sum of Rs 26,560 was given to the Board of Scientific Research for financing the research scheme of the State. The number of senior college scholarships was doubled from 11 to 22 and that of junior college scholarships was raised from 26 to 63. About 3,136 adults became literate at 150 social education centres.

*Agriculture*

The Orissa Estates Abolition Act came into force on November 27, 1952, and during the following two years marked progress was made in the abolition of *zamindaris.*

The Government has given a grant of Rs. 17.83 lakh for the execution of 409 minor irrigation projects which, when completed, will irrigate about 1,38,742 acres. Besides, a fairly large area of waste land is likely to be brought under cultivation.

By the end of 1953-54, 18,000 acres of waste land had been reclaimed and about 10,000 acres made suitable for cultivation.

In order to foster the development of inland fisheries, 54 nursery centres were maintained in the State during 1953-54. Besides, model fish farms were set up at 13 centres by reclaiming swamps at a cost of Rs. 2 lakh.

Schemes for the improvement of livestock are making good progress in the State. Artificial insemination has become very popular and in 1953-54, 3 main centres and 74 sub-centres functioned successfully. With financial assistance from the Central Government, 3 key village centres with arrangements for artificial insemination have been set up.

*Industry*

The State Government continued to help private parties to establish of new industries. Among the large-scale industries established in 1953-54 were the Sree Durga Glass Works Ltd. at Barang for the manufacture of 700 tons of glassware, and the Kalinga Tubes Ltd. for the manufacture of steel pipes. A licence for the establishment of a ferro-manganese plant was given to the Jeypor Manganese Syndicate. Steps were being taken for the expansion of the Orient Paper Mills at Brajrajanagar and the Orissa Cement Ltd at Rajgangapur. The Titaghar Paper Mills Company proposes to establish a new paper mill at Chowdwar. The Orissa Weaving Mills had already gone into production and the Orient Weaving Mills was expected to start working very shortly

In pursuance of the industrial policy of the Central Government the State Government has set up a Cottage Industries Board for the development of small-scale and cottage industries During 1953-54, new schemes for the development of hand-loom weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, pottery, mat weaving, cutlery, cycle parts, bee-keeping and leather tanning industries were launched with financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10 lakh from the Central Government.

Twelve industrial schools and 10 craft schools are maintained by the State for the training of students For subjects, for which training facilities are not available, arrangements are made outside the State. During 1953-54, 40 stipendiary and 23 non-stipendiary students were deputed by the State Government. During the year, 29 candidates were given interest-free loans out of a fund constituted by the Government to encourage students to receive technical training in India and abroad.

*Public Health*

In 1953-54, there were 474 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. Of these, 377 were Allopathic, 93 Ayurvedic, 3 Homoeopathic and one Unani. The total number of beds was 3,248. Of the 46 child welfare centres, 16 were managed by the Government, 25 by the Red Cross and 5 by private bodies.

Anti-malaria work was carried out in different parts of the State. Two malaria control units, established under the National Malaria Control Programme, operated in eight different areas. A sum of Rs. 2,33,200 was spent by the Government in 1953-54 on anti-malaria operations, and provision was made in the 1954-55 budget for the addition of 2 new units.

The Filariasis Research Unit set up under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research continued to investigate the efficacy of hetrazan in the treatment of filariasis. The total expenditure estimated at Rs. 40,800 was shared equally between the State Government and the Council

The B C G vaccination work, which had been carried out on a small-scale since 1950, was converted into a mass campaign in August 1953. A sum of Rs. 1 91 lakh was provided in the 1954-55 budget for this work.

The leprosy patients in the State number nearly 1 7 lakh of whom about 44,000 are capable of spreading infection There are at present 934 beds in the various asylums, colonies and clinics in the State. Besides, 292 clinics have been established by the Orissa branch of the Hind Kushta Nivaran Sangha in hospitals and dispensaries for the treatment of outdoor patients A pilot scheme is being carried out on a small scale in the Parlakimedi taluk of Ganjam district under the Kasturba Trust Fund. The Government provided a sum of Rs. 2 26 lakh in 1953-54.

*Scheduled Castes*

Activities for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have expanded considerably during the last 3 years, and the budget provision has increased from Rs 30 lakh in 1952-53 to Rs 44 lakh in 1954-55.

In 1954-55, it was proposed to add 3 new *ashram* schools to the existing 32 and 50 new *sevashrams* to the existing 575. A sum of Rs 15 lakh was spent on these institutions in 1953-54. During the year, 123 students completed their training at the three Training Centres in Koraput, Phulbani and Keonjhar districts. A sum of Rs 4.14 lakh was provided for the grant of stipends to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes - It was proposed to arrange for the training of 6 *adivasi* students in shorthand, typewriting and mechanics in 1954-55.

Under the scheme for the colonisation of *adivasis*, 1,175 families were settled on 13,184 acres of land in 71 colonies by the end of 1953-54. A sum of Rs. 3 29 lakh was spent on this work.

For the purpose of recruitment to Government service, 18 per cent of the vacancies have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 20 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes, the total for the two classes being 50 per cent in the case of class III and IV services.

*Panchayats*

During 1953-54, 774 new *panchayats* were set up. The number of *adalti panchayats* increased from 179 in 1952-53 to 205 during the year.

*Co-operation*

There were 6,022 co-operative societies in the State in 1952-53. Up to March 31, 1954, 334 new co-operative societies were registered. Of the total number of societies, 4,859 are agricultural credit societies and 206 non-agricultural credit societies. Of the remainder, 849 are non-agricultural non-credit societies and most of these are consumers' co-operative

stores, cottage industries co-operatives and multipurpose and marketing co-operative societies. In addition to the State Co-operative Bank, there are 23 Central Co-operative Banks.

*Local Self-government*

There are 19 municipalities, 4 notified area councils and 7 union boards in the State.

## PUNJAB

| *Governor*: | C.P.N. Singh |
|---|---|
| *Ministers* | |
| 1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration (including Publicity), Law and Order (including Jails and Justice), *Panchayats*, Food and Civil Supplies | Bhimsen Sachar |
| 2 Land Revenue, Development (Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary) and Consolidation of Holdings | Pratap Singh Kairon |
| 3 Irrigation, Electricity and Co-operative Societies | Lehri Singh |
| 4 Finance, Industries, Relief and Rehabilitation | Ujjal Singh |
| 5 Education, Health and Transport | Jagat Narain |
| 6 Labour, Stationery and Printing, Excise and Taxation, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes | Sunder Singh |
| 7. P.W.D (Building and Roads), Capital Projects and Local Self-government | Gurbachan Singh Bajwa |

### PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* Gurdial Singh Dhillon.

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abdul Ghaffar Khan | Ambala City | Cong |
| 2 | Abdul Ghani Dar | Nuh | Cong |
| 3 | Abhai Singh | Rewari | Cong. |
| 4 | Achhar Singh Chhina | Ajnala | Com. |
| 5. | Ajmer Singh | Samrala | A D |
| 6 | Amir Chand Gupta | Amritsar City | Cong. |
| 7. | Babu Dayal | Sohna | Cong |
| 8 | Bachan Singh | Bagha Purana | Lal Com. |
| 9 | Badlu Ram | Kalanaur | Cong. |
| 10 | Baloo Ram | Balachaur | Cong. |
| 11 | Balu | Fatehabad | P S P. |
| 12 | Balwant Rai Tayal | Hissar City | Cong. |
| 13 | Balwant Singh | Khalra | Cong. |
| 14. | Benarsi Dass Gupta | Thanesar | Cong. |
| 15. | Bhag Singh, Bawa | Muktsar | A D |
| 16 | Bhag Singh | Kot Bhai | A D |
| 17 | Bhim Sen Sachar | Ludhiana City S. | Cong. |
| 18. | Bishna Ram | Nawanshahar | Cong. |
| 19 | Chanan Singh | Tanda | Com. |
| 20 | Chanan Lal | Amritsar City (North) | Cong. |
| 21. | Chand Ram Ahlawat | Jhajjar | Cong. |
| 22. | Chandi Ram Verma | Abohar | Cong. |
| 23 | Chuni Lal | Rewari | Cong. |
| 24 | Darbara Singh | Nurmahal | Cong. |
| 25. | Darshan Singh | Tarn Taran | Com. |
| 26 | Daulat Ram | Kaithal | Cong. |
| 27. | Daulat Ram Sharma | Hamirpur | Cong. |
| 28 | Devinder Singh | Moga Dharamkot | A D. |
| 29 | D D Puri | Jagadhri | Cong |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30. | Devi Lal | Sirsa | Cong. |
| 31 | Dev Raj Anand | Ambala Cantt. | Cong. |
| 32. | Dev Raj Sethi | Rohtak City | Cong. |
| 33. | Dharam Vir Vasisht | Hassanpur | Cong. |
| 34 | Gajraj Singh | Gurgaon | Cong. |
| 35. | Gopal Singh | Jagraon | A D. |
| 36. | Gopi Chand | Pundri | Cong |
| 37 | Gorakh Nath | Narot Jaimal Singh | Cong |
| 38 | Guran Das Hans, Bhagat | Hoshiarpur | Cong. |
| 39. | Gurbachan Singh Atwal | Nawanshahar | Cong. |
| 40 | Gurbachan Singh Bajwa | Batala | Cong. |
| 41. | Gurbanta Singh | Adampur | Cong. |
| 42. | Gurcharn Singh | Mehna | Cong. |
| 43 | Gurdatt | Palwal | Cong |
| 44 | Gurdial Singh Dhillon | Jhabal | Cong. |
| 45 | Gurdial Singh | Kartarpur | Cong. |
| 46 | Gurmej Singh | Serah | Cong |
| 47 | Harbhajan Singh | Garhshankar | Cong. |
| 48 | Hari Ram | Dharamsala | Cong |
| 49 | Hari Singh | Dasuya | Cong |
| 50 | Harkishan Singh Surjit | Nakodar | Com |
| 51. | Harnam Singh Sethi | Ferozepore | Cong |
| 52. | Iqbal Singh | Jagraon | A D |
| 53 | Jagat Narain | Chandigarh | Cong. |
| 54 | Jagdish Chander | Shahabad | Cong |
| 55 | Jagdish Chander | Ludhiana City, North | Cong |
| 56 | Jogindar Singh | Dera Baba Nanak | Cong |
| 57 | Kanhaya Lal Butail | Palampur | Cong |
| 58 | Kartar Singh | Garhshankar | Cong |
| 59 | Kasturi Lal Goel | Asandh | Cong |
| 60 | Kedar Nath Saigal | Ballabgarh | Cong. |
| 61. | Kesho Das | Pathankot | Ind |
| 62 | Khem Singh | Amritsar | Cong. |
| 63. | Khushi Ram Gupta | Amb | Cong |
| 64 | Krishna Gopal Dutt | Panipat | Cong |
| 65 | Lahri Singh | Ganaur | Cong |
| 66 | Lajpat Rai | Hansi | Cong. |
| 67. | Lal Chand Prarthi | Kulu | Ind. |
| 68 | Mam Chand | Gohana | Cong |
| 69 | Mam Raj | Bhiwani | Cong |
| 70 | Mani Ram | Fatehabad | P S P. |
| 71 | Mansa Ram Kuthiala | Una | Cong |
| 72 | Maru Singh Malik | Sampla | Zamindar |
| 73. | Mehar Singh | Hamirpur | Cong. |
| 74 | Mehar Singh | Haripur | Cong |
| 75 | Mohan Lal | Anandpur | Cong. |
| 76 | Mohan Singh | Tarn Taran | Cong |
| 77 | Mohd Yasin Khan | Firozpur-Jhirka | Cong. |
| 78 | Mool Chand Jain | Sambhalka | Cong. |
| 79 | Mota Singh Anandpuri | Adampur | Cong |
| 80 | Mukhtar Singh | Moga Dharamkot | A D. |
| 81 | Nand Lal | Karnal | Cong. |
| 82. | Nandu Ram | Gohana | Cong. |
| 83 | Naranjan Dass Dhiman | Phillaur | Cong. |
| 84 | Narrang Singh | Samrala | A D |
| 85 | Parkash Kaur | Ramdas | Cong. |
| 86 | Partap Singh Bakshi | Sujanpur | Cong. |
| 87. | Partap Singh Kairon | Patti | Cong. |
| 88 | Partap Singh | Rupar | A.D. |
| 89. | Partap Singh Rai | Guru Har Sahai | Ind |
| 90. | Partap Singh | Mallanwala | Ind. |
| 91. | Phaggu Ram | Butana | Cong |
| 92 | Prabodh Chandra | Gurdaspur | Cong |
| 93 | Puran Singh | Kot Bhai | A D. |
| 94 | Raghubir Singh Rai | Seraj | Ind. |
| 95. | Rajinder Singh Gyani | Rupar | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 96. | Rala Ram | Mukerian | Cong. |
| 97. | Ram Chandra Comrado | Nurpur | Cong. |
| 98 | Ram Dayal Vaid | Dabwali | Cong. |
| 99 | Ram Kishan | Jullundur City, North West | Cong. |
| 100. | Ram Kumar Bidhat | Bhiwani | Cong. |
| 101. | Ram Parkash | Molana | Ind |
| 102. | Ram Sarup | Butana | Cong. |
| 103. | Ranjit Singh | Hissar Sadar | Cong. |
| 104. | Rattan Amol Singh | Molana | Cong. |
| 105. | Rizaq Ram | Rai | Cong. |
| 106. | Sadhu Ram | Naraingarh | Cong. |
| 107 | Samar Singh | Garaunda | Cong. |
| 108. | Sant Ram | Nakodar | Cong. |
| 109. | Sarup Singh | Amritsar City, East | A.D. |
| 110 | Sarup Singh | Narnaund | Cong. |
| 111 | Shamsher Singh | Ludhiana Sadar | Ind |
| 112 | Shanno Devi | Amritsar City, West | Cong. |
| 113 | Sher Singh | Jhajjar | Cong. |
| 114 | Shib Singh | Rania | Cong. |
| 115 | Shri Ram Sharma | Sonepat | Cong. |
| 116 | Sita Devi | Jullundur City, South-East | Cong |
| 117 | Sohan Singh | Beas | Cong. |
| 118 | Som Datt | Simla | Cong |
| 119 | Sri Chand | Bahadurgarh | Zamindar |
| 120 | Sundar Singh | Gurdaspur | Cong. |
| 121 | Teg Ram | Khuian Sarwar | Cong. |
| 122 | Uttam Singh | Sri Gobindpur | Cong |
| 123 | Wadhawa Ram | Fazilka | Ind |
| 124 | Waryam Singh | Amritsar | Cong |
| 125. | Wazir Singh | Delhon | A.D. |
| 126 | Vacant | Hoshiarpur | .. |

## PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Chairman* · Kapur Singh

| S No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Abnash Chander | Legislative Assembly |
| 2 | Amar Nath | Local Authorities |
| 3 | Balwant Kaur | Nominated |
| 4. | Bashir-ud-Din | Nominated |
| 5. | Birender Singh | Local Authorities |
| 6. | Chaman Lal | Teachers |
| 7 | Darbari Lal | Local Authorities |
| 8 | Dina Nath | Local Authorities |
| 9. | Gulab Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 10. | Gurbakhsh Singh | Local Authorities |
| 11 | Gurcharan Singh | Teachers |
| 12. | Hans Raj | Legislative Assembly |
| 13 | Harinder Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 14 | Hari Singh | Local Authorities |
| 15. | Jodh Singh | Graduates |
| 16 | Kapur Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 17. | Kartar Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 18 | Kartar Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 19. | Kishori Lal | Legislative Assembly |
| 20 | Krishan Chand | Local Authorities |
| 21. | Mohan Lal | Local Authorities |
| 22. | Mohan Lal | Nominated |
| 23. | Mohar Singh | Local Authorities |
| 24. | Naginder Singh | Local Authorities |

| S No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 25. | Narain Singh | Local Authorities |
| 26. | Premsukh Dass | Local Authorities |
| 27. | Ram Chandra | Graduates |
| 28. | Ram Dayal | Local Authorities |
| 29. | Ram Dhan Sharma | Nominated |
| 30. | Sahib Ram | Legislative Assembly |
| 31. | Sohan Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 32. | Suraj Bhan | Graduates |
| 33. | Surya Kant | Nominated |
| 34. | Teja Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 35 | Ude Singh | Teachers |
| 36 | Ujjal Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 37. | V G Bhan | Nominated |
| 38 | Vir Singh | Nominated |
| 39 | Yash Pal | Legislative Assembly |
| 40. | Yashwant Rai | Nominated |

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+)or Deficit(—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) .. .. .. | 18 17 | 16 45 | + 1 72 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) .. .. .. | 18 74 | 16 90 | + 1.84 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) .. .. .. | 19 71 | 19 55 | + 0 16 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) .. .. .. | 22 19 | 23 14 | — 0 95 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) . | 28 90 | 29 67 | — 0 77 |

*Education*

There are at present 7,055 primary schools, 756 middle schools, 610 high schools, 51 arts and science colleges and 13 professional colleges in the State The enrolment figures are 6,03,543 for primary schools, 5,04,321 for secondary schools, 26,845 for arts and science colleges and 2,706 for professional colleges.

A four-point educational development scheme is being carried out. The aims of this programme are reduction in the cost of education and in the price of text-books, the opening of 1,000 schools, and the training of 2,000 teachers in a year Nationalisation of text-books has been undertaken with a view to reducing their prices. So far, 75 text-books have been nationalised and the reduction in prices in some cases has been as much as 30 per cent.

*Agriculture*

The State, which had a food deficit of 35 thousand tons in 1947-48, has not only achieved self-sufficiency but has, for some years, been exporting sizeable quantities of foodgrains to the other States. About 89,000 tons of rice and 28,000 tons of wheat were exported during 1953-54. The area under American cotton increased from about 40,000 acres in 1947-48 to 2,80,000 acres in 1953-54. The Japanese method was applied for rice cultivation in 38,000 acres last year.

During 1953-54, 1858 percolation wells and 2,900 ordinary wells were sunk. Of these, 665 percolation wells and 1,400 ordinary wells were sunk with the aid of Government loans. The Agriculture Department distributed 500 pumping sets and bored 400 wells. Since partition, 1,500 tube-wells have been sunk in the State. The budget provided Rs. 50 lakh for 1954 55 for advance to the farmers for the sinking of percolation wells and tube-wells and the installation of pumping sets.

The total area under irrigation increased from 40 lakh acres in 1947-48 to about 56 lakh acres in 1953-54. A number of minor irrigation schemes were completed during the last five years as a result of which over a million acres of land were brought under irrigation.

Out of a total area of 1.59 crore acres, a little over 30 lakh acres were consolidated by the end of March, 1954. The total expenditure on the scheme is estimated at Rs. 5 crore.

*Industries*

The State Industrial Finance Corporation was set up in 1953 with a paid up capital of Rs. 1 crore. It has greatly helped the industrialists to tide over their financial difficulties.

The number of factories in the State increased from 572 in 1947 to 1,900 at the end of 1953-54. The sport goods industry, formerly concentrated at Sialkot in West Punjab, has been established at Jullundur, where goods worth about Rs 75 lakh are manufactured annually in 125 factories The hosiery industry has been restored to its former leading position and there are 803 concerns in the State out of a total of 873 in the country.

The production of bicycles at the Atlas Cycle Industries, Sonepat, continued at the rate of about 200 bicycles per day. The total output of complete bicycles was 44,340 in 1953 as against 22,000 in the previous year. Recently, another concern was granted a licence for the manufacture of about one lakh bicycles annually in collaboration with a British concern.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the Punjab in April 1953 It covers more than 35 thousand workers. There are seven labour welfare centres in the State.

*Public Health*

At the end of June 1954, there were 628 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. During 1952, 59 lakh patients, of whom 1.81 lakhs were in-door patients, were treated in these hospitals and dispensaries.

Twenty Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were opened in the rural areas in 1952-53. T B. clinics have been opened at all the district headquarters except Kangra. The district hospitals at Jullundur, Karnal and Ambala have been upgraded and provided with modern equipment A new mental hospital has been opened at Amritsar Maternity hospitals are located at Bhiwani, Simla, Ludhiana, Amritsar, and Karnal. A new sanatorium has been established at Tanda in Kangra district.

The Punjab was the first State to launch the B.C.G. Campaign, and so far 15 lakh persons have been given the tuberculin test and 4 lakh persons vaccinated.

Under the National Malaria Control Programme 5 units are working in Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Amritsar and Ferozepur districts.

*Scheduled Castes*

A large number of the landless cultivators in the State are Harijans. With a view to safeguarding their interests and providing other amenities, a number of legislative measures were passed during the last 5 years. These included the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act, 1953, the Punjab Abolition of Village Cess (*Kuri Kamini*) Act, 1950, and the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1953.

In addition to exemption from the payment of tuition fees at all stages of education, students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes are eligible for stipends ranging from Rs 6 to Rs. 25 per mensem in high schools and colleges. Stipends of Rs 15 per mensem are awarded to junior and senior pupil-teachers in the training institutions. Students taking science courses in colleges are entitled to financial help from the Central Government as well as the State Harijan Welfare Fund During the five years between 1948-49 and 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 8 97 lakh was spent on stipends and Rs. 12.17 lakh by way of freeships.

The proportion of vacancies reserved for Harijans in Government services has been raised from 15 to 21 per cent, and the age-limit has been relaxed by three years for them Under the new *Gram Panchayat* Act seats have been reserved for Harijans in *panchayats* also. The Government has also issued instructions for the appointment of a Harijan *lambardar* in each revenue estate with a minimum population of 100 Harijans

*Panchayats*

A net-work of *gram panchayats* has been established all over the State under the *Gram Panchayat* Act, 1952. In 1953 elections were held for 9,117 *gram panchayats* in 16,456 revenue estates Under the new Act every village with a population of 500 and above has a *panchayat*. Villages with smaller populations have been grouped with the bigger ones. A *gram panchayat* consists of 5 to 9 *panches* elected directly by the people—every adult having the right to vote. The *panchayats* have been given wide administrative and judicial powers.

In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 25 74 lakh including Rs 16 30 lakh, representing 10 per cent of the land revenue, was made available to the *panchayats*. Besides, a sum of Rs 5 92 lakh was provided to strengthen the *Panchayat* Department The total expenditure on *panchayats* thus came to Rs 31.66 lakh in 1953-54 as against Rs 10.97 lakh in 1951-52 and Rs. 19.27 lakh in 1952-53.

*Co-operation*

In 1953-54, there were 16,167 co-operative societies in the State as against 14,872 in 1951-52. The Co-operative Bank has built up a share capital of Rs 25 lakh The Government proposes to organise co-operative societies for house-building, cottage industries, dairy-farming, labour, co-operative farming, etc The Co-operative Department recently organised a number of co-operative societies for house-building at Chandigarh

*Local Self-government*

Besides 13 district boards, there are 58 municipal committees, 56 small town committees and 4 notified area committees in the State.

# UTTAR PRADESH

*Governor*: K.M. Munshi

*Ministers*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration and Home. | Sampurnanand |
| 2 | Finance, Power, Forests and Co-operation. | Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim |
| 3. | Agriculture, Relief and Rehabilitation | Hukum Singh |
| 4. | Excise and Registration | Girdhari Lal |
| 5. | Planning, Health, Industries and Supplies | Chandra Bhanu Gupta |
| 6. | Revenue and Transport | Charan Singh |
| 7 | Justice and Local Self-government | Syed Ali Zaheer |
| 8. | Education and Harijan Sahayak | Hargovind Singh |
| 9 | Information and Irrigation | Kamlapati Tripathi |
| 10. | Public Works | Vichitra Narain Sharma |

*Deputy Ministers*

1. Mangla Prasad
2. Jagmohan Singh Negi
3. Phool Singh
4. Jagan Prasad Rawat
5. Muzaffar Hasan
6. Chaturbhuj Sharma
7. Ram Murti
8. Sita Ram

## UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker*: A G. Kher

| S. No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abdul Lateef | Bijnor North-cum-Najibabad West | Cong |
| 2 | Abdul Moiz Khan | Khalilabad Central | Cong |
| 3 | Abdul Rauf Khan | Fatepur East-cum-Khaga North | Cong |
| 4 | A C Grice | Nominated | |
| 5 | Aizaz Rasool | Shahabad West | Cong |
| 6 | Akshayabar Singh | Gorakhpur South East | Cong |
| 7 | Ali Zaheer | Lucknow City Central | Cong |
| 8 | Amaresh Chandra | Mirzapur North | Cong. |
| 9 | Amrit Nath Misra | Utraula South | Cong |
| 10. | Anshuman Singh | Basti East | Cong. |
| 11 | Anant Swarup Singh | Fatehpur South-cum-Khaga South | Cong |
| 12. | Ashraf Ali Khan | Sadabad East | Cong |
| 13 | Athar Husain | Roorkee South | Cong. |
| 14 | Atma Ram Govind Kher | Jhansi East | Cong. |
| 15 | Avadh Sharan Varma | Fatehpur North | P S P |
| 16 | Avadesh Pratap Singh | Bikapur East | United Front |
| 17. | Awdesh Chandra Singh | Chibramau East-cum-Farrukhabad East | Cong |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18. | Aziz Imam | Mirzapur South | Cong. |
| 19. | Baboo Lal Mittal | Agra City North | Cong. |
| 20. | Babu Lal Khushmesh | Ramsanehighat | Cong. |
| 21. | Babunandan | Shahganj East (R) | Cong. |
| 22. | Babu Ram Gupta | Kasganj West | Cong. |
| 23. | Badri Narain | Salimpur South | Cong. |
| 24. | Baijnath Singh | Bansdih Central | Ind. |
| 25. | Balabhadra Prasad | Utraula North | Cong. |
| 26. | Baldeo Singh Arya | Pauri South-cum-Chamoli East (R) | Cong |
| 27 | Baldeva Singh | Banaras Central | Cong |
| 28. | Balendu Shah | Tehri South-cum-Pratapnagar | United Front |
| 29. | Balwant Singh | Muzaffarnagar East-cum-Jansath North | Cong. |
| 30. | Banarsi Dass | Bulandshahr Central | Cong. |
| 31 | Banshi Dass Dhanagar | Karhal West-cum-Shikohabad East | P S P. |
| 32 | Bansh Narain Singh | Gyanpur North West | Cong. |
| 33 | Basant Lal | Kalpi-cum Jalaun North (R) | Cong. |
| 34 | Basantlal Sharma | Nanpara North | Cong. |
| 35 | Basudeo Misra | Kanpur City Central West | Cong |
| 36 | Bashir Ahmad | Sitapur East | Cong |
| 37. | Bechanram Gupta | Gyanpur East | Cong. |
| 38. | Bechan Ram | Gyanpur North West (R) | Cong |
| 39. | Beni Singh | Kanpur Tehsil | Cong |
| 40 | Bhagwati Deen | Jaunpur North-cum-Shahganj West | Cong |
| 41 | Bhagawati Prasad Shukla | Fatehpur South | Cong |
| 42 | Bhagwan Din | Fatehpur South-cum-Khaga South (R) | Cong |
| 43 | Bhagwati Prasad | Bansgaon East-cum-Gorakhpur South | Cong. |
| 44 | Bhagwati Prasad Shukla | Pratapgarh East | Cong |
| 45 | Bhagwan Sahai | Tilhar South | Cong |
| 46 | Bansidhar Misra | Lakhimpur South | Cong |
| 47 | Bheem Sen | Khurja (R) | Cong |
| 48 | Bhola Singh Yadav | Ghazipur South East | P S P. |
| 49 | Bhrigunath Chaturvedi | Bansgaon South East | Cong |
| 50 | Bhupal Singh | Almora North | Cong |
| 51. | Bhuwarji | Phulpur East-cum-Handia North West | Cong |
| 52 | Bishambar Singh | Sardhana East | Cong |
| 53 | Brahma Dutt Dixit | Kanpur City South | Cong |
| 54 | Brij Basi Lal | Bikapur Central | Cong. |
| 55. | Brij Behari Malhotra | Ghatampur-cum-Bhoganipur East | Cong. |
| 56 | Brij Behari Misra | Phulpur North | Cong |
| 57 | Brij Bhushan | Dudhi-cum-Robertganj | Cong |
| 58 | Chandrabhanu Sharan Singh | Tarabganj South East-cum-Gonda South | Cong |
| 59 | Chandra Bhanu Gupta | Lucknow City West | Cong. |
| 60 | Chandra Has | Hardoi East | Cong |
| 61 | Chandra Pal | Dalmau East | Cong. |
| 62 | Chandra Singh Rawat | Pauri South-cum-Chamoli East | Cong |
| 63 | Charan Singh | Bhaghpath West | Cong |
| 64 | Chaturbhuj Sharma | Orai-cum-Jalaun South | Cong. |
| 65 | Chedda Lal | Shahabad East-cum-Hardoi North West | Cong |
| 66 | Chiranji Lal Paliwal | Chibramau South-cum-Kasganj South | Cong. |
| 67 | Chironji Lal | Jalesar-cum-Etah North (R) | Cong. |
| 68. | Chittar Singh | Konch | Cong |
| 69 | Chedalal Chaudhry | Lakhimpur South (R) | Cong |
| 70 | Chuni Lal | Bisauli-cum-Gunaur East (R) | Cong |
| 71 | C V Mahajan | Agra City West | Cong. |
| 72 | Dal Bahadur Singh | Salon South | Cong. |
| 73 | Dal Chand | Mat-cum-Sadabad West (R) | Cong. |
| 74 | Darshan Ram | Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Babern East (R) | Cong. |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75 | Data Ram | Nakur South | Cong. |
| 76. | Dau Dayal Khanna | Moradabad North | Cong. |
| 77 | Dayal Dass Bhagat | Ghatampur-cum-Bhoganipur East (R) | Cong |
| 78 | Deep Narain Varma | Jaunpur West | Cong |
| 79 | Deen Dayal Sharma | Anupshahr North | Cong |
| 80 | Deo Datta | Bulandshahr South-cum-Anupshahr South | Cong |
| 81. | Deo Datt Misra | Purwa South | Cong |
| 82 | Deoki Nandan | Agra | Cong |
| 83 | Deo Murti Sharma | Banaras West | Cong |
| 84 | Deo Nandan | Salimpur West | Cong |
| 85. | Devendra Pratap Narain Singh | Gorakhpur West | Cong |
| 86 | Dev Ram | Saidpur (R) | Cong |
| 87 | Dewan Sunder Das | Kaisarganj North | Cong. |
| 88 | Dharam Dutt Vaidya | Baheri South West-cum-Bareilly West | Cong |
| 89 | Dhanushadhari Pandey | Khalilabad South | Cong |
| 90 | Dharam Singh | Bulandshahr South-cum-Anupshahr South (R) | Cong |
| 91 | Din Dayal | Roorkee East | Cong |
| 92 | Dulla Ram | Misrikh (R) | Cong |
| 93 | Dwarka Prasad | Muzaffarnagar Central | Cong. |
| 94 | Dwarka Prasad Maurya | Marishu North | Cong |
| 95 | Dwarka Prasad Pande | Pharenda South | Cong |
| 96 | Fateh Singh Rana | Sardhana West | Cong |
| 97 | Fazlul Huq | Rampur City | Cong |
| 98 | Gajendra Singh | Bidhuna East | P S P |
| 99 | Gaji Ram | Mau-cum-Moth South-cum-Jhansi West-cum-Lalitpur North R | Cong. |
| 100 | Ganesh Prasad | Bansgaon South West | Cong |
| 101 | Ganesh Prasad Jaiswal | Allahabad City East | Cong |
| 102 | Ganesh Chandra | Mainpuri North-cum-Bhogaon North | Cong |
| 103 | Gangadhar | Firozabad-cum-Fatehabad R. | Cong. |
| 104 | Ganga Dhar Maithani | Chamoli West-cum-Pauri North | P S P |
| 105 | Gangadhar Sharma | Misrikh | Cong |
| 106 | Ganga Prasad | Tarabganj South East-cum-Gonda South (R) | Cong |
| 107 | Ganga Prasad Singh | Rasra West | Cong. |
| 108 | Gauri Ram | Pharenda Central | Cong |
| 109. | Genda Singh | Padrauna East | P S P. |
| 110. | Ghasi Ram | Bidhuna West-cum-Bharthana North-cum-Etawah North (R) | Cong. |
| 111 | Ghanshiam Das | Nawabganj South-cum-Haidergarh-cum-Ramsanehighat | Cong |
| 112 | Giraja Raman Shukla | Patti South | Cong |
| 113 | Girdharilal | Dhampur North East-cum-Nagina East (R) | Cong |
| 114 | Gobardhan Tewari | Almora South | Cong |
| 115 | Gopinath Dikshit | Etawah South | Cong. |
| 116 | Gulzar | Musafirkhana North-cum-Sultanpur North (R) | Cong |
| 117 | Guptar Singh | Dalmau South West | Cong |
| 118 | Guru Prasad | Khajuha West | Cong |
| 119 | Guru Prasad Singh | Musafirkhana South-cum-Amethi West | Cong. |
| 120 | Habibur Rahman | Mohammadabad North-cum-Ghosi South (R) | Cong |
| 121 | Habibur Rahman | Safipur-cum-Unnao North | Cong. |
| 122 | Habibur Rahman Khan | Shahjahanpur Central | Cong |
| 123. | Hamid Khan | Kanpur City Central East | Cong |
| 124 | Hardeva | Deoband (R) | Cong |
| 125 | Har Dayal Singh | Hathras (R) | Cong. |
| 126. | Har Govind | Ranikhet South | Cong |
| 127 | Har Govind Singh | Jaunpur East | Cong |

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 128 | Hari Prasad | Bisalpur Central | P.S P. |
| 129 | Harish Chandra Asthana | Sitapur North West | Cong |
| 130. | Harish Chandra Bajpai | Lucknow Central | Cong |
| 131 | Hari Singh | Hapur North (R) | Cong. |
| 132. | Harkhayal Singh | Baghpat East | Cong |
| 133. | Har Sahai | Billari | Cong |
| 134 | Hotilal Dass | Etah South | Cong |
| 135. | H M Ibrahim | Nagina South West-cum-Dhampur North West | Cong |
| 136. | H N Babuguna | Karchhana North-cum-Chail South | Cong |
| 137 | Hukum Singh | Kaisarganj South | Cong |
| 138 | Irtaza Hussain | Bulandshahr North East | Cong |
| 138 | Israul Haq | Firozabad-cum-Fatehabad | Cong |
| 140 | Istafa Hussain | Gorakhpur Central | Cong |
| 141 | Jagadish Sharan Rastogi | Sambhal East | Cong |
| 142 | Jagdish Prasad | Hasanpur South-cum-Sambhal West | Cong |
| 143 | Jagannath Bux Dass | Ramsanehighat | Cong |
| 144 | Jagannath Prasad | Nighasan-cum-Lakhimpur North (R) | Cong |
| 145 | Jagannath Mal | Padrauna North | P S P |
| 146 | Jagannath Singh | Ballia North East-cum-Bansdih South West | Cong |
| 147 | Jagan Prasad Rawat | Khairgarh | Cong |
| 148 | Jagapati Singh | Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Baberu East | Cong |
| 149 | Jagat Narain | Nawabganj North | Cong |
| 150 | Jagmohan Singh | Lansdowne West | Cong |
| 151 | Jai Pal Singh | Roorkee West-cum-Saharanpur North (R) | Cong |
| 152 | Jai Ram Varma | Akbarpur West | Cong |
| 153 | Jamna Prasad | Bahraich West, (R) | P S P |
| 154 | Jata Shanker | Purwa North cum-Hasanganj, R | Cong |
| 155 | Jayendra Singh Bist | Rawain-cum-Tehri North | United Front |
| 156 | Jawahar Lal | Kanpur City East | Cong |
| 157 | Jawahar Lal | Karchhana North-cum-Chail South | Cong |
| 158 | Jharkhande Rai | Ghosi West | C P I |
| 159 | Jugal Kishore | Mathura South | Cong |
| 160 | Jurwar Verma | Mahoba-cum-Kulpahar-cum-Charkhari (R) | Ind |
| 161 | Jwalaprasad Sinha | Gonda West | United Front |
| 162 | Kailash Prakash | Meerut Municipality | Cong |
| 163 | Kali Charan Tandon | Kannauj North | Cong |
| 164 | Kalika Singh | Lalganj South | Cong |
| 165 | Kalyan Chandra | Allahabad City Central | P S P. |
| 166 | Kalyan Rai | Hazur-cum-Milok North | Cong |
| 167 | Kamalapathi Tripathi | Chakia-cum-Chandauli South East | Cong |
| 168 | Kamal Ahmed | Mohamadi East | Cong. |
| 169 | Kamla Singh | Saidpur | P S P. |
| 170 | Kamta Prasad | Chandauli North | Cong |
| 171 | Kanhaiyalal Balmiki | Shahabad, East-cum-Hardoi North West (R) | Cong |
| 172 | Karan Singh | Nighasan-cum-Lakhimpur North | Cong |
| 173 | Karan Singh Yadav | Gunaur North | Cong. |
| 174 | Kashi Prasad | Kashipur | Cong |
| 175 | Kadar Nath | Moradabad South | Cong |
| 176 | Keshav Gupta | Kairana North | Cong |
| 177 | Keshbhan Rai | Bansgaon Central | Cong |
| 178 | Keshava Pandey | Gorakhpur North East | Cong |
| 179 | Keshava Ram | Sahasawan East | Cong |
| 180 | Kewal Singh | Sikandrabad East | Cong |
| 181 | Khiali Ram | Amroha East | Cong |
| 182. | Khubi Singh | Dhampur North East cum-Nagina East | Cong. |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 183 | Khushi Ram | Pithoragarh-cum-Champawat R.S C | Cong |
| 184 | Kinder Lal | Hardoi East (R) | Cong |
| 185 | Kishan Swarup Bhatnagar | Khurja | Cong |
| 186. | Kripa Shankar | Harraiya East-cum-Basti | Cong |
| 187 | Krishna Chandra Gupta | Sitapur South East | Cong |
| 188 | Krishna Chandra Sharma | Lalitpur South | Cong |
| 189. | Krishna Sharan Arya | Milak South-cum-Shahabad | Cong. |
| 190 | Kunwar Balbir Singh | Ghaziabad South | Cong. |
| 191 | Kunwar Krishna Verma | Sultanpur West | Cong. |
| 192 | Kunwar Rananjai Singh | Amethi Central | Ind |
| 193 | Lakshman Dutt | Nainital South | Cong |
| 194 | Lakshman Rao Kadam | Mau-cum-Moth South-cum-Jhansi West-cum-Lalitpur North | Cong. |
| 195 | Lakshmi Shankar Yadav | Shahganj East | Cong. |
| 196 | Lal Bahadur Singh | Kerakot-cum-Jaunpur South | Cong. |
| 197 | Lal Bahadur Singh | Banaras North | Cong |
| 198 | Latafat Husain | Hasanpur North | Cong. |
| 199 | Laxmi Raman Acharya | Mat-cum-Sadabad West | Cong. |
| 200 | Lekhraj Singh | Sambhal East (R) | Cong |
| 201 | Lila Dhar Asthana | Unnao South | Cong |
| 202 | Lutf Ali Khan | Hapur South | Cong |
| 203 | Madangopal | Faizabad East | Cong |
| 204 | Madan Mohan | Ranikhet North | P S P |
| 205 | Mahabir Prasad Srivastava | Mohanlalganj | Cong |
| 206 | Mahabir Prasad Shukla | Handia South | Cong |
| 207 | Mahabir Singh | Hatta North | Cong |
| 208. | Maharban Singh | Bidhuna West-cum-Bharthana North-cum-Etawah North | Cong |
| 209. | Mahadeva Prasad | Gorakhpur North East (R) | Cong |
| 210 | *Maharaj Singh* | *Shikohabad West-cum-Karhal West* | *Cong* |
| 211 | Mahmood Ali Khan | Sumar-cum-Tanda-cum-Bilaspur | Cong. |
| 212 | Mahmud Ali Khan | Saharanpur North West-cum-Nakur North | Cong |
| 213 | Malkhan Singh | Koil Central | P.S P |
| 214 | Mandhata | Rasra East-cum-Ballia South West | Cong. |
| 215 | Mahi Lal | BilariR | Cong |
| 216 | Mangla Prasad | Meja-cum-Karchhana South | Cong. |
| 217 | Manni Lal | Mahoba-cum-Kalpahar-cum Charkhari | Cong |
| 218 | Manzoorul Nabi | Saharanpur City | Cong |
| 219 | Maqsood Alam Khan | Pilibhit West | Cong |
| 220 | Mathura Prasad | Bansi North | Cong |
| 221 | Mathura Prasad Tripathi | Farrukhabad West-cum-Chibramau | Cong |
| 222 | Mizaji Lal | Kaihal East-cum-Bhogaon (R) | Cong |
| 223 | Mohan Lal | Safipur-cum-Unnao North (R) | Cong |
| 224 | Mohanlal Gautam | Khair-cum-Koil North West | Cong |
| 225 | Mohan Singh | Bulandshahr North East | Ind |
| 227 | Mohan Singh | Aliganj South | Cong |
| 228 | Mohd Taqi Hadi | Amroha West | Cong |
| 229 | Mohammad Nabi | Budhana East-cum-Jansath South | Cong |
| 230 | Mohammad Adil Abbasi | Domariaganj South | Cong |
| 231 | Mohammad Faruq Chisti | Deoria North East | Cong. |
| 232 | Mohammad Nasir | Tanda | Cong |
| 233 | Mohammad Rauf Jafri | Machhlishahr South | Cong |
| 234 | Mohammad Shahid Fakhari | Utraula Central | Cong. |
| 235 | Mohammad Suleman Adhami | Domariaganj North East | Cong |
| 236. | Manñu Lal | Biswan-cum-Sidauli East (R) | Cong |
| 237 | Munindra Pal Singh | Puranpur-cum-Bisal East | P S P |
| 238 | Murli Dhar | Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur (R) | Cong |
| 239. | Mushtaq Ali Khan | Sahasawan West | Cong |
| 240 | Muzaffar Hussain | Chail North | Cong |
| 241 | Nageswar Dwivedi | Machhlishahr North | Cong |
| 242 | Nand Kumar Deo Vashist | Hathras | Cong |
| 243 | Narain Das | Faizabad East (R) | Cong. |
| 244 | Narain Din | Purwayan-cum-Shahjahanpur East (R) | Cong. |

| S. No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 245. | Narayan Dutt Tiwari | Nainital North | P.S P. |
| 246 | Nardeo Shastri | Western Doon South-Cum-Eastern Doon | Cong. |
| 247 | Narendra Singh Bist | Pithoragarh-cum-Champawat | Cong |
| 248 | Norotam Singh | Dataganj South-cum-Budaun South East | Cong. |
| 249. | Nathoo Singh | Aonla East-cum-Faridpur | Cong |
| 250 | Nauranglal | Nawabganj | Cong |
| 251. | Nawal Kishore | Aonla West | Cong |
| 252 | Nazim Ali | Musafirkhana North-cum-Sultanpur North | Cong |
| 253 | Nek Ram Sharma | Sikandra Rao South | Cong. |
| 254 | Netra Pal Singh | Sikandra Rao North-cum-Koil South East | Cong |
| 255 | Niranjan Singh | Pilibhit East-cum-Bilaspur West | Cong |
| 256 | Omkar Singh | Dataganj North | United Front |
| 257 | Padam Nath Singh | Mohammadabad Gohua South | Cong |
| 258 | Pahalwan Singh | Banda | Cong |
| 259 | Paramanand Sinha | Soaron South | Cong |
| 260. | Parameshwari Dayal | Kerakat-cum-Jaunpur South (R) | Cong |
| 261 | Paripurna Nand | Mahrajganj North | Cong |
| 262 | Pati Ram | Chibramau East-cum-Farrukhabad East (R) | Cong |
| 263 | Phool Singh | Deoband | Cong |
| 264 | Prabhakar | Haraiya North West | Cong |
| 265 | Prabhu Dayal | Basti West | Cong |
| 266 | Pratipal Singh | Shahajanpur West-cum-Jalabad East | Cong |
| 267 | Prem Kishan Khanna | Pawayam-cum-Shahjahanpur | Cong |
| 268 | Pudhan Ram | Bansi North (R) | Cong |
| 269 | Pulin Behari Bannerji | Lucknow City West | Cong |
| 270 | Puttu Lal | Etmadpur-cum-Agra East (R) | Cong |
| 271 | Radha Krishna Agarwal | Bilgram East | Cong |
| 272 | Radha Mohan | Ballia East | Cong |
| 273 | Raghavendra Pratap Singh | Utrflula South West | Cong |
| 274 | Raghubir Singh | Baghpat South | Cong |
| 275 | Raghunath Prasad | Meja-cum-Karchhana South (R) | Cong |
| 276 | Raghuraj Singh | Tarabganj West | Cong |
| 277 | Raja Ram | Atrauli South-cum-Koil East | Cong |
| 278 | Raja Ram Misra | Faizabad West | Cong |
| 279 | Raja Ram | Pratapgarh West cum-Kunda North | Cong |
| 280 | Raja Ram Sharma | Khalilabad North | Cong |
| 281 | Raj Bansi | Padrauna South West-cum-Deoria South East | P S P |
| 282 | Rajendra Datta | Muzaffarnagar West | Cong. |
| 283 | Rajeshwar Singh | Badayun South West | P S P |
| 284 | Raj Kishore Rao | Bahraich East (R) | Cong |
| 285 | Raj Kumar Sharma | Chunar North | Cong |
| 286 | Raj Narain | Banaras South | P S P |
| 287 | Raj Narain Singh | Chunar South | Cong |
| 288 | Ram Adhar | Pratapgarh North-West-cum Patti North West | Cong. |
| 289 | Ram Adhin Yadav | Purwa Central | Cong |
| 290 | Ram Anant Pandey | Ballia Central | Cong |
| 291 | Rama Nath Khera | Mahrauni | Cong |
| 292. | Ram Avadh Singh | Pharenda North | Cong. |
| 293. | Ram Bachan Yadav | Phulpur South | Cong |
| 294 | Ram Bali Misra | Sultanpur East-cum-Amethi East | Cong |
| 295 | Ram Bhajan | Mohamdi West | Cong. |
| 296 | Ram Chandra | Sikandrabad West | Cong |
| 297. | Ram Charan Lal | Bareilly West | Cong |
| 298. | Ram Das | Budhana East-cum-Jansath South (R) | Cong. |
| 299. | Ram Dass | Akbarpur West (R) | Cong |
| 300. | Ram Dularey Misra | Akbarpur South | Cong. |

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | Ramesh Chandra | Mariahu South | Cong. |
| 302 | Ramesh Verma | Kiraori | Cong. |
| 303 | Rameshwar Lal | Deoria South | P.S.P. |
| 304. | Rameshwar Prasad | Maharajganj West (R) | Cong. |
| 305 | Ram Ghulam Singh | Jalabad West | Cong. |
| 306 | Ram Harakha Yadav | Bikapur West | Cong. |
| 307 | Ram Het Singh | Chhata | Cong |
| 308 | Ramjilal Sahayak | Mawana, (R) | Cong |
| 309 | Ramji Sahai | Deoria South West-cum-Hata South West | Cong |
| 310 | Ram Kinkar | Pratapgarh North West-cum Patti North West (R) | Cong. |
| 311 | Ram Krishna Jaiswai | Mirzapur South (R) | Cong |
| 312. | Ram Kumar Shastri | Bansi South | Cong. |
| 313 | Ram Lakhan | Chakia-cum-Chandauli South East (R) | Cong. |
| 314 | Ram Lakhan Misra | Domariaganj North West | Cong. |
| 315 | Ram Lal | Basti West (R) | Cong. |
| 316 | Ram Murti | Baheri North | Cong. |
| 317 | Ram Narain Tripathi | Akbarpur East | P.S.P. |
| 318 | Ram Naresh Shukla | Kunda South | Cong. |
| 319 | Ram Prasad | Raebareli-cum-Dalmau North, (R) | Cong. |
| 320 | Ram Prasad Deshmukh | Khair-cum-North West (R) | Cong. |
| 321 | Ram Prasad Nautiyal | Lansdowne East | Cong |
| 322 | Ram Prasad Singh | Mahrajganj South | Cong |
| 323 | Ram Raj Shukla | Patti East | Cong. |
| 324 | Ram Rattan Prasad | Rasra East-cum-Ballia South West | Cong. |
| 325 | Ram Sahai Sharma | Garotha-cum-Moth-North | Cong. |
| 326 | Ram Sanehi Bharatiya | Baberu West | Cong. |
| 327 | Ram Sarup Gupta | Bhognipur West-cum-Derapur South | Cong. |
| 328 | Ram Sarup | Kunda South, (R) | Cong. |
| 329 | Ram Shankar | Raebareli-cum-Dalmau North | Cong. |
| 330 | Ram Shanker Ravivasi | Lucknow Central (R) | Cong. |
| 331 | Ram Subhaga | Padrauna West | P S P. |
| 332. | Ram Sunder | Ghosi East | P S P. |
| 333 | Ram Sunder | Khlilabad South (R) | Cong |
| 334 | Ram Sumer | Tanda (R) | Cong |
| 335 | Ram Swarup | Dudhi-cum-Robertganj (R) | Cong |
| 336 | Ram Swarup Misra | Maharajganj West | Cong. |
| 337 | Rattan Lal | Najibabad North-cum-Nagina North | Cong |
| 338 | Sachchidanand Nath Tripathi | Salimpur East | Cong |
| 339. | Sahadeo Singh | Jalesar-Etah North | Cong. |
| 340 | Salig Ram Jaiswal | Sirathu Maujhanpur | P S P. |
| 341 | Sampurnanand | Banaras City South | Cong. |
| 342 | Sangram Singh | Soraon North-cum-Phulpur West | Cong |
| 343 | Satya Narain | Auraiya-cum-Bharthana South | Cong |
| 344 | Satya Singh | Deoprayag | United Front. |
| 345 | Sewa Ram | Purwa North-cum-Hasanganj | Cong. |
| 346 | Shaikh Mohammad Abdul Samad | Banaras City North | Cong |
| 347. | Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi | Bah | Cong |
| 348 | Shankar | Kashipur, (R) | Cong. |
| 349 | Shanti Prapann Sharma | Chakrata-cum-Western Doon North | Cong. |
| 350 | Sheo Bux Singh | Karhal East-Cum-Bhogaon, (R) | Cong. |
| 351 | Sheodan Singh | Iglas | Cong |
| 352. | Sheo Kumar Mishra | Tilhar North | Cong. |
| 353 | Sheomangal Singh | Bansdih West | Cong. |
| 354 | Sheo Mangal Singh Kapoor | Domariaganj West | Cong. |
| 355 | Sheo Narain | Narraiya East-cum-Basti West, (R) | Cong |
| 356. | Sheo Prasad | Hata Central, (R) | Cong |
| 357 | Sheo Raj Singh | Bisauli-cum-Gunnam East | Cong. |
| 358. | Sheo Saran Lal Srivastava | Bahraich East | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 359. | Shiam Lal | Utraula North, (R) | Cong. |
| 360. | Shivaraj Bali Singh | Khajuha East-cum-Fatehpur South west | Cong. |
| 361. | Shivnath Katju | Phulpur Central | Cong. |
| 362. | Shivpujan Rai | Mohammadabad North East | P.S.P. |
| 363 | Shiv Ram | Sadar Azamgarh North | Cong. |
| 364 | Shiv Ram Pandey | Derapur North | Cong |
| 365. | Shiv Sarup Singh | Thakurdwara | Cong |
| 366 | Shri Chand | Budhana West | Cong |
| 367 | Shri Nivas | Badaun North | Ind |
| 368 | Shri Niwas | Atrauli North | Cong |
| 369. | Shrinath Ram | Mohammadabad North-cum-Ghosi South | Cong |
| 370. | Shugan Chand | Roorkee West-cum-Saharanpur North | Cong |
| 371. | Shyama Charan | Naraini | Cong |
| 372 | Shayam Manohar | Malihabad-cum-Barabanki North West | Cong |
| 373 | Sia Ram | Kasaiganj Central | Cong |
| 374 | Sia Ram Gangawar | Farrukhabad Central-cum-Karimganj East | Cong |
| 375 | Sita Ram | Harraiya South West | Cong |
| 376 | Sita Ram | Deoria South West-cum-Hata South West, (R) | Cong |
| 377 | Shivabachan Rai | Salimpur North | Cong |
| 378 | S K Sharma | Bijnor South-cum-Dhampur South West | Cong |
| 379 | Smt. Asalata Vyas | Phulpur South (R) | Cong |
| 380. | Smt Brij Rani Debi | Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur | Cong |
| 381 | Smt Chandrawati | Bijnor Central | Cong |
| 382. | Smt Jasoda Devi | Bansgaon South West (R) | Cong |
| 383 | Smt. Laxmi Devi | Sandila-cum-Bilgram South-East | Cong |
| 384 | Smt Prakashwati Sud | Hapur North | Cong |
| 385 | Smt Safia Abdul Wajid | Bareilly East | Cong |
| 386 | Smt Savitri Devi | Musafirkhana Central | Cong |
| 387. | Smt Sajjan Devi Mahnot | Gonda East | Cong |
| 388 | Smt Said Jahan B Mukhfi | Kasganj East-cum-Aliganj North | Cong |
| 389. | Smt Vidyawati Rathore | Etah East-cum-Aliganj West-cum-Kasganj South | Cong |
| 390 | Sri Nath | Mathura North | Cong |
| 391 | Sripat Sahai | Ratha | Cong |
| 392 | Sukhdeo Prasad | Maharajganj South | Cong |
| 393 | Sukhi Ram Bhartiya | Sirathu-cum- Manjhanpur (R) | Cong |
| 394 | Sultan Alam Khan | Karimganj West | Cong |
| 395 | Sunder Lal | Aonla East-cum-Faridpur (R) | Cong |
| 396. | Surendra Dutt | Hamirpur-cum-Maudaha North | Cong |
| 397 | Suresh Prakash Singh | Biswan-cum-Sidauli East | Cong |
| 398 | Surju Ram | Sadar Azamgarh North, (R) | Cong |
| 399 | Surya Bali Pandey | Hata Central | Cong |
| 400 | Surya Prasad Awasthi | Kanpur City North | Cong |
| 401 | Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan | Nanpara South | Ind |
| 402 | Teja Singh | Ghaziabad North West | Cong |
| 403 | Tej Bahadur | Lalganj North | C P.I |
| 404 | Tej Pratap Singh | Maudaha South | Ind |
| 405 | Tika Ram | Sandila-cum-Bilgram South East, (R) | Cong |
| 406 | Tirmal Singh | Kasganj North | Cong. |
| 407 | Tripal Singh | Sikandra Rao North | Cong |
| 408 | Triloki Nath Kaul | Bahraich West | Cong. |
| 409 | Tula Ram | Auraiya-cum--Bharthana South, (R) | Cong |
| 410 | Tula Ram Rawat | Malihabad-cum-Barabanki North North West, (R) | Cong<br>Cong. |
| 411 | Udai Bhan Singh | Dalmau East | Cong. |
| 412 | Ulfat Singh Chauhan | Etmadpur-cum-Afra East | Cong |
| 413. | Uma Shankar | Sagri West | P.S.P. |

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 414 | Uma Shankar Misra | Nawabganj South-cum-Haidergarh-cum Ramsanchighat | Cong. |
| 415 | Uma Shankar Tewari | Chandauli South West-cum-Ramnagar | Cong. |
| 416 | Ummed Singh | Utraula North East | United Front. |
| 417 | Vashishtha Narain Sharma | Ghazipur South East | Cong. |
| 418 | Vichitra Narain | Ghaziabad North East | Cong. |
| 419 | Vijai Shankar Prasad | Mohammedabad South | Cong. |
| 420 | Virendranath | Bilgram West | Cong |
| 421 | Virendrapati | Mainpuri South | Cong. |
| 422 | Virendra Shah | Kalpi-cum-Jalaun North | United Front. |
| 423 | Virendra Varma | Kairana South | Cong |
| 424. | Virendra Vikram Singh | Nanpara East | United Front. |
| 425 | Vir Sen | Hapur South, (R) | Cong |
| 426 | Vishan Dayal Verma | Jasrana | P S P. |
| 427 | Vishnu Saran Dublish | Mawana | Cong. |
| 428 | Vish Ram Rai | Sagri East | P S P |
| 429 | Vishwanath Singh Gautam | Ghazipur West | Cong |
| 430 | Wasi Naqvi | Maharajganj East-cum-Salon North | Cong |
| 431. | Yamuna Singh | Ghazipur Central -Cum-Mohammadabad North West | Cong |

## UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Chairman* Chandra Bhal

| S No | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abdul Majid | Local Authorities |
| 2 | Abdul Shakoor Najmi | Local Authorities |
| 3 | Ambika Prasad Bajpai | Nominated |
| 4 | Badri Prasad Kacker | Legislative Assembly |
| 5 | Balak Ram Vaish | Legislative Assembly |
| 6 | Balbhadra Prasad Vajpai | Teachers |
| 7 | Banshi Dhar Shukla | Local Authorities |
| 8 | Bashir Ahmed | Legislative Assembly |
| 9 | Beni Prasad Tandon | Graduates |
| 10 | Bir Bhan Bhatia | Nominated |
| 11 | Brijendra Swarup | Graduates |
| 12 | Brij Lal Verman | Local Authorities |
| 13 | Chandra Bhal | Legislative Assembly |
| 14 | Deep Chandra | Local Authorities |
| 15 | Govind Sahai | Graduates |
| 16 | Guru Narain | Legislative Assembly |
| 17 | Har Govind Misra | Nominated |
| 18 | Hayatullah Ansari | Nominated |
| 19 | Hridaya Narain Singh | Teachers |
| 20 | Indra Singh Nayal | Local Authorities |
| 21 | Ishwari Prasad | Graduates |
| 22 | Jagannath Acharya | Local Authorities |
| 23 | Jagdish Chandra Verma | Local Authorities |
| 24 | Jamilur Rahman Kidwai | Local Authorities |
| 25 | Jyoti Prasad Gupta | Local Authorities |
| 26 | Kanhaiya Lal Gupta | Teachers |
| 27 | Kedar Nath Khetan | Legislative Assembly |
| 28 | Khushal Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 29. | Krishna Chandra Joshi | Legislative Assembly |

| S No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 30. | Lal Suresh Singh | Local Authorities |
| 31. | Lalta Prasad Sonakar | Legislative Assembly |
| 32. | Lallu Ram Dwivedi | Local Authorities |
| 33 | Mahabir Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 34 | Mahadevi Verma | Nominated |
| 35. | Maharajkumar Vijaya of Vizianagram | Nominated |
| 36. | Mahmood Aslam Khan | Local Authorities |
| 37. | M J Mukerjea | Legislative Assembly |
| 38 | Mohammed Naseer | Nominated |
| 39 | Narottam Das Tandon | Local Authorities |
| 40 | Nirmal Chandra Chaturvedi | Graduates |
| 41 | Nizamuddin | Local Authorities |
| 42 | Panna Lal Gupta | Local Authorities |
| 43 | Parmatama Nand Singh | Local Authorities |
| 44 | Piare Lal Srivastava | Teachers |
| 45 | Prabha Narain Singh | Local Authorities |
| 46 | Pratap Chandra Azad | Legislative Assembly |
| 47 | Prasidh Narain Anand | Local Authorities |
| 48 | Prem Chand Sharma | Local Authorities |
| 49 | Puran Chand Vidyalankar | Legislative Assembly |
| 50 | Ram Kishore Rastogi | Local Authorities |
| 51 | Ram Lagan Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 52 | Ram Lakhan | Local Authorities |
| 53 | Ram Nandan Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 54. | Ram Narain Pande | Legislative Assembly |
| 55 | Ruknuddin Khan | Legislative Assembly |
| 56 | Sabhapati Upadhyaya | Nominated |
| 57 | Santokh Singh | Nominated |
| 58 | Satya Premi Alias Hari Prasad | Legislative Assembly |
| 59. | Shanti Devi Agarwal | Legislative Assembly |
| 60 | Shanti Devi | Legislative Assembly |
| 61 | Shanti Swarup Agarwala | Teachers |
| 62. | Shiv Amber Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 63 | Shiva Kumar Lal Shrivastava | Teachers |
| 64 | Shiva Prasad Sinha | Graduates |
| 65 | Shiv Sumran Lal Johri | Local Authorities |
| 66 | Shyam Sunder Lal | Legislative Assembly |
| 67 | Tara Agarwal | Nominated |
| 68 | Telu Ram | Local Authorities |
| 69 | Uma Nath Bali | Nominated |
| 70 | Vishwa Nath | Legislative Assembly |
| 71 | Kashi Nath Pande | Nominated |
| | Vacant | Legislative Assembly |

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit(—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) | 55 56 | 55 50 | + 0 06 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) | 64 83 | 64 83 | — |
| 1953-54 (Revised) | 73 54 | 73 54 | — |
| 1954-55 (Budget) | 77 16 | 81 07 | — 3 91 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) | 84 56 | 90.06 | — 5 50 |

*Education*

During the five years ending 1952-53, there was an increase in the number of primary schools from 21,797 to 31,962, of secondary schools

from 2,497 to 4,459 and of technical and professional schools from 162 to 1,439. During the same period, arts and science colleges increased from 16 to 56, and technical and professional colleges from 21 to 25.

The Government decided to convert the rural primary and junior high schools into community extension service centres. For this purpose, it was proposed to introduce agriculture as a compulsory subject in the schools and to attach an agricultural farm to each institution.

In order to give financial assistance to impecunious students wishing to go in for technical studies, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was set aside by the Government for loans at a nominal interest of one per cent.

With a view to encouraging Hindi scholars and authors, the Government has decided to award several prizes for outstanding works. The Government has taken steps to reform the Devanagari script in accordance with the recommendations of the Devanagari Conference. Printers and publishers have also been requested to adopt the modified script.

Special non-recurring grants, totalling Rs. 32·86 lakh have been sanctioned for district boards to enable them to pay the salaries of rural school teachers which had been in arrears.

*Agriculture*

After the abolition of the *zamindari* system the Court of Wards was wound up on March 31, 1954. The total number of intermediaries affected by the abolition of the *zamindari* system was about 30 17 lakhs and the compensation payable to them was estimated at Rs. 75 crore. Of this amount Rs. 10 crore were to be paid in cash and the rest in negotiable bonds. The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act was enforced in the State on March 8, 1954.

During the first two years of the Plan, 18,467 wells were constructed or repaired in the State. Out of the 1,275 tubewells, which are to be constructed under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, 450 were drilled and 335 completed in the first 3 years. The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed 61 thousand acres of land in 1953-54, thus bringing the total reclaimed area in the three first years of the Plan to 1 71 lakh acres. During 1951-54, the State Tractor Organisation reclaimed 1·92 lakh acres of land against the 3-year target of 2 59 lakh acres.

The work of urban composting is being carried out in 256 municipal areas. The municipalities of Kanpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Hapur supply 460 tons of blood-meal to the Agriculture Department annually.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried on 35 thousand acres, and the yield registered an average increase of 7 4 md per acre. It was proposed to bring one lakh acres under the new method in 1954-55.

In order to arrest the advance of the Rajasthan desert, it is proposed to spend Rs. 10 lakh on the afforestation of the border areas. A notable achievement in the field of afforestation, during the last 3 years, was the creation of huge mulberry and semal plantations in the *tarai* areas of Bharaich district. Under the supply schemes of the Grow More Food Campaign, 7 30 lakh maunds of seeds, 105 lakh maunds of manures and over 1 lakh implements and spare parts were distributed to the cultivators

*Industry*

During the two years of its career, the State-owned Precision Instruments Factory manufactured 86 microscopes (28 students' type and 58

research type) and 9,100 water meters ; the annual target for 1955-56 is 500 microscopes and 12,000 water meters.

The Directorate of Cottage Industries has decided to launch a number of schemes to train educated young men in arts and crafts. For instance, a tailoring centre has been established at Lucknow. Other training schemes are being implemented at the Occupational Institute, Lucknow, and at the Government Textile Institute at Kanpur.

Under the Handloom Development Scheme, 50 sale depots and dye houses have been established, and steps are being taken to open more production centres, dye houses, and sale depots, in addition to a finishing factory

In accordance with the recommendations of the Small-scale and Village Industries Board, a training-cum-production centre has been set up at Moradabad to give technical advice to the razor and scissors industries.

With the assistance of the Central Government a designs Section has been opened at the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow. It will create new designs for the textile, brass-ware and pottery-making industries.

*Public Health*

Besides 150 special hospitals, 437 general hospitals and dispensaries are run by the State Local bodies maintain 351 hospitals and dispensaries, while there are 50 aided, 85 subsidised and 30 non-aided private hospitals and dispensaries In 1953, 3 29 lakh indoor patients and 1 32 crore outdoor patients were treated in these hospitals and dispensaries. A comprehensive three-year scheme for the development of maternity and child welfare services has been launched in the State with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF. The Scheme envisages the establishment of two hospitals for children at Lucknow and Agra, the provision of increased training facilities for health visitors, midwives and *dais* and, the opening of about 200 rural maternity centres.

It is proposed to set up a 90-bed sanatorium at the new hospital at Firozabad in Agra district. A State hospital has been established at Khurja. It is proposed to establish a T.B. hospital at Etawah, 2 women's hospitals at Jhansi and Rura (Kanpur district), 10 Allopathic dispensaries and 10 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries.

*Scheduled Castes*

The budget provision for the uplift of the Scheduled and Backward Classes was increased from Rs 54 55 lakh in 1953-54 to Rs. 70 lakh in 1954-55.

The Harijans are entitled to free education From the primary to the university stages places are reserved for them in all institutions A sum of Rs 1·81 lakh was set aside in 1954-55 for scholarships and fee concessions for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The number of scholarships awarded in 1953-54 was 6,149 including 156 for the trainees at the technical and vocational institutions A sum of nearly Rs 39 thousand was spent on the provision of assistance for the purchase of books and the payment of examination fees The Govern-

ment proposes to open two more technical training-cum-production centres for Harijans at a cost of Rs. 1·51 lakh. The classes started by the Government to train Scheduled Caste students for the Secretariat and other examinations were thrown open to students of the other Backward Classes also.

The general reservation of posts in Government services for members of the Scheduled Castes has been raised from 10 to 18 per cent.

*Panchayats*

There are 36,000 *gaon panchayats*, 48,000 *gaon samaj* and 8,100 *panchayati adalats* in the States. During 1953-54, the *panchayats* constructed 5,900 miles of roads, 848 Gandhi *chabutras*, 3,430 wells and over 10,000 irrigation channels. In addition, they repaired 11,600 miles of old roads, dug 105 miles of drains, opened 1,052 libraries, 1,238 schools and 9,925 *akharas*, installed 775 community radio sets and 16,000 street lamps, planted 16 43 lakh trees and purchased 5,678 medicine chests. Up to March 1954, the *panchayati adalats* had disposed of over 14 lakh cases.

*Co-operation*

The total number of primary co-operative societies is 35,821 with 14,20,975 members, share capital amounting to Rs. 213·74 lakh and deposits totalling Rs. 767 03 lakh. In 1946-47, there were only 13,039 primary societies. Similarly, the number of development unions increased from 257 in 1946-47 to 1,728 in 1953-54.

The credit and banking structure of the co-operatives has been considerably reorientated in recent years. They cover a fourth of the total number of villages in the State, and meet 75 per cent of the credit needs of the rural people.

There has also been a change in the pattern of co-operatives. From merely credit work they are increasingly devoting themselves to multipurpose activities. There are now multipurpose co-operatives which promote agricultural production by supplying improved seed, manures, implements and consumers' goods, while there are other co-operatives for specialised activities, such as the manufacture of brick-kilns, for milk supply, and for the contruction of houses, etc.

*Local Self-government*

There are 50 district boards, 120 municipalities, 265 town area committees and 27 notified area committees in the State. The general elections to municipal boards and town and notified area committees were held in 1953-54. During the year, several new water projects were undertaken by the Engineering Department of the Local Self-government Department. The construction of 17 new water works was in hand, and two existing water works at Rampur and Ramnagar were being renovated.

During the financial year 1954-55, grants totalling Rs 65 lakh were sanctioned by the Government for district boards as compensation for the loss of income from local rates and cesses following the abolition of the *zamindari* system. A special non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 lakh was given to the boards in of the hill districts.

## WEST BENGAL

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor:* | H.C Mookerjee |
| ***Ministers*** | |
| 1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Commerce and Industries and Development | Bidhan Chandra Roy |
| 2. Cottage and Small-scale Industries | Jadabendra Nath Panja |
| 3. Forests and Fisheries | Hem Chandra Naskar |
| 4 Irrigation and Waterways | Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee |
| 5. Excise | Shyama Prasad Burman |
| 6 Works and Buildings | Khagendranath Das Gupta |
| 7. Tribal Welfare | Radhagobinda Roy |
| 8 Local Self-government | Iswar Das Jalan |
| 9 Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation | Smt Renuka Ray |
| 10 Food, Relief and Supplies | Prafulla Chandra Sen |
| 11 Education | Pannala Bose |
| 12 Agriculture and Co-operative Credit | Rafiuddin Ahmed |
| 13 Labour | Kalipada Mukerjee |
| 14 Judicial, Legislative, Land and Land Revenue | Satyendra Kumar Basu |
| ***Ministers of State*** | |
| 1. Medical and Public Health | Amulyadhan Mukhopadhyaya |
| 2 Jails | Jiban Ratan Dhar |
| ***Deputy Ministers*** | |
| 1 Transport | S C Roy Singha |
| 2 Defence Branch of the Home Department | S C Ghosh Maulik |
| 3 Publicity and Public Relations | Gopika Bilas Sen Gupta |
| 4 Townships and Relief | Tarun Kanti Ghosh |
| 5 Commerce and Industry | Sourindra Mohan Misra |
| 6 Tribal Welfare and Excise | Tenzing Wangdi |
| 7 Rehabilitation | Bijesh Chandra Sen |
| 8 Food | Samarjit Bandopadhyaya |
| 9 Supplies | Rajanikanta Pramanik |
| 10 Agriculture | Abdus Shakur |
| 11 Parliamentary Affairs | Debendra Chandra Dey |
| 12 Co-operation | Chittaranjan Roy |
| 13 Women's Education | Smt Purabi Mukherjee |
| 14 Labour | Shiva Kumar Rai |

## WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* Saila Kumar Mukherjee

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abdul Hameed, Hajee Sk | Hariharpara | Cong. |
| 2 | Abdullah, S M | Garden Reach | Cong. |
| 3 | Abdus Shokur | Baruipore | Cong. |
| 4 | Abul Hashem | Magrahat | Cong. |
| 5 | Atawal Ghani, Abul Barkat | Kaliachack North | Cong |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Bagulı, Harıpada | Sagor | P S.P |
| 7 | Bandopadhaya, Khagendra Nath | Khayrasole | Cong |
| 8 | Bandvopadhvay, Smarajıt | Chapra | Cong |
| 9 | Bandvopadhyay, Tarapada | Ketugram | N D P |
| 10 | Banerjee, Biren | Howrah North | C P I |
| 11 | Banerjee, Profulla | Basirhat | Cong |
| 12. | Banerjee, Srikumar | Rampurhat | F B (M) |
| 13 | Banerjee, Subodh | Jovnagar | Ind |
| 14. | Barman, Syama Prasad | Raiganj | Cong |
| 15 | Basu, Ajit Kumar | Singur | C P.I. |
| 16 | Basu, Amarendra Nath | Jorasanko | C P I |
| 17 | Basu, Hemanta Kumar | Shampukur | F B (M) |
| 18. | Basu, Jatındra Nath | Raipur | Cong |
| 19 | Basu, Jyoti | Baranagar | C P I |
| 20 | Basu, Satındra Nath | Gangarampur | Cong |
| 21 | Basu, Satvendra Kumar | Alipore | Cong |
| 22 | Bera, Sasabındu | Shvampur | F B (M) |
| 23 | Beri, Davaram | Bhatpara | Cong |
| 24 | Bhagat, Mangaldas | Central Duars | Cong |
| 25 | Bhandari, Sudhir Chandra | Maheshtola | C P I |
| 26 | Bhattacharjee, Shyamapada | Sagardighi | Cong |
| 27 | Bhattacharjva, Mrigendra | Daspur | Cong |
| 28 | Bhattacharya, Kanailal | Sankrail | F B (M) |
| 29 | Bhattacharyya, Syama | Panskura, South | Cong |
| 30 | Bhowmick, Kanai Lal | Moyna | C P I |
| 31 | Biswas, Raghunandan | Tehatta | Cong |
| 32 | Bose, Atindra Nath | Asansol | P S P |
| 33 | Bose, Pannalal | Alipur Duars | Cong |
| 34 | Brahmamandal, Debendra | Sealdah | Cong |
| 35 | Chakrabartv, Ambica | Tollygunge South | C.P I |
| 36 | Chakravarty, Bhabatarah | Sonamukhi | Cong |
| 37 | Chatterjee, Bijoylal | Krishnagar | Cong |
| 38 | Chatterjee, Haripada | Karimpur | P S P |
| 39 | Chatterjee Rakhahari | Bankura | N D P |
| 40. | Chatterjee, Satvendra Prasanna | Mekliganj | Cong |
| 41 | Chatterjee, Dhirendra Nath | Gangajalghati | Cong |
| 42 | Chattopadhya, Brindabon | Balagarh | Cong |
| 43 | Chattopadhyay, Sarojranjan | Balughat | Cong |
| 44 | Chattopadhyava, Ratanmoni | Bally | Cong |
| 45 | Chaudhury, Jnanendra Kumar | Dantan | N D P |
| 46 | Chaudhury, Subodh | Katwa | C P I |
| 47 | Chowdhury, Benoy Krishna | Burdwan | C P I |
| 48 | Dal, Amulya Charan | Ghatal | C P I |
| 49 | Dalui, Nagendra | Keshpur | C P I |
| 50 | Das, Banamali | Itahar | Cong |
| 51 | Das, Bhusan Chandra | Mathurapur | P S P |
| 52 | Das, Jogendra Narayan | Murarai | P S P |
| 53 | Das, Kanailal | Ausgram | Cong |
| 54 | Das, Kanai Lal | Dum Dum | Cong |
| 55 | Das, Natendra Nath | Contai South | P S P |
| 56 | Das, Radhanath | Chinsurah | Cong |
| 57 | Das, Raipada | Malda | Ind |
| 58 | Das, Sudhir Chandra | Contai North | P S P |
| 59 | Das Adhikary, Gopal Chandra | Sabang | Cong |
| 60 | Das Gupta, Khagendra Nath | Jalpaiguri | Cong |
| 61 | Dass, Alamohan | Amta North | N D P |
| 62 | Dey, Debendra Chandra | Entally | Cong |
| 63. | Dey, Tarapada | Domjur | C.P I |
| 64 | Dhar, Jiban Ratan | Bongaon | Cong |
| 65 | Digar, Kiran Chandra | Vishnupur | Cong |
| 66 | Dutt, Beni Chandra | Howrah South | Cong |
| 67 | Dutt, Probodh | Chhatna | N D P |
| 68 | Dutta Gupta Mira | Bhowanipur | Cong |
| 69 | Fazlur Rahman, S M | Kaliganj | Cong |
| 70. | Gahatraj, Dalbahadur Singh | Darjeeling | Cong |
| 71. | Garga, Kumar Deba Prasad | Mahisadal | Ind. |

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 72 | Gayen, Brindaban | Mathurapur | Cong |
| 73 | Ghosal, Hemanta Kumar | Haroa-Sandeskhali | C.P.I. |
| 74. | Ghose, Bibhuti Bhushon | Uluberia | F.B (M) |
| 75 | Ghose, Jyotish Chandra | Chinsurah | F.B (M) |
| 76. | Ghose, Kshitish Chandra | Beldanga | Cong |
| 77. | Ghosh, Amulya Ratan | Khatra | N D P |
| 78. | Ghosh, Bejoy Kumar | Berhampur | Cong |
| 79 | Ghosh, Ganesh | Belgachia | C P.I |
| 80 | Ghosh, Jatish | Ghatal | C P I |
| 81 | Ghosh, Narendra Nath | Goghat | F B (M) |
| 82 | Ghosh Tarun Kanti | Habra | Cong |
| 83. | Ghosh Maulik, Satyendra Chandra | Burwan-Khargram | Cong |
| 84 | Giasuddin, Md | Garakka | Cong |
| 85 | Golam Hamidur Rahman | Raiganj | Cong |
| 86 | Goswamy, Bijoy Gopal | Salbani | Cong. |
| 87 | Gupta, Jogesh Chandra | Beniapukur-Ballygunge | Cong |
| 88 | Gurung, Narbahadur | Kalimpong | Cong |
| 89 | Haldar, Kuber Chand | Sagardighi | Cong |
| 90 | Haldar, Nalini Kanta | Kulpi | P S P |
| 91 | Hansda, Jagatpati | Gopiballavpur | P S P |
| 92 | Hansdah, Bhusan | Bolpur | Cong |
| 93 | Hasda, Lakshan Chandra | Balurghat | Cong |
| 94 | Hasda, Loso | Dhamakhali | Cong |
| 95 | Hazra, Amrita Lal | Jagatballavpur | Cong |
| 96 | Hazra, Monoranjan | Uttarpara | C P I |
| 97 | Hazra, Parbati | Tarakeshwar | Cong |
| 98 | Hembram, Kamala Kanta | Chhatna | Cong |
| 99 | Jalan, Iswar Das | Barabazar | Cong |
| 100 | Jana, Kumar Chandra | Suthata | Cong |
| 101 | Jana, Prabir Chandra | Nandigram South | Cong |
| 102 | Jha, Pashu Pati | Manikchak | Cong |
| 103 | Joarder, Jyotish | Tollygunge | F B (M) |
| 104 | Kamar, Prankrishna | Kulpi | Cong |
| 105 | Kar, Bankim Chandra | Howrah | Cong |
| 106 | Kar Dhananjoy | Gopiballavpur | P S P |
| 107 | Kar Sasadhar | Western Duars | Cong |
| 108 | Karan, Koustuv Kanti | Kherjri | Cong |
| 109 | Kazim Ali Meerza, | Lalgola | Cong |
| 110 | Khan, Madan Mohon | Jhargram | N D P |
| 111 | Khan Sasibhushan | Santipur | Cong |
| 112 | Khatick, Pulin Behary | Beniapukur-Ballygunge | Cong |
| 113 | Kuar, Gangapada | Keshpur | P S P |
| 114 | Lahiri, Jitendra Nath | Serampore | Cong |
| 115 | Let, Panchanon | Rampurhat | F B (M) |
| 116 | Lutfal Hoque, | Suti | Ind. |
| 117 | Mahammad Ishaque, | Sarupnagar | Cong |
| 118 | Mahapatra, Balailal Das | Ramnagar | P S P |
| 119 | Mahata, Mahendra Nath | Jhargram | Cong |
| 120 | Mahbert, George | Kurseong-Siliguri | Cong |
| 121 | Maiti, Abha | Kherjri | Cong |
| 122 | Maiti, Pulin Behari | Pingla | Cong |
| 123 | Maiti Subodh Chandra | Nandigram North | Cong |
| 124 | Majhi, Nishapati | Suri | Cong |
| 125 | Majumdar, Byomkes | Bhadreswar | Cong |
| 126 | Mal, Basanta Kumar | Bishnupur | Cong |
| 127 | Malah, Pashupatinath | Raniganj | N.D P. |
| 128 | Mallick, Ashutosh | Khatra | Cong |
| 129 | Mandal, Annada Prosad | Manteswar | Cong. |
| 130 | Mandal, Umesh Chandra | Dinhata | Cong. |
| 131 | Massey, Reginald Arthur | Nominated | Cong |
| 132 | Maziruddin Ahmed | Cooch Behar | Cong |
| 133 | Misra, Sowrindra Mohan | Kaliachak South | Cong |
| 134 | Mitra, Keshab Chandra | Ranaghat | Cong |
| 135. | Mitra, Nripendra Gopal | Binpur | N.D P. |
| 136. | Mitra, Sankar Prasad | Muchipara | Cong |
| 137 | Modak, Niranjan | Nabadwip | Cong. |

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 138. | Mohammad Hossain | Khandaghosh | Cong. |
| 139 | Mohammad Momtaz | Kharagpur | Cong |
| 140 | Mohammad Israil | Nowada | Cong |
| 141 | Mojumder, Jagannath | Nakashipara | Cong |
| 142 | Mondal, Baidyanath | Kulti | Cong |
| 143 | Mondal, Bijoy Bhuson | Uluberia | F B (M) |
| 144. | Mondal, Dhajadhari | Raniganj | Cong |
| 145 | Mondal, Rajkrishna | Hasnabad | Cong |
| 146 | Mondal, Sishuram | Sonamukhi | Cong |
| 147 | Mondal, Sudhir | Burwan-Kharagram | Cong |
| 148 | Moni, Dintaran | Joynagar | Ind |
| 149 | Mukherjee, Dhirendra Narayan | Dhamakhali | Cong |
| 150 | Mukherji, Amulyadhan | Baraset | Cong |
| 151 | Mukherjee, Ananda Gopal | Ausgram | Cong |
| 152 | Mukherjee, Kali | Watgunge | Cong |
| 153 | Mukherjee, Saila Kumar | Howrah-East | Speaker |
| 154. | Mukherjee, Shambhu Charan | Bagnan | Cong |
| 155 | Mukherji, Ajoy Kumar | Tamluk | Cong |
| 156 | Mukherji Bankim | Budge-Budge | C P I |
| 157 | Mukherji, Pijush Kanti | Alipur | Cong |
| 158 | Mukhopadhyay, Purabi | Taldangra | Cong |
| 159 | Mukhopadhyaya, Phanindranath | Barrackpore | Cong |
| 160 | Mullick Chowdhury, Suhrid Kumar | Beliaghata | C P I. |
| 161 | Munda, Antoni Topno | Western Duars | Cong |
| 162 | Murarka, Basant Lall | Nanur | Cong |
| 163 | Murmu, Jadu Nath | Raipur | Cong |
| 164 | Naskar, Ardhendu Sekhar | Magrahat | Cong |
| 165 | Naskar, Ganghadhar | Bhangar | C P I |
| 166 | Naskar Hem Chandra | Bhangar | Cong |
| 167 | Pal Radhakrishna | Arambagh | F B (M) |
| 168 | Panda Rameswar | Bhagawanpur | N D P. |
| 169 | Panigrahi, Basanta Kumar | Mohonpur | N D P |
| 170 | Panja, Jadabendra Nath | Galsi | Cong. |
| 171 | Paul Suresh Chandra | Naihati | Cong |
| 172 | Platel, R E | Nominated | Cong |
| 173 | Poddar Anandilall | Colootola | Cong |
| 174 | Pramanik, Mritynjoy | Rama | P S P |
| 175 | Pramanik, Rajani Kanta | Panskura North | Cong |
| 176 | Pramanik Sarada Prasad | Mathabhanga | Cong |
| 177 | Pramanik, Surendra Nath | Narayangarh | P S P |
| 178. | Pramanik, Tarapada | Amta Central | Cong |
| 179 | Rafiuddin Ahmed | Deganga | Cong |
| 180 | Rai, Shiva Kumar | Jore-Bungalow | Cong |
| 181 | Ray, Jyneswar | Central Duars | Cong |
| 182 | Ray Jyotish Chandra | Falta | C P I |
| 183 | Ray, Jyotish Chandra | Haroa-Sandeshkhali | Cong |
| 184 | Ray Narayan Chandra | Vidyasagar | C P I |
| 185 | Ray, Renuka | Ratua | Cong |
| 186 | Ray Chaudhuri, Sudhir Chandra | Burtola | P S P |
| 187 | Roy, Arabinda | Amta South | Cong |
| 188 | Roy, Bhakta Chandra | Mangalkot | Cong |
| 189 | Roy, Bidhan Chandra | Bowbazar | Cong |
| 190 | Roy, Bijoyendu Narayan | Bharatpur | Cong |
| 191 | Roy, Biren | Behala | Ind |
| 192 | Roy, Biswanath | Cossipur | Cong. |
| 193 | Roy, Hanseswar | Bolpur | Cong |
| 194 | Roy, Nepal Chandra | Kumartuli | F B (M) |
| 195 | Roy Prafulla Chandra | Barjora | Cong. |
| 196. | Roy, Provash Chandra | Bishnupur | C P I |
| 197. | Roy, Radhagobinda | Vishnupur | Cong |
| 198 | Roy, Ramhari | Harishchandrapur | Cong. |
| 199. | Roy, Saroj | Garbetta-Midna | C P I. |
| 200 | Roy, Surendra Nath | Mainaguri | Cong |
| 201 | Roy Singh, Satish Chandra | Dinhata | Cong. |
| 202 | Saha, Madan Mohon | Arambagh | C P I. |
| 203 | Saha, Surendra Nath | Singur | C.P.I. |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 204 | Saha, Sisir Kumar | Nanur | Cong |
| 205. | Sahu, Janardhan | Patashpur | N D.P. |
| 206 | Santal, Baidya Nath | Kalna | Cong |
| 207. | Saren, Mangal Chandra | Binpur | Cong |
| 208. | Sarkar, Bejoy Krishna | Ranaghat | Cong |
| 209 | Sarkar, Dharani Dhar | Gazole | C P I |
| 210 | Satpathi Krishna Chandra | Narayangarh | N D P |
| 211 | Sen Bijesh Chandra | Hasnabad | Cong |
| 212 | Sen, Mani Kuntala | Kalighat | C P.I |
| 213 | Sen, Narendra Nath | Fort | Cong |
| 214 | Sen, Priya Ranjan | Tollygunge | Cong |
| 215 | Sen, Ranendra Nath | Manicktola | C P I |
| 216 | Sen, Rashbehari | Kalna | Cong |
| 217. | Sen Gupta, Gopika Bilas | Suri, | Cong |
| 218. | Shamsul Huq | Taltola | Cong. |
| 219 | Sharma, Joynarayan | Kulti | Cong |
| 220 | Shaw, Kripa Sindhu | Sankrail | F B (M) |
| 221 | Shaw, Mahitosh | Galsi | Cong |
| 222 | Shukla Krishna Kumar | Titagarh | Cong |
| 223 | Sikder, Rabindra Nath | Dhupguri | Cong |
| 224 | Singh, Ram Lagan | Jorabagan | Cong |
| 225 | Singha Sarker, Jatindra Nath | Cooch Behar | Cong |
| 226 | Sinha, Durgapada | Murshidabad | Cong |
| 227 | Sinha, Lalit Kumar | Baruipore | C P I |
| 228 | Tafazzl Hossain | Kharba | Cong |
| 229 | Tah, Dasarathi | Raina | P S P |
| 230 | Tarkatirtha, Bimalananda | Purbasthali | Cong |
| 231 | Trivedi Goalbadan | Kandi | Cong |
| 232 | Wangdi, Tenzing | Kurseong-Siliguri | Cong |
| 233 | Yeakub Hossain, Md | Nalhati | Cong |
| 234 | Zainal Abedin, Kaz | Ranınagar | Cong |
| 235 | Zaman, A M A | Jallangi | Cong |
| 236 | Ziaul Haque, M. | Gaighata | Cong |

## WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Chairman* Suniti Kumar Chatterji

| S No | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abdul Halim | Legislative Assembly |
| 2 | Abdur Rashi Mirza | Legislative Assembly |
| 3 | Bagchi, Narendranath | Legislative Assembly |
| 4 | Bandopadhyaya Tarakdas | Local Authorities |
| 5 | Banerjee Sunil Kumar | Local Authorities |
| 6 | Banerjee, Tara Sankar | Nominated |
| 7 | Banerji, Bankim Chandra | Legislative Assembly |
| 8 | Banerji, Sankar Das | Nominated |
| 9 | Basu, Gurugobinda | Nominated |
| 10 | Bhattacharya, Bijanhari | Teachers |
| 11 | Bhattacharyya, Nirmal Chandra | Graduates |
| 12 | Bhuwalka, Ram Kumar | Legislative Assembly |
| 13 | Bose, Subodh Kumar | Legislative Assembly |
| 14 | Chakrabarty, Monindra Mohan | Legislative Assembly |
| 15 | Chankravarty, Hridoy Bhusan | Local Authorities |
| 16 | Chatterjee, Devprasad | Local Authorities |
| 17 | Chatterji, Suniti Kumar | Graduates |
| 18 | Chattopadhyay, K P | Legislative Assembly |
| 19 | Choudhuri, Annanda Prosad | Local Authorities |
| 20 | Das, Santi | Nominated |
| 21 | Deb, Narasingha Malla Ugal Sanda | Nominated |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 22. | Debi, Anila | Teachers |
| 23. | Dutt, Labanyaprova | Nominated |
| 24. | Ghose, Kamini Kumar | Teachers |
| 25. | Guha, Prafulla Kumar | Local Authorities |
| 26 | Guha Ray, Pratap Chandra | Legislative Assembly |
| 27. | Mahanty, Charu Chandra | Local Authorities |
| 28. | Mazumdar, Sudhirendra Nath | Local Authorities |
| 29 | Misra, Sachindra Nath | Local Authorities |
| 30. | Mohammad Jan, Shaikh | Nominated |
| 31. | Mohammad Syeed Mia | Legislative Assembly |
| 32. | Mookerjee, Kamala Charan | Legislative Assembly |
| 33. | Mookerjee, Kali Pada | Local Authorities |
| 34. | Mukherjee, Kamada Kinkar | Legislative Assembly |
| 35 | Musharruf Hossain | Nominated |
| 36 | Nahar, Bijoy Singh | Legislative Assembly |
| 37 | Prasad, R S | Local Authorities |
| 38 | Prodhan, Lakshman | Legislative Assembly |
| 39. | Rai Choudhuri, Mohitosh | Legislative Assembly |
| 40. | Roy, Chittaranjan | Graduates |
| 41 | Roy, Satya Priya | Teachers |
| 42 | Roy, Surendra Kumar | Legislative Assembly |
| 43. | Sanyal, Charu Chandra | Graduates |
| 44. | Saraogi, Pannalal | Nominated |
| 45. | Sarkar, Pranabeswar | Local Authorities |
| 46 | Sawoo, Sarat Chandra | Local Authorities |
| 47 | Sen, Debendra | Legislative Assembly |
| 48 | Sen, Prafulla Chandra | Local Authorities |
| 49 | Singha, Biman Behari Lall | Local Authorities |
| 50. | Sinha, Kali Narayan | Local Authorities |
| 51. | Sinha, Rabindralal | Local Authorities |

*Finance*

(*In crores of rupees*)

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus(+) or Deficit(—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) | 38 59 | 37.31 | + 1 28 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) | 37 46 | 38 94 | — 1 48 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) | 38 82 | 50 57 | —11 75 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) | 39 93 | 53 31 | —13 38 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) | 45 76 | 62 88 | —17.12 |

*Education*

There are 89 colleges for general education in the State, of which 57 are degree colleges and the rest intermediate colleges. Twelve degree colleges and two intermediate colleges are for girls. Among the technical and professional institutions, there are three for the training of teachers, 6 for engineering and technology, 9 for medicine, 2 for law, 3 for music and other fine arts, and one each for veterinary science, agriculture, commerce, oriental studies and physical education

There are 2,369 secondary schools and 16,394 primary and junior basic schools for boys, and 456 secondary schools and 763 primary and

nursery schools for girls. The total enrolment in secondary schools is 5,70,128, of which 1,00,220 are girls. Out of 17·92 lakh pupils in primary schools, 5 22 lakhs are girls.

In 1954, the Government approved a scheme for the conversion of the primary training school at Sarenga in Bankura district into a basic training school for the teachers required for junior basic schools. The David Hare Training School was also reorganised, and its women's section detached from the institution and launched as the Institute of Education for Women.

*Agriculture*

The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953, was enforced from February 12, 1954 This Act, which aims at the abolition of intermediary interests between the State and the cultivators, will be followed by a comprehensive legislation for protecting the rights of tenants, the consolidation of holdings, the prevention of fragmentation, etc

Out of the 59 irrigation projects included in the Five Year Plan, 55 were completed in the first 3 years. Out of a provision of Rs 15·37 crore, the expenditure during the same period was Rs 8 68 crore or about 57 per cent. The first stage of the Sonarpur-Arapanch Scheme has been completed, and the work on the Mayurakshi Project is progressing according to schedule

In 1953-54, 396 tons of improved paddy seeds were distributed and 433 demonstration centres were established The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried on 61,839 acres which yielded 11,72,000 maunds of paddy.

*Industry*

The West Bengal State Finance Corporation was set up on March 1, 1954, to provide long-term credit for small and medium-scale industries with capital assets of over Rs 50,000 but not exceeding Rs 20 lakh The Bengal State Aid to Industries Act, 1931, was amended in 1954 in order to provide bigger loans for individual industries Industrial enterprises can now take loans to the extent of 75 per cent of the net value of the their assets

A scheme was introduced during the year to train 276 boys in bricklaying on a stipendiary basis

Three boards, namely the West Bengal *Khadi* and Village Industries Board, the State Handloom Board and the State Cottage Industries Board advise the Government on the promotion of small-scale and cottage industries In recent years, schemes for the development of *khadi*, mat, gur, pottery and hand-made paper industries were implemented, while others for the promotion of sports goods, lock, brass and bell-metal industries, were under consideration.

*Public Health*

The per capita expenditure on medical and public health services has increased from Rs 2/3/6 in 1948-49 to Rs. 2/10/- in 1954-55 Between 1948 and 1954, the number of hospitals, dispensaries, clinics and health centres increased from 1,201 to 1,454, and the number of beds from 17,549 to 20,419. During the same period, 399 beds and 11 mobile units were added to those already existing. In 1953, about 65 lakhs of people

were vaccinated against small-pox and 42 lakhs inoculated against cholera.

In 1953-54, 16 anti-malaria units functioned in the State. They covered 76·5 per cent of the area and 64·6 per cent of the population. At present, twelve B.C.G. teams are working in the State.

*Scheduled Castes*

With the receipt of a Central grant of Rs 10 lakh in 1954, the work for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other backward classes received impetus. With the help of these funds, supplemented by grants from the State, various welfare schemes have been taken in hand Many philanthropic organisations are also helping the Government in this work, and a sum of Rs. 1·30 lakh was distributed amongst these institutions. Welfare centres were established at Totopara, Choukan, Fulkushma and Ukradihi and grants were given to the Bhutia and Lipcha monastries So far 10 grain *golas* have been erected in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Malda, Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling and West Dinajpur for the distribution of grain at cheap rates amongst the backward classes A sum of Rs 12,800 was placed at the disposal of non-official agencies for propaganda against untouchability A sum of Rs 150 lakh was sanctioned for the grant of special agricultural loans in Birbhum district

Vacancies are reserved for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In 1952-53, 1,117 Scheduled Caste and 58 Scheduled Tribe applicants were found employment through the employment exchanges.

Tribes Advisory Councils and District Tribal Welfare Committees have been constituted in 11 districts with the object of formulating and implementing schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes

*Co-operation*

The co-operative movement has made considerable progress since independence At present, there are 16,072 co-operative societies with a total membership of 10,10,463 and a working capital of Rs 20.03 crore as against 12,946 societies with a membership of 6,38,000 and working capital of Rs 13 86 crore in 1947 On the agricultural credit side, there are in addition to one apex bank at the State level, 40 central banks, one banking union at the sub-divisional level, 8 primary land mortgage banks at the district level and 10,930 primary credit societies at the village level The total membership of primary agricultural credit societies was 5,52,000 and the amount of loans to agriculturists stood at Rs 89 lakh

*Local Self-government*

Apart from the Calcutta Corporation, there are 81 municipalities covering a population of nearly 30 lakhs There are 13 district boards in the State.

# CHAPTER XXXI

## PART B STATES

### HYDERABAD

| *Rajpramukh* : | H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad |
|---|---|

*Ministers*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Information and Social Services | B Ramakrishna Rao |
| 2 | Home, Law and Rehabilitation | D G Bindu |
| 3 | Revenue, Excise and Forests | K V Ranga Reddy |
| 4 | Finance, Statistics, Customs, Commerce and Industries | Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar |
| 5 | Public Works and Labour | G S Melkote, |
| 6 | Public Health and Rural Reconstruction | Mehdi Nawaz Jung |
| 7 | Agriculture, Supply, Planning and Development | M Chenna Reddy |
| 8 | Education, Local Self-government and Legislative Assembly | Gopal Rao Ekbote |

*Deputy Ministers*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Social Services | Shanker Deo Vedalankar |
| 2 | Home | Srinivas Rao Ram Rao Ekhlikar |
| 3 | Revenue and Excise | P Hanumanth Rao |
| 4 | Commerce and Industries, Customs and Sales Tax | Virupakshappa |
| 5 | Public Works and Labour | M S Rajlingam |
| 6 | Rural Reconstruction | Bhagwantrao Gambhir Rao Gadhe |
| 7 | Supplies | Angay Ramaswamy |
| 8 | Education | Sangam Laxmi Bai |

### HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

| *Speaker* | Kashinath Rao Vaidya |
|---|---|
| *Deputy Speaker* : | Pampan Gowda |

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abdul Rahman | Malakpet | P D F. |
| 2 | Amrut Rao Yogi Raj | Kallam | P and W. |
| 3 | Ambadas | Yadgir | Cong. |
| 4 | Anandnappa | Kushtagi | Ind. |
| 5 | Anandrao Joganpalli | Sircilla | P D F. |
| 6 | Anantharama Rao K | Devarkonda | P D F. |
| 7. | Anantha Ram Chandra Reddy | Kolapur | P D F. |
| 8 | Ananth Reddy | Balkonda | Soc |
| 9 | Ananth Reddy | Tandur | Cong |
| 10 | Ankushrao Venkatrao | Partur | P and W. |
| 11 | Annajirao Govane | Parbhani | P. and W. |
| 12 | Annarao Basappa | Afzalpur | Cong. |
| 13 | Apparao | Narayankhed | Cong. |
| 14 | A Ram Chandra Reddy | Saifabad | P D F. |
| 15. | Ange Ramaswami | Vikarabad (R) | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16. | Arutla Kamla Devi | Aler | P D F. |
| 17. | Arutla Laxminarismha Reddy | Wardhannapet | P D F |
| 18 | Ashatai Waghmare | Vaijapur | Cong |
| 19. | Ayyangowda Nigamgowda | Yelburga | Cong |
| 20 | Baddam Malla Reddy | Jagtial | P D F |
| 21. | Bapuji Mansingh | Paithan-Gangapur | P D F. |
| 22. | Bapurao Kishanrao Deshpande | Hulsur | Cong |
| 23. | Basangowda | Lingsugur | Cong |
| 24. | Basappa | Makhtal-Atmakur (R) | Cong |
| 25. | Bhagwanrao Ganjwe | Nanded | Cong |
| 26 | Bhagwanrao Gopalrao | Basmath | P and W. |
| 27 | Bhagwanthrao Gambhirrao Gadhe | Ambad | Cong |
| 28 | Bhaurao Dagdurao | Bhokardham | P D F |
| 29 | Bhominagani Dharma Bhiksham | Suryapet | P D F |
| 30. | Bhujangrao Nagorao | Jintur | P and W |
| 31 | Brahma Reddy | Nagar Kurnool | Cong |
| 32 | Buchia M | Sirpur | Soc |
| 33. | Butti Rajaram | Jagtial (R) | S C F |
| 34 | Chander Rao B M. | Mehbubabad (R) | S C F |
| 35 | Chandersekhar | Kamalapur | Cong |
| 36 | Chenna Reddy M. | Vikorabad | Cong |
| 37 | Daji Shankerrao | Adilabad | P D F. |
| 38 | Devi Singh Venkat Singh | Awsa | Cong |
| 39 | Dhondi Raj Kamble | Bhokardhan (R) | Cong |
| 40 | Digambar Rao Bindu | Bhokar | Cong |
| 41 | Dwarka Prasad Chaudhary | Mominabad (R) | Cong |
| 42 | Gandhi Phoolchand | Omerga | Cong |
| 43 | Ganga Ram | Nirmal (R) | Soc |
| 44 | Gangula Bhumiah | Metpalli | Ind |
| 45. | Ganpathrao Manikyarao | Deglur (R) | Cong |
| 46 | Gautam M B | Ibrahimpatnam | Cong |
| 47. | Ghonsekar Madhavrao Venkatrao | Udgir | Cong |
| 48 | Goka Ramlingam | Bhongir | Cong |
| 49 | Gopalrao Ekbote | Chaderghat | Cong |
| 50 | Gopal Rao | Pakhat | P D F |
| 51 | Gopal Sastri Dev | Mudhol | Cong |
| 52 | Gopidi Ganga Reddy | Nirmal | Soc |
| 53 | Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad | Paithan-Gangapur (R) | Cong. |
| 54 | Govindrao Narsingrao | Kandhar | Cong |
| 55 | Gunderao Yeshwanthrao | Zaheerabad | Cong |
| 56 | Gurvareddy A | Siddipet | P D F |
| 57 | Hanumantha Rao G | Mulug | P D F |
| 58 | Hanumantrao P | Mahbubnagar | Cong |
| 59. | Hiremath K R | Gangawathi | Ind |
| 60 | Jagannathrao | Yadgir | Cong |
| 61 | Jaywanthrao Ganeshwar | Deglur | Cong |
| 62. | Juvvadi Damodar Rao | Elgandal | P D F. |
| 63 | Kalyanrao | Osmanabad | Cong |
| 64. | Kamble Tulsiram Dasrath | Udgir (R) | Cong |
| 65 | Kamtikar Murlidhar Rao | Bhalki | Cong |
| 66 | Karibasappa Gurubasappa | Deodurg | Ind |
| 67. | Kashinathrao Vaidya | Begumbazar | Cong |
| 68. | Kasi Ram | Asifabad (R) | Cong |
| 69 | Katangur Keshva Reddy | Parkal | Cong |
| 70 | Katta Ram Reddy | Nalgonda | P D F |
| 71 | Kondal Reddy M. | Kunaram | Ind |
| 72. | Krishmat B. | Khammam | P D F. |
| 73. | Laxman Bapuji Konda | Asifabad | Cong |
| 74. | Laxman Kumar | Andole (R) | Cong |
| 75. | Laxmayya | Nalgonda (R) | P D F. |
| 76 | Laxmi Bai | Banswada | Cong |
| 77. | Limbaji Mukhtaji | Manjlıgaon | P D F. |
| 78 | Madhava Rao Lalji Patil | Hadgaon | P D F |
| 79. | Madhavrao Nerlikar | Hingoli (R) | S C F. |
| 80. | Madhavrao Sawai | Kandhar (R) | Cong |
| 81. | Mahadevamma Basan Gowda | Koppal | Ind |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 82 | Makdoom Mohiuddin | Huzurnagar | P D F. |
| 83 | Mallappa | Shorapur | Cong. |
| 84 | Manickchand Kevalchand Pahade | Phulmarri | Cong. |
| 85. | Masooma Begum | Shahbanda | Cong. |
| 86 | Mehdi Nawaz Jung | Somajiguda | Cong. |
| 87. | Melkote G S | Narayanguda | Cong. |
| 88 | Mirza Shakur Baig | Hasanparthi | Cong. |
| 89 | Mohammad Ali | Gulbarga | Cong. |
| 90 | Mohammad Ali Moosavi | Jalna | Cong. |
| 91 | Mohammad Davar Hussain | Nizamabad | Cong. |
| 92 | Muttavva L | Peddapalli | P D.F. |
| 93 | Mutyal Rao J B | Secunderabad(R) | Cong. |
| 94 | Nagamma | Alampur-Gadwal | Cong. |
| 95 | Nagorao Vishwanath Pathak | Sillod | Cong. |
| 96. | Narayanrao Narsingrao | Biloli | Cong |
| 97 | Narayan Reddy K V | Rajgopalpet | Ind |
| 98 | Narendra | Karwan | Cong. |
| 99 | Narsimharao K L | Yellandu | P D.F. |
| 100 | Narsimloo I | Huzurnagar | P D F. |
| 101 | Narsingrao M | Kalvakurthi | Cong |
| 102 | Nivarthi Reddy Namdeo Reddy | Ahmedpur | Cong |
| 103 | Paga Pulla Reddy | Alampur-Gadwa | Cong |
| 104 | Pampan Gowda Sakrappa | Manvi | Ind. |
| 105 | Papi Reddy | Ibrahimpatnam | P D F |
| 106 | Pendum Vasudeo | Gajwel | P D F |
| 107 | Ponamoni Narayanrao | Huzurabad | Cong |
| 108 | Pranesh Chari J K | Tandur-Serum | Cong |
| 109 | Rajalingam M S | Warangal | Cong |
| 110 | Rajamani Devi | Sircilla | S C F |
| 111 | Raja Ram G | Armoor | Soc. |
| 112 | Rajmallu | Laxettipet (R) | Soc |
| 113 | Raj Reddy A | Sultanabad | P D F. |
| 114 | Raju V B | Secunderabad | Cong |
| 115 | Rakhman Dhondiba | Ashti | Cong. |
| 116 | Ramakrishna Rao B | Shadnagar | Cong. |
| 117 | Ramalingaswami | Kaij | Cong. |
| 118 | Ramarao Balkishanrao | Pathri | 'Cong |
| 119 | Ramarao V | Kamareddy (R) | Cong. |
| 120 | Rama Reddy | Narsapur | Cong |
| 121 | Ramaswami D | Nagarkurnool (R) | Ind |
| 122 | Ram Chandra Reddy K | Ramannapet | P D F. |
| 123 | Ramgopal Ramkishan | Kannad | Cong |
| 124 | Ramkrishna Rao K | Vemsur | P D F. |
| 125 | Ram Rao | Georai | P D F. |
| 126 | Rangarao Deshmukh | Gangakhed | P and W. |
| 127 | Ratanlal Kotecha | Patoda | Cong |
| 128 | Rentala Bala Gurumurthy | Khammam (R) | P D F. |
| 129. | Rudrappa | Chitapur | Cong |
| 130 | Sastri S L | Bodhan | Cong. |
| 131. | Servadeva Bhatla Ramnadam | Hanamkonda | P D F. |
| 132 | Shafiuddin | Bidar | Cong. |
| 133 | Shah Jahan Begum | Pargi | Cong |
| 134 | Shamrao Bhikaji Jadhav | Basmath (R) | S C F. |
| 135. | Shamrao Naik | Hingoli | P. and W. |
| 136 | Shanker Dev | Humnabad (R) | Cong. |
| 137 | Shanta Bai | Makhtal-Atmakur | Cong. |
| 138 | Sharangowda Inamdar | Jewarji-Andola | Ind. |
| 139 | Sheshrao Madhorao | Nilanga | Cong. |
| 140 | Shiva Basan Gowda | Sindhnoor | Ind. |
| 141 | Shri Hari | Adilabad | Cong. |
| 142 | Shroff L K | Raichur | Cong. |
| 143. | Singi Reddy Venkat Reddy | Nustulapur | P.D.F. |
| 144 | Srinivasa Ramrao Ekhelikei | Humnabad | Cong. |
| 145 | Srinivasa Rao K | Mehbubabad | P D F. |
| 146. | Srinivasa Rao | Dichpalli | Soc. |
| 147 | Sripathrao Kadam | Bhir | P.D.F. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 148. | Sripathrao Laxmanrao | Aurangabad | Cong. |
| 149. | Sriramuloo G. | Manthani | Soc |
| 150. | Syed Akhtar Hussain | Jangaon | P.D F. |
| 151. | Syed Hassan | Hyderabad City | P.D F. |
| 152. | Udhavrao Patil | Osmanabad | P and W. |
| 153. | Uppal Malchar | Suryapet (R) | P D F |
| 154. | Vamanrao Ramrao | Mominabad | P and W. |
| 155. | Varkantam Gopal Reddy | Medchal | Cong. |
| 156 | Veeraswami K.R. | Kalvakurthi (R) | Cong. |
| 157. | Veeraswami | Kodangal (R) | Cong. |
| 158. | Venkata Ramarao Ch. | Karimnagar | P D F. |
| 159. | Venkata Ramarao K. | Chinnakindur | P D F. |
| 160. | Venkateshwar Rao | Medak | Cong. |
| 161. | Venkatisan J | Huzurabad (R) | Soc. |
| 162. | Venkat Rajeshwar Joshi | Andole | Cong |
| 163. | Venkat Ram Rao K. | Peddamungal | Cong |
| 164. | Venkat Ranga Reddy | Shahabad | Cong. |
| 165 | Venkiah K. | Madhira | P D.F. |
| 166. | Vinayak Rao Koratkar | Latur | Cong. |
| 167. | Virendra Patil | Aland | Cong. |
| 168. | Virupakshappa | Shahpur | Cong |
| 169. | Vishwanath Rao | Laxettipet | Soc |
| 170. | Vishwasrao Patil | Parenda | P and W. |
| 171. | Vithal Rao Deshpande | Ippaguda | P D F. |
| 172 | Vithal Reddy | Kamareddy | Cong. |
| 173 | Voke Nagiah | Yellandu (R) | Soc. |

*Finance*

(*In crores of rupees*)

| Year | | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus(+)or Deficit (−) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) | .. | 29 87 | 28 19 | + 1.68 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) | .. | 26 74 | 25 32 | + 1 42 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) | . | 25 93 | 27 44 | − 1.51 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) | .. | 27 96 | 29 02 | − 1 06 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) | | 30 62 | 32.83 | − 2 21 |

*Food and Agriculture*

The year 1953-54 witnessed considerable improvement in the food situation in the State. As a result of the decontrol of foodgrains, the State was able to offer 35,000 tons of *ragi* to the neighbouring States. Financial assistance has enabled the peasants to increase the agricultural produce by 5,60,000 tons.

With the assistance of the Government of India, adequate reserves of foodgrains have been built up and the Government is giving top priority to agriculture and the construction of canals. The introduction of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation has increased the yield this year to 10,872 lb. per acre.

The Tungabhadra Dam, which will irrigate 4,50,000 acres of agricultural land, was completed in 1954. It will supply water to another

1,35,000 acres of pastures and woods. Good progress has also been recorded in all the medium-size irrigation schemes.

The Tenancy Act, passed recently, has brought about remarkable improvement in the status of the tillers. They have been protected from arbitrary eviction and given the right of purchase. Fair rents have also been fixed for the lands cultivated by them. The *mujawaza* system of procuring foodgrains, which compelled the peasants to part with practically all their produce, has been abolished.

*Industry*

The Industrial Trust Fund has shares worth Rs. 111·36 lakh in the local industry and in two Bombay companies. So far, Rs. 213·26 lakh have been advanced as loans.

Prospecting for copper ores has been undertaken in certain parts of the State. A new power house is being constructed at the Singareni collieries At present, the collieries produce approximately 13 lakh tons of coal. When the power house is completed, the output will increase to 20 lakh tons.

Six centres have been established in the State to impart training in various cottage industries and demonstrate modern methods of production.

*Education*

During the last 2 years, 4,200 primary schools have been opened Five hundred basic training centres have also been established to educate 28,000 adults.

*Public Health*

Two new hospitals have been constructed at Warangal and Sangaraddi The Government has sanctioned the opening of a new hospital at Nanded and the construction work has already started For advanced cases of tuberculosis, a new hospital with 100 beds has been opened in the State Four additional dispensaries have also been opened in 4 districts to supply medical aid to the people

More maternity centres have been opened both in the city of Hyderabad as well as in the district A maternity hospital is being constructed at Jogipet at a cost of Rs 29,600, while new maternity wards have been added to 12 *taluqa* hospitals.

Besides increasing the number of maternity beds by opening new maternity homes and adding maternity wards to the existing hospitals and dispensaries, a large number of nurses, midwives and *dais* are being trained.

A radium institute was founded in Hyderabad on April 7, 1954.

The B C.G. campaign, which costs the Government Rs 1,98,860 annually, has now been extended to the districts. Within the next five or six years, the entire population of the State below 20 years of age will be protected by B.C G. vaccination.

Four National Malaria Control units are now operating in the State giving protection to nearly 4 million people.

*Scheduled Castes*

The Scheduled Castes Trust Fund was constituted in 1948 with a capital of Rs. 1 crore to provide increased educational facilities for the Sche-

duled Castes. To improve social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes in the State, a sum of Rs. 1·80 lakh was sanctioned by the Government of India This amount is being spent on welfare measures, such as the sinking of wells, allotment of land for house building and supply of materials and grant to small-scale industries. During 1953-54, Rs. 1,75,000 were sanctioned for housing materials, Rs. 40,000 for cultural activities, Rs. 64,000 for educational facilities, Rs. 25,000 for industrial development and Rs 25,000 as grants-in-aid A sum of Rs. 5,000 was also allotted for the provision of medical aid to the Scheduled Castes.

Efforts have also been made to improve the condition of the Scheduled Tribes, ex-criminal tribes and other backward classes. To provide them with means of livelihood, lands are allotted to them free of cost. Improved seeds and agricultural implements are also given Books, stationery and in some places clothing and midday meals, too, are given to students from these sections of the people.

*Municipalities*

There are two municipal corporations, 38 city municipalities, 118 town municipalities and 17 district boards in the State. Elections to all the municipalities have been completed

*Panchayats*

Under the Hyderabad Village *Panchayat* Act of 1951, village *panchayats* have been constituted in 1,020 villages. Elections for these *panchayats* were held on the basis of adult franchise.

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sadar-i-Riyasat*: | Yuvraj Karan Singh |

*Ministers*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Prime Minister and Minister for General Administration, Law and Judiciary, Planning and Community Projects, Police and Transport, etc. | Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad |
| 2. Education, Health, Publicity, Information and Jails | G M. Sadiq |
| 3. Finance, Audit and Accounts, Customs and Excise, Income Tax and Banking | G L Dogra |
| 4. Development, Industries, Forests, Local Self-government, Tourism and Emporia | Shamlal Saraf |
| 5. Revenue, Agriculture, Rural Development and Co-operation, Relief and Rehabilitation | Mir Qasim |

*Deputy Ministers*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Home | D.P. Dhar |
| 2. Frontier Affairs | Kushak Bakula |
| 3. Development | A.U. Mir |
| 4. Revenue | Piyara Singh |

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

*Speaker*: G R Renzu

| S. No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Abdul Aziz Shawl | Rajori |
| 2. | Abdul Gani Goni | Bhalesa-Bunjwah |
| 3. | Abdul Gani Trali | Rajpora |
| 4. | Abdul Kabir Khan | Bandipora-Gurez |
| 5. | Abdul Khaliq | Saniwara |
| 6. | Abdul Qadoos | Birwa |
| 7. | Ali Shah Safvi | Badgam |
| 8 | Asad Ullah Mir | Ramban |
| 9 | Bakshi Abdul Rashid | Charar-i-Sherif |
| 10 | Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad | Safa-Kadal |
| 11. | Bhagat Ram Sharma | Lander Tikri |
| 12. | Chajju Ram | Ranbirsinghpura |
| 13. | Chela Singh | Chhamb |
| 14. | Choni Lal Kotwal | Bhaderwah |
| 15. | D.P Dhar | Kulgam |
| 16. | Ghulam Amed | Haveli |
| 17. | Ghulam Ahmad Dew | Dola |
| 18. | Ghulam Ahmed Mir | Duchhinpur |
| 19. | Ghulam Geelani | Pampore |
| 20 | Ghulam Hussain | Devasar |
| 21. | Ghulam Hussain Khan | Narwah |
| 22. | Ghulam Mohammad Beg | Naubug-Brung Valley |
| 23. | Ghulam Mohammad Jalib | Pattan |
| 24 | Ghulam Mohammad Masoodi | Tral |
| 25 | Ghulam Mohammad Mir | Ramhal |
| 26. | Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq | Tankipora |
| 27. | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Hamadani | Khanyar |
| 28. | Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan | Khansahib |
| 29 | Ghulam Nabi Hamadani | Zadibal |
| 30 | Ghulam Nabi Wani | Lolab |
| 31. | Ghulam Nabi Wani | Darihgam |
| 32 | Ghulam Qadir Masala | Daragmullah |
| 33. | Ghulam Rasool Kar | Hamal |
| 34 | Ghulam Rasool Kraipak | Kishtwar |
| 35 | Ghulam Rasool Raina | Nandi |
| 36. | Ghulam Rasool Renzu | Amirakadal |
| 37 | Ghulam Rasool Sheikh | Shopian |
| 38 | Girdhari Lal Dogra | Jamergarh |
| 39 | Habib Ullah | Sopore |
| 40. | Harbans Singh Azad | Baramulla |
| 41 | Hem Raj Jandial | Ramnagar |
| 42 | Ibrahim Shah | Kargil |
| 43. | Ishwar Devi Maini | Jammu Northern |
| 44. | Jamal-ud-Din | Darhal |
| 45 | Jamiat Ali Shah | Meandhar |
| 46. | Janki Nath Kakroo | Kothar |
| 47. | Krishen Dev Sethi | Nowshehra |
| 48. | Kulbir Singh | Poonch City |
| 49. | Kushak Bakula | Leh |
| 50. | Mansukh Rai | Reasi |
| 51. | Mehant Ram | Basohli |
| 52. | Mohammad Abdullah | Hazratbal |
| 53. | Mohammad Afzal Beg | Anantnag |
| 54. | Mohammad Afzal Khan | Uri |
| 55. | Mohammad Akbar | Tangmarg |
| 56. | Mohammad Anwar Shah | Karnah |
| 57. | Mohammad Ayub Khan | Arnas |
| 58. | Moti Ram Baigra | Udhampur |
| 59. | Mir Qasim | Duroshahabad |
| 60. | Mubarik Shah | Magam |
| 61. | Nahar Singh | Bishna |
| 62. | Nizam-ud-Din | Kangal |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 63. | Nur-ud-Din Soofi | Ganderbal |
| 64. | Nur-ud-Din Dar | Khowerpara |
| 65. | Piara Singh | Kathua |
| 66. | Ramchand Khajooria | Billawar |
| 67 | Ram Devi | Jammu Southern |
| 68 | Ram Lal | Akhnoor |
| 69 | Ram Piara Saraf | Samba |
| 70 | Ram Rakha Mal | Kahna Chak |
| 71. | Ram Saran Das | Jandrah-Gharota |
| 72. | Sagaa Singh | Purmandal |
| 73. | Sane Ullah Sheikh | Pulwama |
| 74. | Sham Lal Saraf | Habba Kadal |
| 75 | Ullah-ud-Din Gillani | Handwara |

*Finance*

The present Government has imposed no new taxes. On the other hand, the expenditure on beneficient departments has increased considerably The Finance Department has, however, not only succeeded in balancing the budget but also shown a small surplus of about Rs 48 lakh. The receipts for the year 1954-55 are estimated at Rs. 550.12 lakh and expenditure charged to revenue at Rs 501.57 lakh

*Food and Agriculture*

Top priority was given to the food problem in 1953-54 The peasants were freed from the system of levy procurement under which they were forced to part with their produce without making allowance for their own needs Further, adequate quantities of food were made available for the villagers and townsmen alike at subsidised rates Thus the producers now receive 10 per cent more for the grains they offer to the Government voluntarily, and the consumers get 25 per cent more rations at 20 per cent lesser cost Moreover, foodgrains in the open market now cost 16 per cent less than they did before August 1953.

Vigorous attempts were made to reduce imports and make the State self-sufficient in food by employing intensive and extensive methods of cultivation. The facilities for irrigation have also been extended considerably. The State has now 14 main irrigation canals as against only nine before. The five new canals irrigate an area of 10.35 lakh acres The system of lift-irrigation has also been introduced in the State for the first time and about 8,000 acres of dry land have thus been brought under cultivation. The State is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in food by the end of 1955.

*Industry*

Kashmir is primarily an agricultural State. To a large extent, however, the economy of Kashmir is dependent on other factors such as tourism Additional facilities and amenities have been provided by the Government to attract more visitors to the State. Dak bungalows and rest houses have been renovated and several new tourist centres opened. Fare and freight rates on the different routes within the State have been reduced by 20 to 50 per cent.

A tourist has now to pay only Rs. 27 for the special bus fare from Pathankot to Srinagar and back instead of Rs. 40. As many as 22,346

visitors came to the valley up to July 30, 1954, as against 15,333 by the same date last year.

To maintain the flow of passenger traffic and essential goods from and to the State, the Government Transport Department runs a fleet of 500 vehicles and provides employment to 1,500 people. The transport industry in the State has increased three times since partition.

The Joinery Mill at Pampore, the first of its kind in India, which was set up at a cost of about Rs 25 lakh, has now gone into production. The Industries Department plans to start a carpet industry at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakh and a *namda* industry at a cost of Rs 3 lakh Three tweed-producing centres are to be set up at Sopore, Pampore and Srinagar shortly.

Shawls, carpets, papier mache, wood carvings and silver ware are some of the principal arts and crafts of the State and they absorb a fourth of the working population of Srinagar. The Government has brought the artisans together through the agency of the Government Arts Emporium and helped them to set up co-operative societies The products of the societies are marketed by the Emporium which has about 30 branches all over India.

*Education*

Education has been made free in the entire State This has benefited over a lakh of students. Grants-in-aid to educational institutions, which had been curtailed or stopped, have now been restored There has been an increase of about 26 per cent in the number of educational institutions since August 1953, and the budget allotment for education has increased by 30 per cent.

Moreover, 1 college, 30 high schools, 35 middle schools, 60 central schools, 331 primary schools and 243 *maktabs* and *pathshalas* have newly been opened There are at present 3 degree colleges, 2 women's colleges, 2 intermediate colleges, 1 training college, 1 training school, 81 high schools, 99 middle schools, 110 central schools, 1,238 primary schools and 243 *maktabs* and *pathshalas* in the State, besides a large number of aided institutions. Special attention has been paid to the spread of girls' education.

Several committees have been set up to suggest ways and means for the development of regional languages like Dogri, Kashmiri and Ladakhi. A sum of Rs 70 lakh is to be spent on education in 1954-55

*Public Health*

Medical facilities in the State have been considerably expanded and liberal grants have been made for medicines and other necessary equipment. The strength of the medical personnel has been increased. A new T B hospital has been established at Batot and the number of beds in the T.B. hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar is being increased Eleven new *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries have been opened. An additional grant of Rs. 75,000 has been sanctioned for the purchase of costly medicines. As a result of the B C G campaign, over 50,000 people were examined and 35,000 inoculated. Nurses and assistants are being given special training. In Jammu, preventive measures are being taken to control malaria and venereal diseases.

## MADHYA BHARAT

| | |
|---|---|
| *Rajpramukh* : | H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior |

*Ministers*

| | Portfolio | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Appointments and Planning | Mishrilal Gangwal |
| 2. | Public Works, Information, and Food and Civil Supplies | Shyamlal Pandiya |
| 3 | Medical and Public Health, Tribal Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Forests | Prem Singh Rathore |
| 4. | Education, Law and Justice | Manohar Singh Mehta |
| 5. | Development, Labour and Hydel Works | V V Dravid |
| 6 | Finance, Commerce and Industries and Government Roadways | Sita Ram Jajoo |
| 7. | Revenue and Local Self-government | Saubhagyamal Jain |
| 8 | Home and Relief and Rehabilitation | Narsinghrao Dixit |

*Deputy Ministers*

| | Portfolio | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Public Works, Information, Commerce and Industries and Roadways | Radha Vallabh Vijayavargiya |
| 2. | Development, Labour and Hydel Works | Sawai Singh Sisodia |
| 3 | Harijan and Tribal Welfare | Sajjan Singh Vishnar |

### MADHYA BHARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* A S Patwardhan

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Anant Sadashiv Patwardhan | Dewas | Cong. |
| 2 | Baburam Samdaliya | Ater | Cong. |
| 3 | Badridatt Bhatt | Jawad | Cong |
| 4 | Bal Bhadra Singh | Raghogarh | H M S. |
| 5 | Bal Mukund Mudgal | Bijepur | Cong |
| 6 | Bapulal Kishanlal Malaiya | Bagh | Cong. |
| 7 | Barjor Singh | Pichhore-South | H M S |
| 8 | Barku Mahadu Chauhan | Sendhwa | Cong. |
| 9 | B C Chaudhari | Sitamau | Cong. |
| 10 | Bhagwan Das Chaturvedi | Karera | H M S. |
| 11 | Bhagwandas Kuwarji Jain | Mandsaur-North | H M S |
| 12 | Bhanwarlal Jiwan | Narsingarh | Cong |
| 13 | Bherulal Sewaji Chauhan | Khacharaod | Cong |
| 14 | Bhima Bhil | Alirajpur | Cong |
| 15 | Bhume Kirat Singh | Manawar-South | H M S. |
| 16. | Chandanlal Sanuh Prasad | Ambah | Cong. |
| 17 | Chaudhari Faizullah | Jaora | Cong |
| 18 | Deolal Rudra | Pichhore-Bhander | Cong. |
| 19 | Devi Singh | Ratlam Tehsil | Cong |
| 20. | Dhanuram Sagar | Sitamau | Cong. |
| 21 | Dulı Chand Harijan | Pachhar | Cong. |
| 22. | Durgadas Suryawanshi | Ujjain Tehsil | Cong |
| 23 | Dwarkadas Ramnarain Garg | Chachora | H M S |
| 24 | Gokul Prasad Katrolia | Lahar | Cong |
| 25. | Gopal Prasad Khatri | Dhar-Badnawar | Cong |
| 26. | Hari Sewak Mishra | Lahar | Cong. |
| 27. | Har Kishor Vaishya | Lashkar | H M S. |
| 28. | Hira Lal Sharma | Rajpur | Jan Sangh |
| 29 | H L. Masurkar | Shajapur | Cong. |
| 30. | Jadav Chand Jain | Bandwah | Cong. |
| 31. | Jagannath Sitholiya | Dhar-Badnawar | Cong |
| 32 | Jamuna Bai | Jhabua | Socialist |
| 33. | Jamuna Prasad Singh | Ambah | R.R P. |
| 34. | Jeta Bhagga | Bandwah | Cong. |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35. | Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala | Debalpur | Cong. |
| 36. | Karan Singh | Morena | Cong. |
| 37. | Kishanlal Nagaji Malviya | Shajapur | Cong. |
| 38. | Kishan Singh Dhir Singh | Badwani | Cong. |
| 39. | Kishorilal Sukkaram | Pichhore-Bhander | Cong |
| 40. | Kundanlal Baraiya | Mungaoli | Cong |
| 41 | Kusumkant Jain | Alot | Cong |
| 42. | Lal Singh | Thandla | Socialist |
| 43. | Laxmi Chand Vaishya | Sablagarh | Cong. |
| 44 | Laxmi Narain Gupta | Pichhore-North | H M S |
| 45 | Madanlal Bhikaram Agarwal | Biaora | Cong |
| 46. | Manjulabai Wagle | Khatigaon | Cong. |
| 47. | Manohar Singh Mehta | Indore City | Cong. |
| 48 | Maulana Masud Ahmad | Ujjain Tehsil | Ind. |
| 49. | Mishrilal Gangwal | Bagli | Cong. |
| 50 | Murlidhar Singh | Morena | Soc. |
| 51. | Murlidhar Vishwanath Ghule | Ghatigaon | Cong |
| 52 | Narhari Prasad | Shivpuri-Kolaras | Cong. |
| 53 | Narsingh Rao Dixit | Bhind | Cong. |
| 54 | Niranjan Verma | Basoda | H.M S |
| 55. | Prabhu Dayal Chaube | Khilchipur-West | Cong |
| 56. | Prabhu Dayal Jatav | Gohad Mehgaon | Cong. |
| 57 | Pratibha Datta | Rajgarh | Cong |
| 58 | Prem Singh Rathore | Ratlam City | Cong |
| 59 | Prem Singh Solanki | Jobat | Cong |
| 60 | Purushottam Rao Laxman Rao Inamadar | Gwalior | H M S |
| 61. | Radhavallabh Vijayavargiya | Narsingarh | Cong |
| 62 | Raghuraj Singh | Khilchipur-West | Ind |
| 63 | Ramakant Khode | Khargone | Cong |
| 64 | Ram Chandra Vilasiram | Khachrod | Cong |
| 65 | Ram Chandra Vithalvade | Sendhwa | Jan Sangh |
| 66. | Ram Charan Mishra | Jora | Cong |
| 67 | Ram Dayalsingh Raghuvanshi | Pachhar | Cong |
| 68 | Ram Dhan Singh | Gohad Mehgaon | Cong |
| 69. | Rameshwar Dayal Totla | Tarana | Cong |
| 70 | Ram Lal Pokharna | Manasa | Cong. |
| 71 | Ram Sahai | Bhilsa | Cong |
| 72 | Ram Singh | Kurwai | Cong. |
| 73 | Ram Singh K Verma | Indore City | Cong |
| 74 | Rana Man Singh | Susner | Cong |
| 75 | Ran Vijay Singh | Umri | R R P |
| 76 | Ratoo Singh Ram Singh | Kukshi | Cong |
| 77 | Rustamji Kavasji Jal | Mhow | Cong |
| 78. | Sajjan Singh Kishnar | Debalpur | Cong |
| 79. | Sawai Singh Mandloi | Khargone | Cong |
| 80 | Sawai Singh Sisodia | Badnagar | Cong |
| 81. | Shankarlal Garg | Sardarpur | Cong. |
| 82 | Shivbhanu Solanki | Manawar-North | Cong. |
| 83 | Shyamlal Pandiya | Morar | Cong. |
| 84 | Shyamsukh Garg | Mandsaur-South | Cong. |
| 85 | Sitaram Jajoo | Neemuch | Cong. |
| 86 | Sitaram Sadhau | Badwah | Cong. |
| 87 | Sobhagyamal Jain | Agar | Cong |
| 88 | Soma | Sheopur Pohri | Cong |
| 89 | Sunnulal | Bhilsa | Cong. |
| 90. | Trimbak Sadashiv Gokhaley | Shujalpur | Cong. |
| 91 | Tula Ram | Shivpuri-Kolaras | Cong. |
| 92 | Udaybhan Singh Chauhan | Sheopur Pohri | Cong |
| 93. | Vallabhdas Sitaram Mahajan | Bhikangaon | Cong. |
| 94. | Vankatesh Vishnu Dravid | Indore City | Cong |
| 95 | Vijay Singh | Sonkachh | Cong. |
| 96. | Vimal Kumar Munnalal Chordia | Bhanpura | Jan Sangh |
| 97 | Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate | Indore City | Cong. |
| 98. | Vishwanath Vasudev Ayachit | Ujjain City | Cong. |
| 99 | Vrindawan Prasad Tiwari | Guna | H M.S. |

*Finance*

(*In crores of rupees*)

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) .. .. | 11 49 | 11 31 | + 0 18 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) .. | 11 81 | 12 26 | — 0 45 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) .. . | 14 09 | 14 20 | — 0 11 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) .. .. | 15 10 | 14 96 | + 0 14 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) .. . | 18 69 | 18 87 | — 0 18 |

*Food and Agriculture*

Large blocks of virgin land were brought under cultivation The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was introduced in the State for the first time ; and the yield, which was normally about 15 maunds per acre, rose in one case to the record figure of 120 maunds per acre Research is also being conducted to improve the quality of sugarcane, long staple cotton, rice and pulses.

The irrigation programme in Madhva Bharat has been divided into two parts, namely, (i) the major works and (ii) the minor works The programme for the major works is estimated to cost Rs 1 24 crore and is to be implemented during the Plan period The programme for the minor works is to cost Rs 2 16 crore On the completion of the first Five Year Plan, 1,21,000 acres of additional land will have been brought under irrigation The revenue on the total outlay works out to about Rs 6.4 lakh and the additional production of foodgrains to 24,200 tons

By the end of June 1954, about 5,000 new wells were dug and the old ones repaired To ensure quick and timely supply of seeds and fertilisers to the farmer, several depots were established in the interior of the State and about 38,735 maunds of fertilisers distributed among the cultivators.

A uniform system of land revenue has been enforced in the State. Both the *zamindari* and *jagirdari* system have now been abolished

*Industry*

The Government has laid great emphasis on the development of large as well as small-scale industries. Among the major industries in the State are those producing textile, cement, sugar, oil, pottery, vanaspati, ice, flour, rubber belting, etc There are sixteen textile mills, five sugar mills, two cement factories and one match factory in the State.

Textile is the main industry of the State Its production amounts to nearly 6 per cent of the total cloth output of the country. Government potteries and leather works are well known for their artistic products. In addition, there are factories for the manufacture of textile machinery, agricultural implements, razor blades, etc.

The handloom industry in Madhya Bharat has nearly 15,000 looms and provides livelihood for nearly 75,000 families. Wool weaving is a

prosperous industry, and employs nearly 2,000 families of weavers. The State Government is keen on improving the industry and the condition of the weavers.

In order to provide more work for the people, the State Government has started centres to teach tanning, carpentry, the printing of cloth, bee-keeping, palm-gur manufacturing, poultry farming, spinning and weaving. To encourage the development of village industries, the Cottage Industries Board and the Village Industries Board have been set up.

*Education*

There are 6,018 educational institutions in the State including five degree colleges, two training colleges, 17 intermediate colleges, 69 high schools, 365 middle schools, 4,883 primary schools, 2 Sanskrit colleges, 26 Sanskrit schools, and 2 technical schools, with a total of 4,40,001 students In 1953-54, Rs 2,43,55,240 were earmarked for education out of a total budget of over Rs 15 crore.

Compulsory primary education has been extended to 10 more townships and over 900 villages About 90 primary schools have been converted into basic schools Four basic training schools have been opened to train teachers. For the education of children, 25 *shishu mandirs*, modelled on the Montessori system, have been started

*Public Health*

Annually, the Government spends Rs 80 lakh, over six per cent of the revenue of the State, on medical and health services There are 626 medical institutions in the State including 54 special institutions and hospitals, 249 civil and ungraded dispensaries, 266 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 57 maternity homes and non-treating institutions In 1953-54, 2,07,611 in-patients and 1,11,38,349 out-patients were treated at these institutions Some 38,94,464 patients were treated at the Ayurvedic dispensaries

Hospitals at all district headquarters have been supplied with modern equipment Also, every *gram panchayat* has been given a medicine chest, and arrangements have been made to distribute medicines in the villages on specified days Most of the villagers have been given B C G vaccination, of the 17 lakh people tested, 5 lakhs have been inoculated.

*Scheduled Castes*

A separate "Tribal Welfare Department" was established on May 1, 1953, to work systematically for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 3,63 612 was spent on scholarships for Harijan students Financial aid amounting to Rs 6,400 was given to 9 Harijan co-operative societies by the State Government In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,97,819 was spent in 1953-54 on the maintenance of the Harijan industrial training centres. The State Government is running 10 Adivasi boarding houses with 208 students. Furthermore, there are 14 aided Harijan welfare societies, 52 Adivasi adult education centres and 12 Adivasi welfare centres in the State.

*Panchayats*

There are 4,111 village *panchayats*, 225 *kendra panchayats* and 225 *nyaya panchayats* in Madhya Bharat. All the districts have the *mandal pan-*

*chayat*, the equivalent of a district board. Funds are placed at the disposal of the *panchayats* in the form of land tax, house tax and labour tax to carry out development work The *nyaya panchayats* are generally empowered to deal with cases involving a sum of Rs. 100 and in special cases those involving Rs. 500.

*Municipalities*

Since the introduction of Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954, a uniform system of administration obtains in all the municipalities of the State According to the Act, four municipalities have been classified as city municipalities, 15 as Class I and 67 as Class II municipalities The old practice of having nominated members in the municipal councils has been done away with Seats are, however reserved in each municipality for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

## MYSORE

*Rajpramukh*. H H the Maharaja of Mysore

*Ministers*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chief Minister, and Minister for Finance, Civil Services, Palace, High Court, Planning and Welfare of Depressed Classes. | K Hanumanthaiya |
| 2 | Law, Education, Labour and Information | A G Ramachandra Rao |
| 3 | Public Health, Local Self-government Excise and Rural Development | T Channiah |
| 4 | Revenue, Public Works, Stamps and Registration | K Manjappa |
| 5 | Home, Industries, Road Transport, Food and Civil Supplies. | H Siddaveerappa |
| 6. | Agriculture, Forests Veterinary, Co-operation, Relief and Rehabilitation. | R Nagan Gowda |

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker*: H. Siddaiya

| S. No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A Bheemappa Naik | Molakalmuru | Cong |
| 2 | A G Ram Chandra Rao | Hole-Narsipur | Cong |
| 3 | A Munivappa | Sidlaghata-Chikballapur (R) | Cong |
| 4. | A V Narsimha Reddy | Bengalore-South | Cong |
| 5. | Ballary Siddamma | Devangere | Cong |
| 6. | B Chikkanna | Javagal | Cong |
| 7 | B.C. Nanjundaiya | Kora | Cong |
| 8. | B Hutche Gowda | Turuvekere | K M P P. |
| 9 | B L Subbamma | Chikmagalur-Mudigere | Cong |
| 10. | B Madhvachar | Bhadravati | Cong |
| 11. | B M Seenappa | Cubbonpet | Cong |
| 12 | B. Narayanaswamy | Mysore City-South | Cong |
| 13. | B.N. Boranna Gowda | Belur | Cong |
| 14. | B N Rame Gowda | Sira | Ind |
| 15. | B P Nagaraja Murthy | Malavalli | K M P P. |
| 16. | B Rachaiah | Yelendur (R) | K M P P |
| 17 | B T Kempa Raj | Bengalore-South (R) | Cong |
| 18. | B.V. Narayana Reddy | Bagepalli-Gudibanda | Soc |
| 19. | B Y Neela Gowda | Pandvapura | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | C.H Lingadevaru | Chiknaikanahalli | Cong. |
| 21. | C M. Annayyappa | Gubbi | Cong. |
| 22. | C T. Hanumanthaiya | Pavagada (R) | Cong |
| 23. | D Devaraje Urs | Hunsur | Cong |
| 24 | D M Govindaraju | Nelamangala | Cong |
| 25. | D R Kari Gowda | Hassan | Cong |
| 26. | D. Venkatesh | Gandhinagar | Cong |
| 27. | G.A Thimmappa Gowda | Arkalgud | Cong |
| 28. | Ganga Nayak | Sorab-shikaripur (R) | Cong |
| 29. | G Basappa | Hosadurga | Cong |
| 30 | G Duggappa | Holalkere (R) | Cong |
| 31 | G Narayana Gowda | Mulbagal-Srinivaspur | Cong |
| 32. | G Papanna | Sidlaghata-Chikballapur | Cong |
| 33 | G Puttaswamy | Chikmagalur-Mudigere (R) | Cong |
| 34 | G S Bomme Gowda | Mandya | Cong |
| 35 | G Sivappa | Holalkere | Cong |
| 36. | H.C. Linga Reddy | Malur | Cong. |
| 37 | H K Shivarudrappa | Gundlupet-Heggaddevankote | Ind |
| 38 | H K Siddaiya | Belur (R) | Cong |
| 39. | H K Veeranna Gowda | Maddur | Cong |
| 40. | H M Chennabasappa | Periyapatna | Cong |
| 41 | H Siddaveerappa | Harihar | Cong |
| 42 | H.S. Rudrappa | Honnali | Cong |
| 43. | H.T Puttappa | Hoskote-Anekal (R) | Cong |
| 44 | J Mohammad Imam | Jagalur | K M P P. |
| 45 | Kadidal Manjappa | Thirthahallikoppa | Cong |
| 46 | K G Thimme Gowda | Kanakahalli | Cong. |
| 47 | K Hanumanthaiya | Ramanagaram | Cong |
| 48 | K Lakkappa | Chintamani (R) | Cong |
| 49. | Konta Basarama Gowda | Kudligi | Ind |
| 50. | K Panchakshraiah | Arsikere | Cong |
| 51. | K Pattabhi Raman | Kolar | Ind |
| 52 | K Prabhakar | Nelamangala (R) | Cong |
| 53 | K Puttaswami | Srirangapatna | Cong |
| 54 | K Singari Gowda | Nagamangala | Cong |
| 55 | K S Vasan | Kolar Gold Fields | Commu |
| 56. | K V. Byre Gowda | Bengalore-North | Cong |
| 57 | Laxmi Devi Ramanna | Hoskote-Anekal | Cong |
| 58 | L Siddappa | Chinnagiri | K M P P. |
| 59 | Mali Mariyappa | Pavagada | Cong |
| 60. | Mallikkaraj Unnappa | Sorab Shikaripur | Cong |
| 61. | M C Anjaneya Reddy | Chintamani | Ind |
| 62 | M. Chikkalingiah | Malavalli (R) | S C F |
| 63 | M Gangappa | Bellary | Ind |
| 64. | M K Narayanappa | Chintamani (R) | Cong |
| 65. | M Linganna | Nanjangud | Ind |
| 66 | M. Madiah | Nanjingud (R) | Cong. |
| 67. | M. Palaniyappan | Ulsoor | Cong |
| 68. | M Rajasekhara Murthy | Yelandur | Ind |
| 69. | Mudduramiah | Koratagere-Madhugiri | Cong |
| 70. | Mulka Govinda Reddy | Chitaldrug | Soc |
| 71. | M.V Rama Rao | Tumkur | Cong |
| 72. | N.C Nagaiah Reddy | Goribidnur | Cong |
| 73 | N Huchmasthy Gowda | Huliyurdurga | Cong |
| 74. | P.M Swamidorai | Kolar Gold Fields (R) | S C.F. |
| 75 | P R Ramaiya | Besavangudi | Cong. |
| 76 | R Anantaraman | Chamarajpet | Cong |
| 77. | R. Channigaramiah | Koratagere-Madhugiri (R) | Cong. |
| 78. | R K Prasad | Bangarpet | Cong |
| 79 | R. Muniswamiah | Bengalore-North (R) | Cong |
| 80 | R. Nagan Gowda | Hospet | Cong. |
| 81. | S A. Thomas | Nominated | |
| 82. | S. Gopala Gowda | Sagar-Hosanagar | Soc. |
| 83. | Shivananje Gowda | Mysore Taluk | Cong. |
| 84. | S H Thammiah | Krishnarajanagar | Ind |
| 85. | Siddiah alias Kunniah | Gundlupet-Heggaddevankote (R). | Ind. |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 86. | Sira Sappa Ijari | Harapanahalli | Cong. |
| 87. | S. Kariappa | Virupakshapura | Cong. |
| 88. | S M Lingappa | Krishnarajpet | Cong. |
| 89. | S Parmeshwarappa | Siriguppa | Cong. |
| 90. | S R. Nagappasetty | Shimoga | Cong. |
| 91. | S Siddappa | Magadi | Cong |
| 92. | S Srinivasa Iyengar | T Narsipur | K M P.P. |
| 93. | T C Basappa | Tarekere | K M P P |
| 94. | T G Channiah | Mulbagal-Srinivaspur (R) | Cong |
| 95 | T G Thimme Gowda | Tiptur | Cong |
| 96 | I Hanumiah | Hiriyur (R) | Cong. |
| 97 | T Mariappa | Mysore City-North | Cong. |
| 98. | T N Mudalagiri Gowda | Kunigal | Cong |
| 99 | T Siddalingaiya | Dodballapur | Cong. |
| 100. | U M Madappa | Chamarajanagar | K M P.P. |
| 101. | V Mariyappa | Hiriyur | Cong |
| 102. | V M Mascarenhas | St John's Hils | Cong. |
| 103. | V R Naidu | Mallesvaram | Cong. |
| 104. | V Venkatappa | Channapatna | Cong. |
| 105. | Y M Chandrasekhariah | Kadur | Cong. |

## MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Chairman* K T Bhashyam

| S No | Name | Constituency |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A N Rama Rao | Graduates' |
| 2 | B K Puttaramiah | Elected by Assembly |
| 3 | C H Venkataramappa | Kolar District |
| 4 | C J Devanath | Nominated |
| 5 | D Venkataramiah | Kolar District |
| 6 | G H Veeranna | Nominated |
| 7 | G Ramaswami Iyengar | Nominated |
| 8. | G Veerappa | Graduates' |
| 9 | H M Gangadhariah | Elected by Assembly |
| 10 | H R Abdul Gaffar | Teachers' |
| 11 | J Deviah | Mandya District |
| 12 | K Sanjeeva Reddy | Chitaldrug District |
| 13 | K T Bhashyam | Elected by Assembly |
| 14 | L A Themma Bovi | Elected by Assembly |
| 15 | Mahadevaswamy | Teachers' |
| 16 | Maniswamiah Maedar Patel | Elected by Assembly |
| 17. | M N Jois | Elected by Assembly |
| 18. | M N Mahanta Devaru | Elected by Assembly |
| 19. | M P L Sastry | Teachers' |
| 20 | M R Lakshamma | Elected by Assembly |
| 21 | M Shankariah | Elected by Assembly |
| 22 | M Velluri | Elected by Assembly |
| 23. | N A Iyengar | Nominated |
| 24. | N P Govinda Gowda | Chikmagalur District |
| 25 | B Gopala Krishna Setty | Nominated |
| 26. | P Sitharamiah | Mysore District |
| 27 | P Thirumale Gowda | Elected by Assembly |
| 28 | R Subbamma | Bengalore District |
| 29 | Rumale Chinnabasaviah | Nominated |
| 30. | S R Guru | Bengalore District |
| 31. | S Sivappa | Elected by Assembly |
| 32 | Veerabasappa | Elected by Assembly |
| 33 | Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin | Nominated |
| 34. | T Chowdiah | Nominated |
| 35. | T N Kempa Honniah | Tumkur District |
| 36 | T S. Rajagopala Iyengar | Graduates' |
| 37. | T Veeranna | Chitaldrug District |
| 38. | T Venkataramiah | Mysore District |
| 39. | U P Shankar Rao | Shimoga District |
| 40. | Y Dharmappa | Hassan District |

*Finance*

(*In crores of rupees*)

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) | 18 31 | 18 35 | — 0 04 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) | 18 79 | 18 04 | + 0 75 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) | 19 66 | 22 04 | — 2 38 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) | 21 21 | 24 30 | — 3 09 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) | 22 96 | 27 06 | — 4 10 |

*Food and Agriculture*

With the abolition of statutory rationing in Bangalore, Devanagri and Kolar Gold-fields from May 1, 1953, foodstuffs have been completely decontrolled in the State In order to keep the price of foodgrains in open market under control, their distribution from Government depots has continued. Among the several development schemes envisaged under the Five Year Plan, the highest priority has been given to those relating to agriculture, irrigation and power development

Eighteen schemes involving an expenditure of Rs 442 98 lakh were formulated for the five-year period During the last two years, viz, 1952-54, Rs 194 61 lakh were spent on them. Some 1,600 acres of land were reclaimed for cultivation, 1,509 wells sunk and 270 tanks renovated and 57 works executed Power supply is also being made available at an estimated cost of Rs 50 lakh to those areas of the State which suffer from recurrent food shortages

A scheme for the distribution of 20,000 tons of ammonium sulphate to agriculturists against the normal off-take of about 3,500 tons per year, was launched during 1953-54, At the same time arrangements were made to afford short-term credit to the farmers who had taken to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation The programme for 1954-55 was estimated to cost Rs 10 lakh.

*Industry*

Steps are being taken to modernise and expand the State industrial enterprises In the Mysore Iron and Steel works at Bhadravati, two electric pig iron furnaces with a production capacity of 100 tons each per day, an additional Cement Production Unit with 200-ton capacity per day, an Acetic Acid Plan with 1 5-ton capacity per day and a Ferro-Silicon Plant with a daily output of 12 tons are some of the projects that have been completed. In addition, a Spun Cast Iron Pipe Plant, a Sintering Plant and an Alloy and Tool Steel Plant are also to be set up shortly.

A scheme for the expansion of the Government Soap Factory has been approved in order to increase its production from 600 to 1,000 tons per annum The mechanisation of the Mysore Implements factory,

Hassan, at a total cost of Rs. 10 lakh has been sanctioned and the scheme is being implemented.

On the recommendations of the Industries Board, loans and other forms of assistance are given to a large number of private industries As regards the private sector, permission has already been granted by the Government to set up a sugar factory at Shimoga, and the possibilities for the setting up of additional factories in the State, including the one at Bellary are actively being considered.

In order to combat the growing spectre of unemployment and the steadily deteriorating economic condition of the village community, the Government has decided to extend the Rural Industrialisation Scheme to all the districts in the State. In the budget for 1954-55, a provision of Rs. 16 lakh has been made for this scheme. Special attention is being paid to the development of cottage industries and handicrafts, particularly the handloom and *khadi* industry. At present, there are 31 centres for cottage industries in the State and a grant of Rs 58,500 has been secured from the Government of India for the expansion of these industries.

*Education*

Mysore spends a large proportion of its expenditure on education, the estimated expenditure for 1954-55 being Rs 418 lakh. The University of Mysore has 39 colleges and a medical school with a total of 19,718 students The number of educational institutions under the Department of Public Instruction is 13,888 with 92,71,330 students. In accordance with the recommendations of the Mysore Educational Reforms Committee, the middle school and upper primary public examinations have been abolished and a Directorate of Technical Education has been created. Consequent on the transfer of seven *taluqs* of the Bellary district to Mysore State, a District Educational Officer has been posted in Bellary district

*Public Health*

The State has a net work of 135 full-fledged health units for the rural area. A programme for malaria control was launched in the State on November 4, 1953, to afford protection against malaria to 5 million people over a period of three and a half years at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh per annum. The Government has decided to extend the D D.T. spray operations to all municipalities in the State without any cost to the latter.

Four B C G campaign units visited 17 towns and 1,167 villages in the State and immunised people against tuberculosis

The number of dispensaries and hospitals in the State increased from 493 in 1953 to 509 in 1954 A special provision of Rs. 30,000 was made in the budget for 1954-55 to control leprosy The Government has decided to upgrade the mental hospital at Bangalore to serve as an all-India post-graduate training and research centre for mental and nervous diseases In addition, a provision of Rs 1 lakh has been made for the upgrading of the other hospitals In 1954-55, the total expenditure on public health was estimated at Rs 40 lakh.

*Scheduled Castes*

In order to improve the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, various ameliorative measures were undertaken. A Commissioner of Depressed Classes was appointed The Government provided a sum of

Rs. 25 lakh in the 1954-55 budget for the all round improvement of the Scheduled Castes.

*Village Panchayats*

The total number of village panchayats in the State is 12,603.

*Co-operative Societies*

The total number of co-operative societies in the State is 5,269 with a membership of nearly 5·76 lakhs.

*Municipalities*

There are 4 city municipalities and 105 town municipalities in the State.

## PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

*Rajpramukh.* H H the Maharaja of Patiala

*Ministers*

1. Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Political, Justice, Press, Police, Information, Industry, Labour, Transport, Jails, Law and Legislation, Backward Classes and Dharmarth. — Brish Bhan
2. Public Works, Local Self-government, Health and Education. — Shivdev Singh
3. Revenue, Rehabilitation, Survey and Settlement — Harcharan Singh
4. Finance, Development, Excise, Supply, Planning, Agriculture, Sales Tax Co-operatives and Museums — Surindra Singh

### PEPSU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* · Ram Saran Chand Mithal

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Albel Singh | Narwana | S M |
| 2. | Amir Singh | Dadri | Cong |
| 3 | Arjan Singh | Phul | S M |
| 4. | Atma Singh | Sultanpur | U F |
| 5. | Balwant Singh | Sirhind | Cong. |
| 6 | Beant Singh | Bassi | U F |
| 7. | Bhagwant Singh | Bhadson | Cong. |
| 8. | Brish Bhan | Kalayat | Cong. |
| 9. | Chanda Singh | Ahmadgarh | Cong |
| 10 | Chandrawati | Badhra | Cong |
| 11. | Chet Singh | Nahianwala-Raman | Cong |
| 12. | Dal Singh | Jind | Cong |
| 13. | Devinder Singh | Sangrur | Cong |
| 14. | Dhanna Singh | Phul (R) | S M |
| 15. | Dharam Singh | Budhlada | S M. |
| 16. | Fakiria | Narwana (R) | Cong |
| 17. | Ghasi Ram | Julana | Cong. |
| 18 | Gian Chand | Kandaghat | Cong |
| 19. | Gian Singh Rarewala | Amloh | U F |
| 20. | Gurbakhshish Singh | Sherpur | Cong. |
| 21. | Hans Raj Sharma | Phagwara | Cong |
| 22. | Harchand Singh | Banur (R) | Cong. |
| 23 | Harcharan Singh | Bhatinda | Cong. |
| 24. | Hardit Singh | Dhanaula | S M. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25. | Harindar Singh | Faridkot | Ind. |
| 26 | Harnam Singh | Bholath | U.F. |
| 27. | Hira Singh | Jaitu | Cong. |
| 28. | Jangir Singh | Mansa | S M. |
| 29. | Jangir Singh Phaguwalia | Bhawanigarh | U.F. |
| 30. | Kali Ram | Safidon | Cong. |
| 31. | Kartar Singh | Nahianwala Raman ( R ) | U F. |
| 32. | Kartar Singh Dewana | Barnala | U F |
| 33. | Kirpal Singh | Banur | Cong. |
| 34 | Kirpal Singh | Budhlada (R) | S M |
| 35 | Lal Singh | Kanina | Cong |
| 36. | Lehna Singh | Dhuri (R) | Cong. |
| 37. | Mahesh Indra Singh | Sunam | Cong. |
| 38. | Mangal Singh | Mahendergarh | Cong. |
| 39. | Manjitinder Singh | Kotkapura | Cong. |
| 40 | Man Mohan Kaur | Patiala City | U F. |
| 41 | Mihan Singh | Amloh (R) | U F. |
| 42 | Mohammed Iftikhar Ali Khan | Malerkotla | Cong |
| 43 | Nihal Singh | Nangal Chaudhry | Cong. |
| 44 | Parduman Singh | Dhuri | Cong. |
| 45. | Prem Singh | Rajpura | Cong. |
| 46 | Pritam Singh | Samana (R) | U.F. |
| 47 | Pritam Singh Gojran | Lehra | U F |
| 48 | Pritam Singh Dhillon | Sardulgarh | U F. |
| 49 | Pritam Singh Sahoke | Lehra (R) | U F. |
| 50 | Vacant | New Patiala Sadar | — |
| 51 | Ram Chand | Dadri (R) | Cong. |
| 52 | Ram Saran Chand Mital | Narnaul | Cong. |
| 53. | Roshan Lal | Kandaghat (R) | Cong |
| 54 | Sadhu Ram | Phagwara (R) | Cong. |
| 55 | Sham Manohar | Ateli | Cong |
| 56 | Shamsher Singh | Maur | Cong. |
| 57 | Shivdev Singh | Nabha | Cong. |
| 58 | Surendra Nath | Samana | U F. |
| 59 | Surinder Singh | Nalagarh | Cong. |
| 60 | Thakur Singh | Kapurthala | Cong |

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) .. | 6 09 | 4 66 | + 1 43 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) .. . | 6 17 | 5 41 | + 0.76 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) .. . | 6 96 | 7.26 | — 0.30 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) .. . | 7.33 | 7 40 | — 0 07 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) .. .. | 8 24 | 10 29 | — 2 05 |

*Food and Agriculture*

The Abolition of *Ala Malkiat* Rights Act, the Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietory Rights) Act, and the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act came into force during 1953-54. These Acts aim at improving the condition of the tenants who have been given security of tenure and the right to purchase and improve their holdings.

In 1953-54, about 21,244 acres were reclaimed and consolidation work was completed in 612 villages Several major and minor irrigation schemes were taken in hand In the Community Project areas, 1,489 new wells were sunk and 528 old ones repaired To increase food production, 23,670 maunds of fertilisers were distributed among the peasants and nearly 7,710 agricultural implements were sold. In addition, 300 tubewells were sanctioned under the T C M in the Dhuri Community Project area About 190 tubewells have been completed so far and the remainder were expected to be drilled by the end of 1954-55 This project is expected to cost Rs 1 93 crore and will irrigate an area of 1,92,000 acres

*Industry*

Appreciable progress has been made by the State in the development of industry There are about 550 registered factories in the State. Of these, a dozen are large-scale factories They comprise a biscuit factory at Rajpura, three starch factories at Rajpura, Phagwara, and Faridkot, two sugar factories at Hamira and Phagwara, one textile mill at Phagwara, two cement factories at Surajpur and Dalmia Dadri, two flour mills at Patiala and Bhatinda and a distillery at Hamira. A bone and glue factory with a crushing capacity of about 4,000 tons of bones per year has recently been established at Rajpura

The remaining 500 odd are small factories engaged in industries like the manufacture of sewing machine parts, electric fans and other appliances, rubber goods, varnishes, chemicals, bicycle parts, tanned goods, chemicals, glass, and cotton ginning and pressing

The State Government is taking active steps to promote a number of small-scale cottage industries in different parts of the State The handloom industry is an important cottage industry of PEPSU and has received financial assistance and technical aid from the Government There are more than 7,500 fly-shuttle handlooms in the different areas of the State.

*Education*

PEPSU has a vast network of educational institutions There are 12 colleges, 171 high schools, 188 middle schools, 107 lower middle schools and 1858 primary schools with a total of 2,24,081 students.

On August 15, 1953, there were only 921 primary schools for every 5,000 villages. In the next seven and a half months, up to March 31, 1954, 214 two-teacher primary schools were opened. Six hundred and ninety-nine single-teacher primary schools were also established Primary schools have been given equipment worth Rs 1,40,000. Each school has been given Rs 200 per teacher for apparatus and furniture Ten high schools were given more staff and furniture costing Rs 22,000 and another 5 furniture and equipment worth Rs 75,000

The teachers' training institutions of all grades are turning out about 700 teachers every year to meet the needs of expanding education

Steps have been taken to establish junior basic schools in the Bhadson and Dhuri Community Project areas Sixty-one buildings were constructed in the rural areas for primary schools, the village community contributing half the cost, the other half, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4,000, was given by the Government.

*Public Health*

The long cherished ambition of PEPSU to have a medical college of its own was realised on November 5, 1953 This institution will eventually accommodate 300 students.

The new Rajindra Hospital with 500 beds is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 51 lakh. Equipment and staff for the institution will cost another Rs. 15 lakh. A hospital for nurses has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2·5 lakh

A sum of Rs 29,000 was sanctioned in 1953-54 for a T B clinic at the main hospital in Sangrur The clinic is now complete and is functioning The Civil Hospital at Dalmia Dadri has also been completed at a cost of Rs. 80,000 A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been spent for a new ward of 16 beds in the Civil Hospital, at Bhatinda Two 6-bed wards and 3 cottages have been added to the T B. Sanatorium at Dharampur (Simla Hills) at a cost of Rs 54,000

Maternity and child welfare centres have been opened at Tapa, Govindgarh, Nalagarh, Rampur, Talwandi Sabom Kanna, Jullana and Rajpura. In all, there are 139 hospitals (56 urban and 83 rural) in PEPSU.

*Scheduled Castes*

The Scheduled Castes form 19 5 per cent of the population in PEPSU. During 1953-54, a sum of Rs 4,42,000 was given in the form of stipends to the Scheduled Castes students. The number of boys and girls who benefited in this manner in 1953-54 was 19,557 and the amount disbursed was Rs 3,93,067 Vocational training centres have been set up to train young people belonging to the Scheduled Castes in tailoring, smithy, hosiery, knitting, etc In accordance with the order reserving 12 5 per cent of the vacancies for candidates from the Scheduled Caste, 271 people were absorbed in Government service, thus raising the strength of the Scheduled Caste Government servants from 1,359 in 1952-53 to 1,745 in 1953-54 The economic and educational concessions allowed to the Scheduled Castes were extended to ten other classes which have been declared backward

*Panchayats*

Up to the middle of September 1954, there were 1,705 *nagar panchayats* and 378 *panchayati adalats* in PEPSU.

*Co-operative Societies*

There are now more than 2,380 co-operative societies in PEPSU. For one year, from the middle of 1953 to the middle of 1954, the target for the establishment of new co-operative societies was 200 In fact, 485 co-operative societies were registered during the period. Adequate financial assistance was made available by the PEPSU State Co-operative Bank to these societies, while the State Government gave away Rs 73,000 in subsidy.

*Municipalities*

The State has 21 municipalities composed wholly of elected members and 37 small town committees To encourage the small town committees to open reading rooms, a special subsidy of Rs 200 per annum is given by the Government to each committee which spends an equal amount from its own funds.

## RAJASTHAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Maharajpramukh* : | H H the Maharana of Mewar |
| | *Rajpramukh* : | H H the Maharaja of Jaipur |
| | *Ministers* | |
| 1. | Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Political Appointments, Revenue, Planning and Development and Education | Mohan Lal Sukhadia |
| 2 | Commerce and Industries, Food and Civil Supplies, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. | Bhogi Lal Pandya |
| 3 | Home, Law, Judicial Department, Legal Remembrancer's Office, Legislative Assembly, Elections and Community Projects | Ram Kishor Vyas |
| 4 | Medical and Public Health Local Self-government and Famine Relief | Kumbha Ram Arya |
| 5 | Finance, Transport, Labour and Forests | Brij Sunder Sharma |
| 6 | Refugee Rehabilitation and Co-operation | Amrit Lal Yadava |
| 7 | Agriculture and Public Works | Ram Niwas Mirdha |
| | *Deputy Ministers* | |
| 1 | Mrs Kamla Beniwal | |
| 2. | Sampat Ram | |

### RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* Narottam Lal Joshi

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abani Kumar Mookerjee | Phagi | S D |
| 2 | Amar Singh | Shahpura-Banera | S D |
| 3 | Amrit Lal Yadava | Rajsamand-Relmagra | Cong |
| 4 | Arjun Singh | Sheoganj | Ind |
| 5 | Badri Lal | Partabgarh-Nimbahera | Cong |
| 6 | Badri Prasad Gupta | Bansur | Cong |
| 7 | Balvir | Lachhmangarh | Cong |
| 8 | Bhagwan Singh Tarangi | Jhalrapatan | Cong. |
| 9 | Bhairon Singh | Sojat-Desuri | S D |
| 10 | Bhairon Singh | Bali-Desur | S D |
| 11 | Bhairon Singh | Rajsamand Relmagra | S D |
| 12 | Bhairon Singh | Danta Ramgarh | S D |
| 13 | Bhanu Pratap Singh | Roopnagar | S D |
| 14 | Bhawani Sahai Sharma | Thanagazi | Cong. |
| 15 | Bhim Singh | Nawalgarh | S D |
| 16 | Bhogi Lal Pandya | Sagwara | Cong |
| 17 | Bhola Nath | Lachhmangarh-Rajgarh | Cong |
| 18 | Bhopal Singh | Merta East | S D |
| 19 | Bishambar Nath Joshi | Bandikui | Cong |
| 20. | Bishan Singh | Pali-Sojat | S D |
| 21 | Brijendra Pal | Karauli | S D |
| 22 | Brij Sunder Sharma | Sironj | Cong. |
| 23 | Chandan Mal Baid | Sardarshahar | Cong |
| 24 | Chand Mal Mehta | Parbatsar | Cong |
| 25 | Chandra Kant Rao | Atru-Mangrol | S D |
| 26 | Chhanga | Hindaun | Cong |
| 27 | Chhatar Singh | Jaswantpura | S D |
| 28 | Chhotu Singh | Alwar | Cong. |
| 29 | Chittar Lal Sharma | Bundi | S D. |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30. | Chuni Lal | Mandal | Cong. |
| 31. | Dalip Singh | Ladpura | Cong. |
| 32 | Damodar Lal Vyas | Malpura | Cong. |
| 33. | Deen Bandhu Parmar | Saira | Cong. |
| 34. | Devi Singh | Udaipur | S D |
| 35 | Dharam Chandar | Sapotra | S D. |
| 36. | Dharam Pal | Raisinghnagar Karanpur | Cong. |
| 37. | Dhulji Bhai Bhavsar | Ghatol | Cong. |
| 38 | Dileep Singha | Unthala | S D. |
| 39 | Durlabh Singh | Ramgarh | Cong. |
| 40 | Dwarka Das Purohit | Jodhpur City 'A' | Cong. |
| 41. | Ganpat Singh | Jaswantpura-Sanchore | S.D |
| 42. | Ghasi Ram | Tijara | Cong |
| 43. | Ghasi Ram Yadava | Mandawar | Cong. |
| 44 | Ghisi Singh Katala | Weir | Cong. |
| 45 | Gopi Lal Yadava | Nagar | Ind |
| 46 | Gulab Chand Kashiwal | Jaipur City 'C' | Cong |
| 47 | Gurdaval Singh | Raisinghnagar-Karanpur | Ind |
| 48 | Hansraj Arya | Bhadra | Cong. |
| 49 | Hansraj Jatia | Bari | Cong. |
| 50 | Hanwant Singh | Jaisalmer | S D |
| 51 | Hari Dev Joshi | Dungarpur | Cong |
| 52 | Hari Dutt | Bharatpur | S D. |
| 53 | Hari Krishna Vyas | Jodhpur 'B' | Com |
| 54 | Hari Ram Ninama | Bagidora | Cong |
| 55 | Hari Shanker | Jaipur-Chaksu | Cong |
| 56 | Hari Singh | Jalore 'B' | S D |
| 57 | Har Lal Singh | Chirawa | Cong |
| 58 | Hazari Lal Sharma | Kotpuli | Cong |
| 59. | Himmat Singh | Phalodi | S D |
| 60 | Himmat Singh | Atru | S D |
| 61 | Ishwar Singh | Sikar Tehsil | S D |
| 62 | Jagat Singh Jhala | Badisadri-Kapasin | S D. |
| 63 | Jai Chandra | Badisadri-Kapasin | Cong |
| 64 | Jai Narain Vyas | Kishangarh | Cong |
| 65 | Jai Singh Ranawat | Asind | Cong. |
| 66 | Jaswant Singh | Bikaner Tehsil | S D |
| 67 | Jawan Singh | Sirohi | S D |
| 68 | Jevendra Singh | Manoharthana | S D |
| 69 | Jujhar Singh | Khanpur | S D |
| 70 | Kan Singh | Nokha | S D |
| 71 | Kanwar Lal | Ladpura | Cong |
| 72 | Kapil Deo | Neem-ka-thana 'C' | Cong |
| 73 | Kastoor Chand | Shahpura-Banera | Cong. |
| 74 | Keshri Singh | Sojat Main | S D. |
| 75 | Kesri Singh | Patan | S D. |
| 76. | Keshri Singh | Nagaur West | S D |
| 77 | Kesri Singh Bejolia | Mandalgarh | S D |
| 78 | Khet Singh | Shergarh | Ind. |
| 79 | Kishan Lal | Nawan | Cong |
| 80 | Kumbha Ram | Churu | Cong |
| 81 | Ladu Ram | Neem-ka-thana 'A' | Cong |
| 82. | Lal Bahadur | Sangod | Cong |
| 83 | Lal Sinha Saktawat | Girwa | S D |
| 84 | Lalu Ram | Tonk | Cong |
| 85. | Laxman Hirat | Sarada-Salumber | Cong |
| 86. | Laxman Singh | Bali | Ind |
| 87 | Madhav Prasad | Ratangarh | Cong. |
| 88 | Madho Lal | Jhalrapatan | Cong. |
| 89 | Madho Singh | Barmer 'C' | S D |
| 90. | Madho Singh | Jalore 'A' | Ind. |
| 91 | Mahadev Prasad | Khetri | Cong. |
| 92. | Mangal Singh Kachwaha | Jodhpur Tehsil North | S D. |
| 93. | Mangal Singh | Bari | Cong |
| 94 | Manna Bhil | Parbatsar-Nimbahera | Cong. |
| 95. | Manphool Singh | Nohar | Cong. |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 96 | Man Singh | Jamwa-Ramgarh | R.R P. |
| 97 | Man Singh | Kumher | K S. |
| 98 | Mathura Das | Deedwana | Cong. |
| 99 | Mohabat Singh | Bhavri | S.D. |
| 100 | Mohammad Abdul Hadi | Sanchore | Cong. |
| 101 | Mohammad Ibrahim | Kaman | Cong |
| 102 | Mohan Lal Sukhadia | Udaipur | Cong |
| 103. | Mohan Singh | Jaitaran East-Sojat East | S D. |
| 104 | Mota Ram | Sewana | Cong |
| 105 | Moti Chand | Bikaner City | Cong |
| 106 | Moti Lal | Deedwana-Parbatsar | Cong. |
| 107 | Moti Ram | Ganganagar | Cong |
| 108 | Mukti Lal Modi | Bairath | Cong |
| 109 | Narayan Chaturvedi | Jaipur-Chaksu | Cong |
| 110 | Narayan Lal | Lachhmangarh | Cong. |
| 111 | Narottam Lal Joshi | Jhunjhunu | Cong |
| 112 | Narsingh Kachhawaha | Jodhpur Tehsil South | Cong |
| 113 | Nathu Ram Mirdha | Merta West | Cong |
| 114 | Nathu Singh | Barmer 'B' | S D |
| 115 | Partap Singh | Chittor | S D. |
| 116 | Prabhu Dayal | Churu | Cong |
| 117 | Pratap Singh | Sujangarh | S D |
| 118 | Radha Krishana | Sikar Town | Cong |
| 119 | Raghubir Singh | Khetri | S D. |
| 120 | Raghuraj Singh | Kishangunj | S D |
| 121 | Ram Chander | Sadulgarh | Cong |
| 122 | Ram Dayal | Jahazpur | Cong |
| 123 | Ramji Lal Yadava | Behror | Cong |
| 124 | Ram Karan Joshi | Lalsot-Dausa | Cong |
| 125 | Ram Kishor Vyas | Jaipur City 'B' | Cong |
| 126 | Ram Lal Bansiwal | Lalsot-Dausa | Cong |
| 127 | Ram Niwas Mirdha | Nagaur-East | Cong |
| 128 | Ram Ratan | Tonk | Cong |
| 129 | Ridhi Chand | Hindaun | Cong |
| 130 | Roshan Lal | Saira | Cong |
| 131 | Rup Narain | Neem-ka-thana 'B' | R R P |
| 132 | Sajjan Singh | Hindoli | S D |
| 133 | Sambhu Singh | Sahada | S D |
| 134 | Sampat Ram | Lachhmangarh-Rajgarh | Cong. |
| 135 | Sangram Singh | Bhim | S D |
| 136 | Santosh Singh | Bilara | S D |
| 137 | Sardar Singh | Uniara | S D |
| 138 | Shah Ahmuddin Ahmed | Jaipur City 'A' | Cong |
| 139 | Sheo Dan Singh | Khamnor | S D |
| 140 | Shyam Lal | Nadoti | Cong |
| 141 | Sri Bhan Singh | Rupbas | S D |
| 142 | Sri Dass | Sawai Madhopur | Cong |
| 143 | Sri Gopal | Dholpur | Cong |
| 144 | Sohan Lal | Sarada-Salumber | Cong |
| 145 | Soma Walu Bhil | Dungarpur | Cong |
| 146 | Sugan Chand Jain | Begun | Cong |
| 147 | Tan Singh | Barmer 'A' | R R P. |
| 148 | Tej Mal | Bhilwara | Cong |
| 149 | Tej Pal | Weir | Cong |
| 150 | Tej Raj Singh | Pipalda | S D |
| 151 | Tika Ram Paliwal | Mahuwa | Cong |
| 152 | Triveni Shayam Sharma | Sikrai | Cong |
| 153 | Udai Lal | Lasadia | Cong |
| 154 | Ummed Singh | Jaitaram North West | S D |
| 155 | Ved Pal Tyagi | Chhabra | Cong |
| 156 | Vijai Sinha | Kumbalgarh | S D. |
| 157 | Virendra Singh | Malarna Chour | Cong |
| 158 | Yashoda Devi | Banswara | P S P. |
| 159 | Vacant | Amber 'A' | — |
| 160 | Vacant | Amber 'B' | — |

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) . | 15 51 | 15 76 | — 0 25 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) . | 18 15 | 15 94 | + 2 21 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) . | 18 83 | 18 89 | — 0 06 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) . | 21 55 | 21 55 | |
| 1955-56 (Budget) | 22 30 | 24 69 | — 2 39 |

*Food and Agriculture*

The food situation in the State during the last three years has not been satisfactory. Conditions of scarcity have prevailed in some area of the State or other and this has necessitated heavy expenditure on relief work

In addition to spending Rs 47,89,000 on relief measures in 1953-54, the Government advanced Rs 63,00,000 to the farmers as *taccavi* loans In addition, the Central Government gave Rs 47,63,000 in the form of loans and Rs 4,33 000 as grants

*Industry*

The cement factory, recently established at Sawai Madhopur, went into production in May 1953 with a production capacity of 10,000 tons per month The total capacity of the cement factories in the State is now 35,000 tons per month The Government has taken over the sugar factory at Ganganagar One more bone factory with a crushing capacity of 15 tons a day has been set up at Kotah The bone factory at Jodhpur is the biggest of its kind in Rajasthan, with a crushing capacity of 80 tons a day The State Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory at Tonk went into production in March 1954 In order to encourage the export of vegetable oils, the export duty on oil and oil cakes has been reduced by fifty per cent

Rajasthan is famous for its handicrafts and cottage industries. In 1953-54, funds were sanctioned by the Government for small-scale industries. In order to popularise the products, cottage industry emporia were opened in Delhi and Jaipur In order to modernise the *khadi* and village industries, a *Khadi* and Village Industries Board was set up. Special facilities and concessions were given to small-scale industries. These took the form of exemption from customs duty and protection.

The various arts and crafts of Rajasthan include brass-ware, ivory products and beautiful textile prints. The Government is evolving a scheme for the development of these crafts Tools and plants are going to be modernised to ensure efficiency in production, and improvements in the organisation of marketing facilities effected. In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 3,62,197 was spent on the development of cottage industries.

*Education*

Rajasthan is the only State where education is virtually free, a nominal tuition fee being charged only in the case of university education. No tuition fee is charged from girl and women students

The State has a well-organised university at Jaipur. It has 11 post-degree and degree colleges, 25 intermediate colleges and 194 high schools. During 1953-54, 50 primary schools were raised to the standard of middle schools and 10 middle schools were raised to the high school standard.

The State has more than 24 lakh children in the age group of 6 to 11 years Within the next four years, the State Government expects to provide free primary education to 60 per cent of them To achieve this end, 2,000 new schools were opened in July 1954 and more will be opened in the years to come, till free and compulsory primary education can be introduced universally.

Technical and professional education has also been emphasised in the State At present, there are 18 colleges for technical and vocational education. Also, there are three well-equipped agricultural schools at Kotah, Sawai Madhopur and Udaipur Social and adult education is being promoted Night classes and short-term training camps are also being organised.

*Public Health*

Rajasthan has 388 medical institutions with 5,268 beds In addition to adequate facilities for the treatment of diseases such as cholera, dysentry, malaria, plague, influenza, pneumonia, small pox and leprosy, special arrangements have been made for the treatment of tuberculosis and dental diseases The State has 6 tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria with 274 beds.

As many as 30 hospitals provide facilities for X-ray examination and treatment The Government of Rajasthan has started a campaign against eye diseases In Government hospitals and dispensaries, 7,16,313 patients were treated for eye diseases during 1952-53, and 1,711 operations were performed in camps organised by the Government Twenty-five *Ayurvedic* dispensaries were to be opened in 1953-54 and a similar number the following year

Six B C G teams are operating in the State and they will visit every village in Rajasthan in the next four or five years There are three mental hospitals located at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur

The Sawai Mansingh Medical College at Jaipur is the only medical college in the State maintained and financed by the Government. The total number of students on the rolls was 384 (332 boys and 52 girls). Thirty-five students (28 boys and 7 girls) passed the M.B B S examination in 1952-53 This college has two boys' hostels with 300 students, and one girls' hostel with 43 students.

*Scheduled Castes*

For the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in Rajasthan, they have been given concessions such as exemption from the payment of tuition fees, the reservation of seats in educational institutions, and in the services, nomination to the village *panchayats* and town municipalities. In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 2,42,370 was spent on the welfare of the backward classes.

*Panchayats*

The State has 2,955 *panchayats*. Some of these have started single-teacher primary schools in the villages and are taking an active interest in nation-building activities such as the repair of roads, the supply of free medicine to the poor, and the planting of trees

*Co-operatives*

The State Government has always stressed the quality of the co-operative societies in preference to their number In 1953-54, the number, too, rose from 3,614 to 3,751.

*Municipalities*

The State has 1 corporation, 145 municipalities and 10 district boards

## SAURASHTRA

*Rajpramukh* . H H the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

*Ministers*

1 Chief Minister and Minister for Home and Services, Cabinet and Co-ordination, Transport and Information . R U. Parikh

2 Finance, Industry and Planning, Communications, Prohibition and Excise .. M M Shah

3 Education and Public Works .. J K. Modi

4 Law and Justice Public Health, Forests and Rehabilitation .. D T. Dave

5 Revenue, Labour Local Self-government and Town Planning .. G C Oza

6 Agriculture, Development, Cooperation, Backward Class, Rural Industry and *Gram Panchayat* R M Adani

*Deputy Minister*

1 Agriculture .. K A Patel
Srimati Jayaben Shah

### SAURASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* Magan Lal B Joshi

*Deputy Speaker* Prem Chandbhai M Shah

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Acharya, Labhshanker Devshanker | Limbdi-Lakhtar | Cong. |
| 2 | Adani, Ratubhai Mulshanker | Keshod | Cong. |
| 3 | Bhaskar, Haribhai Ranabhai | Gondal-Kunkavav | Cong |
| 4 | Bhupta, Mathuradas Gordhandas | Porbandar City | Cong |
| 5. | Borad, Velji Narshi | Visavadar | Cong |
| 6 | Changela, Bhimji Rudabhai | Kandorna-Bhayavadar | Cong. |
| 7 | Dave, Dayashanker Trikamji | Kutiyana-Ranavav | Cong. |
| 8 | Desai, Bhupatbhai Vrajlal | Dasada-Lakhtar | Cong. |
| 9. | Dhebar Uchharangrai Navalshanker | Upleta | Cong. |
| 10 | Gohil, Jivraj Vishram | Vanthali-Manavadar-Bantva | Cong |
| 11 | Gopani, Chhaganlal Laljibhai | Songadh-Umrala | Cong. |
| 12. | Gonsai, Prabhatgiri Gulabgiri | Jasdan | Cong. |
| 13. | Hamirka, Alarakha Hasan | Jamnagar City, East | Cong |
| 14. | Indrani, Jorsinh Kasalsinh | Palitana-Chok | Cong |
| 15 | Jadeja, Chandrasinhji Dipsinhji Thakore Saheb of Dhrol | Kalawad-Dhrol | Ind |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Joshi, Gajanan Bhavanishanker | Babra | Cong. |
| 17 | Joshi, Maganlal Bhagwanji | Jamnagar-Taluka | Cong. |
| 18 | Joshi, Motilal Gordhandas | Patan Veraval Taluka | Cong. |
| 19 | Kajadiya Abadullabhai Hamir | Morivi-Malia | Cong |
| 20 | Kanbi, Karsan Jeram | Bhavnagar Dascroi Sihor | Cong |
| 21. | Kathrecha, Parmananddas Jivanlal | Junagadh-Bhesan | Cong |
| 22 | Khimani, Amulakhrai Kushalchand | Kundla | Cong. |
| 23 | Kotak, Girdharlal Bhavanbhai | Rajkot City, South | Cong |
| 24 | Laheri, Kanubhai Jivanlal | Jafrabad-Rajula | Cong |
| 25 | Mehta, Jasvantrai Nanubhai | Mahuva Town | P S P. |
| 26 | Mehta, Prabhudas Ramji | Talaja-Datha | Ind |
| 27 | Mehta, Pushpaben Janardanrai | Veraval Town | Cong. |
| 28 | Mody, Jadavji Keshavji | Mahuva Taluka | Cong. |
| 29 | Mhori, Kanji Kachra | Malia-Hatina-Mendarda | Cong |
| 30 | Nakum Harilal Ramji | Khambhalia | Cong |
| 31 | Odedra, Maldevji Mandalikji | Porbandar Taluka | Cong. |
| 32 | Oza, Ajitrai Manshanker | Bhavnagar City-West | Cong. |
| 33 | Oza Ghanshyamlal Chhotalal | Limbdi-Wadhwan | Cong. |
| 34 | Parikh, Rasiklal Umedchand | Savla-Chotila | Cong |
| 35 | Patel, Govindji Keshavji | Gondal-Kunkavav | Cong |
| 36 | Patel, Keshavji Arjan | Bhanvad-Jamjodhpur | Cong |
| 37 | Patel, Ratanshi Bhanji | Jamjodhpur-Lalpur | Cong |
| 38 | Raja, Chittranjan Rugnath | Junagadh City | Cong |
| 39 | Rava, Rajendra Rugnath | Morvi-Malia | Cong |
| 40 | Rewar, Kanji Savji | Vallabhipur Gadhada | Cong |
| 41 | Savani, Limba Jasmat | Lathi | Cong |
| 42 | Shah, Chimanlal Nagardas | Rajot-City North | Cong |
| 43 | Shah, Javaben Vajubhai | Mangrol | Cong |
| 44 | Shah, Manoharlal Mansukhlal | Dhrangadhra | Cong |
| 45 | Shah, Premchand Maganlal | Vallabhipur-Gadhada | Cong. |
| 46 | Shah, Shantilal Rajpal | Wankaner | Cong. |
| 47 | Shah, Vajubhai Manilal | Dhoraji | Cong |
| 48 | Shukla Balkrishna Dinmanishanker | Paddhari-Lodhika-Kotda Sangani | Cong |
| 49 | Shukla, Labhshanker Maganlal | Halvad-Muli | Cong. |
| 50 | Solanki, Hamir Sarman | Talala | Cong |
| 51 | Tamboli, Phulchand Purshotam | Jamnagar City, West | Cong |
| 52 | Vaghani, Hansraj Jivandas | Dhrol-Jodia | Cong |
| 53 | Vaghani, Mohan Dharmashi | Lihiya | K S |
| 54 | Vaidya, Babubhai Pranjivan | Jetpur | Cong. |
| 55 | Vankar, Hamir Jiva | Limbdi-Wadhwan | P S P |
| 56 | Varu, Suragbhai Kalubhai | Una | Cong |
| 57 | Vasant, Kalyanji Harji | Kalyanpur | Cong. |
| 58 | Vekaria, Kurji Jadavji | Rajkot Taluka | Cong |
| 59 | Vikani, Ramji Parbat | Vanthali Manavadar-Bantwa | Cong |
| 60 | Vora Vrajlal Gokaldas | Bhavnagar City-East | Cong. |

*Finance*

(*In crores of rupees*)

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) | 7 52 | 8 63 | — 1 11 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) | 9 83 | 11 74 | — 1 91 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) | 9 70 | 9 86 | — 00 16 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) | 11 33 | 11.81 | — 00 48 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) | 12.90 | 14 04 | — 1.14 |

*Food and Agriculture*

The food position in the State remained easy throughout 1953-54 on account of a very satisfactory rainfall. Consequently, food controls were relaxed and the procurement system was abandoned The Government had to fix minimum prices for staple food crops in order to stabilise agricultural prices and to maintain the tone of rural economy The main emphasis in the five year plan of Saurashtra is on agricultural development which would relieve the shortage of food and raw materials in the State.

Some 86 lakh acres of land are under cultivation in Saurashtra To increase agricultural production, as many as 24 schemes for the construction of new wells and repair of old ones, and the preparation and distribution of manure mixture, compost, and green manure have been included in the Plan The total outlay for the five-year period is Rs 352 57 lakh, out of which Rs. 158 78 lakh are to be utilised during the first three years.

Since the inception of Saurashtra State, the Government has devoted attention to irrigation Fifteen irrigation schemes have been included in the five year plan, and construction work has started on 13 of these On the completion of the schemes, 1,25,500 acres will be irrigated, while the target in the Plan is 78,000 acres. In addition, the minor irrigation schemes under the Grow More Food schemes will irrigate 4,200 acres and benefit additional 8,630 acres.

*Cottage Industries*

Steps are also being taken to promote the growth of cottage industries Among others these include the provision of training facilities for artisans and the setting up of the *Khadi* and Village Board and the Handloom Board

An ambitious scheme has been launched for the development of small-scale industries under the auspices of the Saurashtra Small-scale Industries and Handicrafts Board at a cost of Rs 8,00,000 The goods produced by these industries will be marketed through an emporium which is being established at Rajkot

*Education*

There are 4,575 educational institutions in the State including 3,500 primary schools, 37 secondary schools, 3 arts and science colleges, 1 commerce college, 1 engineering college, 2 technical institutions and 986 social education centres There is also the Central Institution for the education of the blind and the deaf Training facilities for primary school teachers are available in 4 training colleges To promote higher technical education, the Morvi Engineering College has been upgraded The policy of providing increased educational facilities is obvious from the larger allocations for educational schemes Special concessions have been given to students belonging to the backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Arrangements have also been made to impart technical and vocational education to these people.

*Public Health*

Of the 2,369 medical institutions in the State, 6 are first class hospitals, 22 second class hospitals, 135 Allopathic dispensaries and 150 *Ayurvedic* dispensaries During 1953-54, 61,000 indoor and 30,00,000 outdoor patients were treated at these institutions Out of the 250 additional beds proposed for the district hospitals, 110 beds have been completed,

thus raising the total number of beds in hospitals to 2,169. T B. clinics have been opened at Rajkot and Bhavnagar. The total expenditure on health services during 1953-54 was Rs. 73,46,000 which was 7 4 per cent of the total State budget Measures for the control of malaria were intensified and covered a population of about 15 lakh people. National Filaria Control Programme is also under way The scheme of B.C G vaccination is progressing satisfactorily and about 7 lakh people have already been tested. Liberal grants-in-aid were given for maternity and child welfare More funds were made available to municipalities for water supply and drainage.

*Scheduled Castes*

A statutory Backward Class Board has been established to intensify welfare work among the weaker sections of the people Liberal concessions in respect of tuition and examination fees have been given to Harijan boys and girls. Scholarships have been awarded to those receiving instruction at technical and vocational institutions.

*Co-operative Societies*

The work of organising the co-operative societies in the State was intensified in 1953-54 Increased facilities were afforded by the Saurashtra State Co-operative Bank to co-operatives

*Municipalities*

There are 3 borough municipalities, 6 city municipalities, 3 notified areas and 67 district municipalities in the State

## TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

*Rajpramukh* · H H the Maharaja of Travancore

*Ministers*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Finance, Education, Planning, Industries and Labour .. | Govinda Menon |
| Home, Land Revenue, Food and Forests | A J John |
| Municipalities . | K Kochukuttan |
| Public Health, Prohibition, Fisheries and Agriculture | A A Rahim |
| Public Works, Transport and Electricity .. | K I. Velayudhan |

### TRAVANCORE-COCHIN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* : V. Gangadharan

*Deputy Speaker* Damodaran Potti

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A.A.D Luiz | Nominated | |
| 2 | A.A Rahim | Karunagappally | Cong. |
| 3 | A. Achuthan | Karthikappally | P S P. |
| 4. | A C Chacko | Thodupuzha | Cong |
| 5 | A Chidambaranatha Nadar | Neendakara | T T N C |
| 6. | A.H Simon | Kollancode | T.T N.C |
| 7. | A J. John | Poonjar | Cong. |
| 8 | A R. Menon | Chittoor | Cong. |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9. | A. Thankiah | Devicolam (R) | T T.N.C. |
| 10. | A. Thanu Pillai | Trivandrum II | P S P. |
| 11. | Baby John | Chavara | R.S P. |
| 12. | B B. Pandarathil | Kottarakara | R S P. |
| 13. | C A. Mathew | Kumaramangalam | Cong |
| 14 | Chandrasekharan | Eravipuram (R) | R S P |
| 15. | C C. Ayyappan | Vadakkancherry (R) | Com |
| 16. | C G Sadasivan | Thuravoor | Com |
| 17. | C. Kochukunju | Varkala (R) | P S P. |
| 18 | C K Ramachandran Nair | Chengannoor | P.S P |
| 19. | C K Viswanathan | Vaikom | Com |
| 20. | D Anantharaman | Nagercoil | T T N C. |
| 21 | D. Damodaran Potti | Veliyam | P S P |
| 22 | J Alexander Parambithara | Palliviruthy | Cong. |
| 23 | J Anantha Bhatt | Mattancherry | Cong. |
| 24 | Joseph Chazhikadan | Ramapuram | Ind |
| 25 | Joseph Mundassery | Cherpu | Ind |
| 26 | K A Balan | Parur | Com |
| 27 | K A Sivarama Bharathi | Nemmara | P S P. |
| 28 | K Balakrishnan | Trivandrum III | R S P. |
| 29 | K C Abraham | Narackal | Cong |
| 30 | K C George | Alleppey I | Com |
| 31 | K I Velayudhan | Viyyur | Cong |
| 32 | K Karunaran | Manaloor | Cong |
| 33 | K K Balkrishnan | Irinjalakuda | Cong |
| 34 | K Kochukuttan | Kunnathunad (R) | Cong. |
| 35 | K Krishna Pillai | Kunnathuka | P S P |
| 36 | K Kunjan Nadar | Parassala | T T N.C |
| 37 | K M Chacko | Kunnathunad | Cong |
| 38 | K M Chandy | Meenachil | Cong. |
| 39 | K M George | Kaduthuruthy | Cong. |
| 40 | K M Korah | Manimala | Cong |
| 41 | K Narayanan Kurup | Thakazhi | Cong |
| 42 | K P Gopala Menon | Alengad | Cong |
| 43 | K P Hormis Tharkan | Perumbavoor | Cong. |
| 44 | K R Gouri | Sherthalai | Com |
| 45 | K Sattanatha Karayalkr | Shencottah | Ind |
| 46 | K S Krishna Sastri | Kunnathoor (R) | R S P. |
| 47 | K T Thomas | Kanjirapally | Cong |
| 48 | Kuttappan Koickal | Bharanikavu (R) | Com |
| 49 | K Velayudhan Nair | Pathanapuram | Cong. |
| 50 | M A Antony | Kothakulangara | Cong |
| 51 | Manjanatha Prabhu | Kothamangalam | P S P |
| 52 | M Bhaskaran Nair | Neyyattinkara | Cong |
| 53 | M P Chandrasekhran Pillai | Thiruvella | Cong |
| 54. | M P Menon | Elamkulam | Ind |
| 55. | M V Cherian | Muvattupuzha | Cong |
| 56 | M William | Vilavancode | T T N C. |
| 57. | N A Noor Mohammad | Padmanabhapuram | T T N C. |
| 58 | N B Chacko | Omalloor | Cong |
| 59 | N Chandrasekhran Nair | Palode | P.S P. |
| 60 | N K Kumaran | Kannayannoor | Cong. |
| 61 | N Narayana Kurup | Vazhoor | P S P |
| 62. | N Neelakandaru Pandarathil | Nedumangad | Com |
| 63 | N Parameswaran Pillai | Changanasser | Cong |
| 64. | N Raghava Kurup | Thiruvarppu | Com |
| 65. | O R Chummar | Ernakulam | Cong. |
| 66. | P Bhaskaran Nair | Kottayam | Com. |
| 67. | P Gopalan | Punaloor | Ind. |
| 68 | P Govinda Menon | Chalakudi | Cong. |
| 69. | P J Sebastian | Kurichi | Cong. |
| 70. | P K Abdul Khadir | Cranganore | Cong. |
| 71 | P K Chathan | Irinjalakuda (R) | Com. |
| 72 | P Kesava Menon | Kodakara | P S P. |
| 73 | P K. Kunjachan | Chengannoor (R) | Cong |
| 74. | P. Kunjan | Ulloor (R) | P.S P. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75. | P.K. Kunju | Krishnapuram | P.S P. |
| 76. | P.K. Sukumaran | Eravipuram | Com |
| 77. | P.K Yasodharan | Pathiyoor | R S P. |
| 78. | P.M. Markos | Vijayapuram | Cong. |
| 79 | P Narayanan Potti | Ambalapuzha | R.S.P |
| 80. | Ponnappan Nadar | Killiyoor | T.T.N.C |
| 81 | P.P Anthony | Trichur | Cong |
| 82. | Prakulam Bhasi | Thrikadavoor | R S P |
| 83. | P. Ramaswamy Pillai | Thiruvattar | T.T N C. |
| 84 | P Ravindran | Paravur | Com. |
| 85 | P R Krishnan | Ollur | Cong. |
| 86 | P.R Madhavan Pillai | Kunnathoor | Com. |
| 87. | P.S Nataraja Pillai | Trivandrum I | P S P. |
| 88 | P.S Vasudevan Pillai | Pathamamthitta | Cong. |
| 89 | P. Thanulingom Nadar | Agastheeswaram | T T.N.C |
| 90. | P T Thomas | Puthupally | Cong |
| 91. | P V. Aviratharakam | Aroor | Ind. |
| 92 | P. Viswambharan | Nemom | P S P. |
| 93. | R Balkrishna Pillai | Karakulam | Com. |
| 94 | R Prakasam | Attingal | Com. |
| 95 | R. Sangathan | Maranikulam | Com |
| 96 | R Sankaranarayanan Thampi | Mavelikara | Com. |
| 97. | Sesadrinath Sharma | Devicolam | T T N.C |
| 98 | T.A Majeed | Varkala | Ind , |
| 99. | T. Bhaskaran Pillai | Bharanikavu | Com |
| 100 | T.K Diwakaran | Quilon | R S.P. |
| 101. | T K. Krishnan | Kunnamkulam | Com |
| 102. | T N Verghese | Ezhumattoor | Cong. |
| 103. | T.O. Bava | Alwave | Cong |
| 104. | T.P. Sitaraman | Puthukaud | Cong |
| 105. | T S Ramaswamy Pillai | Thovala | P S P. |
| 106. | T.T Daniel | Colachel | T T N C |
| 107. | T T. Kesvan Sastri | Kaduthuruthy (R) | Cong |
| 108 | T V Thomas | Alleppey II | Com |
| 109 | U Neelakanthan | Chirayinkil | Ind |
| 110 | V Gangadharan | Chedayamangalam | P S.P |
| 111. | V I Indiculla | Ranni | P S P. |
| 112 | V J Joseph | Pallivasal | Cong. |
| 113. | Vivekanandan | Kottukal | Ind |
| 114. | V K. Achutha Menon | Vadakkancherry | Cong |
| 115 | V P. Parmeswaran Namboothiri | Kadapra | P S P. |
| 116. | V. Sreedharan | Ulloor | Com |
| 117. | V.V. Sebastian | Ettumanoor | Cong. |

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 (Accounts) .. | 17 91 | 13.63 | + 4.28 |
| 1952-53 (Accounts) .. | 16 63 | 16 16 | + 0 47 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) . | 17 04 | 16 15 | + 0.89 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) . | 17 28 | 18 60 | — 1.32 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) . | 17 18 | 21 56 | — 4.38 |

*Food and Agriculture*

As a result of increased allotment by the Centre, there has been considerable reduction in the free market price of rice, and it has been possible to supply more rice to the people during 1953-54.

The State Government has undertaken six major irrigation projects at an estimated cost of Rs 929 lakh On the completion of these projects an area of 3,30,800 acres will be irrigated. Of these, the Peruvhani Scheme, the Peechi Project and the first stage of the Chalakudy Project have been completed and work on the others is progressing rapidly

In addition, about 37 lift irrigation works are in progress and they will irrigate 24,000 acres. Power is being supplied to drain the water out of 1 lakh acres which are water-logged.

To speed up intensive cultivation, vigorous efforts are being made to distribute concentrated manures such as bonemeal, groundnut cake, super-phosphate, rock phosphate, etc. About 16,000 tons of manures valued at Rs. 50 lakh are distributed to the cultivators every year as a loan against the crop As a result of intensive manuring, about 15,000 additional tons of paddy were produced in 1953-54.

A State-wide campaign was organised in 1953-54 to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation

*Industry*

Five industrial concerns in the State are owned by the Government They are: the Travancore Mineral Works, Chavara, the Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum; the Travancore Plywood Industries, Panalur; the Ceramic Concerns, Kundara, and the Shark Liver Oil Factory, Trivandrum Besides, the Government holds shares in 17 other industrial concerns in the State

A number of factories are run entirely by private capital Of these, the Asoka Textiles, Alwaye, the Jumna Thread Mills, Koratti, and the Angadi and the Caustic Soda Factory, Alwaye, were opened recently. The Government took over the management of the Sitaram Mills, Trichur, and the Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills Ltd.

With a view to providing working capital for industries, an Industrial Finance Corporation has been constituted with a capital of Rs 1 crore, the State Government will subscribe 50 per cent of the capital The Corporation started functioning on December 1,1953, and has already sanctioned four loans amounting to Rs 12 lakh.

Cottage industries play an important role in the economy of the State It has been the policy of the Government to encourage, organise and in some cases direct the cottage industries The coir industry, which provides employment to about 5 to 6 lakhs of people, is one of the most important of these Other important cottage industries are handloom weaving, palm gur manufacture, oil crushing, ivory and wood-carving, embroidery and lace work, bee-keeping, *khadi*, *kora* grass mat-weaving, screw manufacture, oil crushing, leather goods manufacture, brass-ware and copperware, pottery-making, bamboo, plywood industry, etc

Schemes for the reorganisation of the coir, handloom weaving, palm-gur, oil-crushing and bee-keeping industries are being implemented on a co-operatives basis.

*Education*

The percentage of literacy in the State is 53.76. There are more than 17 lakh school-going children in the State. They represent 95 per cent of the children between the ages of five and ten. The colleges have 12.5 lakh students on their rolls There are 36 arts colleges, 8 science colleges, 1 training college, 604 high schools, 832 middle schools, 4183 primary schools, 1 Sanskrit college, 25 Sanskrit schools, 69 training institutions and 77 special schools. Four of the existing technical institutions are to be developed according to the Central Government's scheme. In accordance with the Directive Principles of the Constitution, the Government has introduced free education in the first two middle classes from the academic year 1954-55.

In the field of social education, 90 social education centres, under the charge of organisers trained at the Adult Education Training Centre at Trivandrum, have been doing useful work The Government has introduced a scheme to provide security of tenure and satisfactory conditions of service for teachers in private schools.

*Public Health*

Measures to prevent the spread of malaria and filariasis have been intensified In order to cope with the increasing demand for curative measures, separate T B wards are being opened in the major hospitals A Chief T B Officer has recently been appointed to co-ordinate all the T B relief and control work. Mass B C G vaccination has been carried out in the district of Trichur, and it is now in progress in the districts of Kottayam and Quilon

Twenty-two maternity and child welfare centres were started during 1953-54, thus bringing the total number to 251. The Medical College General Hospital which has 450 beds started functioning this year

*Scheduled Castes*

The State has been divided into 12 divisions, each under the charge of a field officer, to carry out welfare work for the advancement of the backward classes About 170 Harijan colonies are now maintained by the Department for the advancement of backward class communities and 48 special schools are conducted for them. The Harijans are also being given Puramboke lands on concessional rates for house-sites and cultivation The area so far released is about 10,000 acres

Special attention is being devoted to the educational advancement of the backward classes For post-graduate studies, students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are exempt from all kinds of fees For their lodging and boarding expenses, they are given a monthly stipend of Rs 50, besides a lump sum grant of Rs. 50 to 70, for the purchase of books and clothes. Students of law and medical colleges are given Rs 150 for these purposes Concessions and stipends are also granted to students in industrial, technological and fine arts institutions.

Similar concessions are given to students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in high schools and middle schools. Nearly 12,000 students have benefited in this manner. Altogether a sum of Rs. 12 lakh is earmarked annually for concessions to students belonging to the backward communities.

# CHAPTER XXXII

## PART C STATES AND PART D TERRITORIES

### AJMER

*Chief Commissioner*: M K Kripalani

*Ministers*

1. Chief Minister . Haribhau Upadhyaya
2. Home, Finance, P W D, Health and Forest . Bal Krishna Kaul
3. Education, Revenue, Labour and Local Self-Government . Brij Mohan Lal Sharma

### AJMER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker*: Ramesh Chandra Bhargava

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Arjandas Tulsidas | Ajmer-I, South-West | P P. |
| 2 | Amba Lal | Ajmer-V, Nava-Bazar | J S |
| 3 | Abbas Ali | Dhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra | Cong |
| 4 | Bhimandas L Manwani | Ajmer IV, Town Hall | P P |
| 5 | Bhagirath Singh | Jethana | Cong. |
| 6 | Bal Krishna Kaul | Ajmer-II, East | Cong |
| 7 | Brij Mohan Lal Sharma | Beawar City North | Cong. |
| 8 | Chhagan Lal Gena | Deolia Kalan | Cong |
| 9 | Chimansinghji Bhati | Jawaja | Ind |
| 10 | Fateh Singh | Gagwana | Ind |
| 11 | Ganpati Singhji | Nayanagar | J S. |
| 12 | Harjit Lal Kavibhooshan | Ajmer-II, East (R) | Cong. |
| 13 | Hazari Lal Ponwar | Jethana Res | Ind |
| 14 | Himmat Ali | Derathu | Cong |
| 15 | Hari Bhau Upadhyaya | Srinagar | Cong |
| 16 | Jethmal | Kekri | Cong |
| 17 | Jai Narain Sharma | Pushkar South | Cong |
| 18. | Jagan Nath Sharma | Beawar City South | Cong |
| 19 | Kalyan Singh | Bhinai | J S |
| 20 | Laxmi Narayan | Nasirabad (R) | Cong. |
| 21. | Laxman Singh | Sawar | Ind |
| 22 | Mahendra Singh Power | Nasirabad | Ind. |
| 23 | Narayan Singh | Masuda | J S |
| 24 | Parasram Gangaram | Ajmer-I, South-West (R) | P P |
| 25. | Premsingh | Todgarh | Cong. |
| 26 | Ramesh Chandra Bhargava | Ajmer-III, Kalabagh | Cong |
| 27 | Shiv Narayan Singh | Pushkar North | Cong |
| 28 | Sewadas Rishi | Kekri R S C | Cong |
| 29 | Surya Mal Maurya | Masuda (R) | Cong |
| 30 | Wali Mohammad | Shamgarh | Cong. |

*Finance*

The budget estimates for 1954-55 were as follows:

*(In crores of rupees)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | Rs. 2.74 crore |
| Expenditure | Rs. 2 74 crore |

*Education*

More than 31 per cent of the State's expenditure is devoted to education. The percentage of literacy is 20 3. The entire rural area of the State has been covered with a network of 430 basic schools which means one school for less than two villages. In the community development block, there is a basic school within 2 miles of every village. At the end of 1954 there were 430 basic schools, 33 middle schools, 27 high schools and 9 colleges in the State.

*Food and Agriculture*

Sugar, maize and milo were derationed in November 1953. The movement of foodgrains between Ajmer and Rajasthan has been permitted in order to ensure sufficient stocks of food-grains in the open market.

As part of the Grow More Food Campaign, 105 wells have been deepened by means of compressors. Besides, *taccavi* loans amounting to Rs 1,56,375 have been advanced for deepening 442 old wells. Nearly 7,436 tons of compost and about 1,240 mds of good quality wheat seeds, 300 mds. of other seeds, 698 mds of amonium sulphate and 80 mds of superphosphate have been distributed among the cultivators. Agricultural production has thus increased considerably.

*Land Reform*

About 50 per cent of the total area is held by *istimardars* A committee of 11 members of the Legislative Assembly was set up in June, 1952, to make recommendations regarding the abolition of *zamindari*. The report of the Committee has now been published for general information, and legislation to implement the recommendations is under preparation.

*Industry*

Since raw material is not available in adequate quantities, there is little scope for the development of large-scale industries The four textile mills in the State manufacture coarse cloth which is in demand throughout Rajasthan. However, the industry is handicapped mainly on account of customs barriers. Mica mines, wool industry, tobacco and *biri* manufacturing are the other important industries.

*Development*

The scheme of community projects was inaugurated in the State on October 2, 1952, in a block of 106 villages in Ajmer Tehsil with a population of 1,17,000. Subsequently, a block of 120 villages was selected in the Beawar sub-division for the national extension service and the work was started in October 1953.

*Public Health*

Plans are afoot to expand the Victoria Hospital and to provide it with up-to-date equipment. A building for the nurses' school and hostel was opened on April 1, 1954, and a new hospital building is under construction at Beawar. Two dispensaries were opened at Srinagar and Jawaja and a mobile dispensary was started in the community project area. Malaria control centres were opened at Beawar, Kekri and Pushkar.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was distributed as grants-in-aid to some Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries. An Ayurvedic and a Homoeopathic dispensary were started at Junia and Ajmer respectively.

*Local Self-government*

Municipal committees were established at Pushkar and Bijainagar in 1953 and 1954, respectively, raising the number of municipal committees in the State to six. There is one district board at Ajmer and a cantonment board at Nasirabad under the direct control of the Union Government.

In 1953, the State Legislative Assembly passed the Ajmer State *Gram Panchayat Raj* Bill which seeks to establish and develop self-government in the rural areas of the State.

## BHOPAL

*Chief Commissioner*: K P Bhargava

*Ministers*

| | Portfolio | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Home, Education, Revenue, Planning and Co-ordination, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Excise and Agriculture | Shankar Dayal Sharma |
| 2 | Food, Civil Supplies, Public Works and Irrigation Health, Local Self-government, Co-operatives and *Panchayat Raj* | Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi |

*Deputy Minister*

| | Portfolio | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Forests, Co-operatives, Harijan Uplift, Commerce and Industry | Umrao Singh |

### BHOPAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* Sultan Mohammad Khan

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Babulal | Bairagarh, R S C | Cong |
| 2. | Babulal | Shyampur | Cong |
| 3. | Babulal | Raisen, R S C | Cong |
| 4 | Baboolal Kamal | Sultanganj | Cong |
| 5 | Chandanmal | Ashta | Cong |
| 6 | Dalip Singh | Goharganj, R S T. | Ind. |
| 7. | Daulat Singh | Silwani, R S T | Ind |
| 8 | Gopi Das | Ashta, R S C. | Cong |
| 9 | Gulab Chand | Goharganj | Ind |
| 10 | Harikishan Singh | Shyampur, R S C | Cong |
| 11 | Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi | Jahangirabad | Cong |
| 12. | Jalaluddin Qureshi | Shahjehanabad | Cong |
| 13 | Kumari Lila Rai | Bairagarh | Cong. |
| 14. | Kesrimal Jain | Ichhawar | Cong |
| 15 | Kamta Prasad | Raisen | Cong |
| 16 | Kundan Lal | Begumganj | Cong. |
| 17 | Lachmi Narain | Budhni | Cong |
| 18. | Laladhar Rathi | Silwani | Cong |
| 19 | Smt Maimoona Sultana | Kotri | Cong |
| 20. | Narbada Charan Lal | Amravad | Cong |
| 21 | Nit Gopal | Udaipura | Cong |
| 22 | Ram Karan Lal | Deori | Cong |
| 23 | Syed Aijazuddin | Shish Mahal | Cong |
| 24 | Sardarmal Lalwani | Huzur | Ind |
| 25 | Shankar Dayal Sharma | Berasia | Cong |
| 26. | Shankar Dayal | Nazirabad | H M S |
| 27 | Sultan Md. Khan | Sehore | Cong |
| 28. | Shyam Sunder | Bareli | Cong |
| 29. | Umrao Singh | Sehore, R S C. | Cong |
| 30. | Vanshi Dhar | Nasurullaganj | Cong |

*Finance*

The budget estimates for 1954-55 were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | .. Rs. | 3.47 | crore |
| Expenditure | .. Rs. | 3 79 | crore |
| Deficit | Rs | 0.32 | crore |

*Education*

There is only one degree college besides an intermediate college. The number of high, middle and primary schools is 13, 38 and 483 respectively. There are also 18 junior basic schools and 1 urban basic school. The number of students has increased from 13,853 in 1949 to 31,793 in 1954

Special attention is being paid to the uplift and education of the Harijans. Their children are given free education up to the college standard and a sum of Rs. 44,000 has been earmarked in the current budget for the education of backward classes.

*Food and Agriculture*

There were 99 *jagirs* in the State, held by 106 intermediaries (99 *jagirdars* and 7 co-sharers). Of these, 60 *jagirs* were converted into *mansab* (cash annuity) before the Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act came into force from October 1,1953 A cash annuity of over Rs. 6 lakh will be payable to these *jagirdars*

The remaining 39 *jagirs* have been abolished Compensation amounting to Rs. 7,71,526 on account of principal and Rs. 37,152 on account of interest has been determined in 38 cases, while it is expected that about Rs 1 lakh more will be paid in the remaining cases in which compensation has not yet been determined The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed over 40,000 acres of land during 1953-54. As a result of mechanised cultivation, the average yield per acre of wheat rose from 4 mds. and 20 seers to 10 mds.

An area of 15,601 acres has been brought under irrigation with the help of new tanks and wells, at the same time the existing ones have been renovated.

The Bhopal Panchayat Raj Act of 1953 was enforced on August 15, 1953, and it is proposed to set up 532 *gaon sabhas* and 42 *nyaya panchayats* in the State

*Industry*

Among the industrial projects in the State, the Bhopal Textile Limited is the largest, employing 2,500 people. In 1953-54, a number of training centres were opened in the city of Bhopal, Sehore and the neighbouring areas to train the local population in useful crafts such as weaving, tailoring, carpentry, etc. A Village Industries Training Centre was opened at Gandhi Ashram in Bhopal. It seeks to develop the rural economy by training villagers in various crafts—the weaving of *khadi* in particular Loans amounting to Rs 2,000 were distributed to individuals and co-operative societies engaged in village industries.

The All-India Handicraft Board has drawn up a plan to promote the growth of 42 handicrafts in the State; pottery, mats and toys have been given an important place in the plan The artisans engaged in these industries will be organised into co-operative societies.

*Public Health*

There are five hospitals with 557 beds and 22 dispensaries in the State. In addition, there are 6 maternity and child welfare centres, one lunatic asylum, 38 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and one Ayurvedic and Unani hospital in Bhopal city.

The dispensary in Barali was converted into a hospital with 10 beds in 1954. A well-equipped T.B. hospital with 132 beds has also been built at Idgah Hill. Almost all the towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or more were covered by B C G. vaccination units A campaign against malaria was launched throughout the State and houses in about 1200 villages were sprayed with D D.T. Four mobile dispensaries toured the various parts of the State carrying medical aid to the rural areas.

## COORG

*Chief Commissioner* · Daya Singh Bedi

*Ministers*

1 Chief Minister and Minister for Revenue, Excise, Forests, Agriculture, Planning and Development — C M Poonacha

2 Education, Home, Health and Justice — K Mallappa

### COORG LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker*. B S Kushalapa

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A C Thimmaya | Napoklu | Ind |
| 2 | B S Kushalapa | Mercara Town | Cong. |
| 3 | B. Kala | Siddapur, Reserved | Cong |
| 3 | B Kala | Siddapur, Reserved | Cong |
| 4 | C M Poonacha | Bettiath Nad | Cong |
| 5 | C A Mandanna | Murnad | Cong |
| 6 | C K Kalappa | Somwarpet North | Cong |
| 7 | G M Manjanathaya | Sunticoppa | Cong |
| 8 | G Lingarajayya | Fraserpet | Cong. |
| 9 | G Subbaya | Srimangala Nad, Reserved | Ind |
| 10 | H T Muthanna | Somwarpet South | Ind. |
| 11 | H Nanja | Virajpet Nad, Reserved | Ind |
| 12 | K M Devaya | Bhagamandla | Cong |
| 13 | K Mallappa | Shanivarsanthe | Cong |
| 14. | K P Karumbaya | Srimangala | Ind |
| 15. | K K. Ganapathy | Hudikeri | Ind |
| 16. | M D Machaya | Siddapur | Cong. |
| 17 | N G Ahamed | Virajpet Town | Ind |
| 18. | P K Chennaya | Shanivarsanthe, Reserved | Cong |
| 19. | P Lakka | Sunticoppa, Reserved | Cong |
| 20 | P D Subbaya | Mercara Nad | Cong. |
| 21. | P M Nanamaya | Ponnampet Nad | Cong |
| 22 | P I Belliappa | Ammathi Nad | Ind. |
| 23 | P C Utaya | Virajpet Nad | Ind |
| 24. | Y. Belli | Pennampet Nad, Reserved | Cong |

*Finance*

The budget estimates for 1955-56 are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | Rs 1 59 crore |
| Expenditure | Rs. 1 91 crore |
| Deficit | Rs 0 32 crore |

*Education*

There is only one first grade college in Coorg, which is affiliated to the University of Madras, besides 11 high schools, 48 middle schools, 70 primary schools and 57 feeder schools. All the district board schools have been taken over by the Government and the salaries of the teachers now conform to the Government scales of pay. The youth welfare movement (Auxiliary Cadet Corps) has been started in all the Government high schools. A sum of Rs. 3 35 lakh has been sanctioned for the construction of new school buildings and the expansion of the existing accommodation in the middle and primary schools. The programme of manual work for high school boys is being continued and much useful work has been done by the students. Social education centres have been equipped with libraries and educational films are shown at these centres.

The State is spending a fourth of its total revenue on education as a result of which the percentage of literacy has increased to 45.

*Food and Agriculture*

The rice crop for 1954 was estimated at 50,000 tons which is 8,000 tons more than in 1953. It is, therefore. proposed to export more than 14,000 tons of rice to the deficit areas outside the State A large number of cultivators have adopted the Japanese method of rice cultivation with marked success.

In order to irrigate about 86,800 acres of land, 45 new tanks have been dug and 29 renovated. The construction and improvement of 27 dams has been carried out and nearly 750 acres of fallow land have been reclaimed About 80 miles of irrigation channels have either been dug or renovated.

Under the Community Projects Scheme, one more development block and a national extension service block were sanctioned during 1953, thus bringing the entire State under the scheme.

*Industry*

There are no major industries, but a few cottage industries like bee-keeping and poultry farming are being intensively developed The products of these, except honey, are consumed within the State itself. The annual output of honey is about 1,70,000 lb. Under the supervision of the State Industries Advisory Board, bee-keeping is being developed A sericulture survey of the State was conducted in 1954, and the report of the experts is under examination. Inland fisheries development is receiving systematic attention.

*Public Health*

There were 15 hospitals, 8 dispensaries, 5 bi-weekly dispensaries and 9 weekly dispensaries in 1954. The total number of patients treated was about 4 lakh.

B.C.G. vaccination was started in November 1953. Anti-malaria operations have greatly reduced the incidence of the disease.

## DELHI

*Chief Commissioner*: A D. Pandit

*Ministers*

1. Chief Minister and Minister for Finance, Education, Press and Publicity, Confidential and Cabinet Appointments and Excise — Gurmukh Nihal Singh
2. Revenue, Taxation, Development and Planning, Local Self-government, Transport Law and Judicial, and Harijans and Backward Classes — Brahm Perkash
3. Medical, Relief and Rehabilitation, Industries and Labour, Rationing and Civil Supplies and Jails — Yudhvir Singh

### DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* Sushila Nayar

| S No | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Anand Raj | Malnwara | Cong |
| 2 | Ajit Singh | Najafgarh | Cong |
| 3 | Amin Chand | *Reading Road, (R)* | *Ind* |
| 4 | Bhoop Singh | Khanjhawala | Ind |
| 5 | Bhagwan Dass | Kashmere Gate | Cong |
| 6 | B D Joshi | Manakpura | Soc |
| 7 | Brahm Perkash | Nangloi | Cong |
| 8 | Dilawar Singh | Naiwala | J S |
| 9 | Daya Ram | Rehgarpura-Dev Nagar, R S C | Cong |
| 10 | Daljit Singh | Safdar Jang | Cong |
| 11 | Fateh Singh | Wazirabad | Cong |
| 12 | Gurmukh Nihal Singh | Darya Ganj | Cong |
| 13 | Girdhari Lal Salwan | Jhandewalan | J S |
| 14 | Gopi Nath Aman | Tokriwalan | Cong |
| 15 | Hari Chand | Ajmeri Gate | J S |
| 16 | Hukam Singh | Chandrawal | Cong |
| 17 | Hati Singh | Isapur | Cong |
| 18 | Hem chand Jain | Pahari Dhiraj-Basti Julahan | Cong |
| 19 | Har Kishan Lal Bhagat | Phatak Habash Khan | Cong |
| 20 | Jang Bahadur Singh | Kingsway Camp | Ind |
| 21 | Jag Parvesh Chandra | Kishan Ganj— Anand Parbat | Cong |
| 22. | Jagan Nath | Roshanara | Cong |
| 23 | Kartar Singh | Chittar Gupta | Cong |
| 24 | Smt Krishna Sethi | Civil Lines | Cong |
| 25 | K P Shankara | Parliament Street | Cong |
| 26 | Mangal Dass | Arya Pura | Cong |
| 27 | Mustaq Ahmad | *Kucha Chelan* | Soc |
| 28. | Mustaq Rai | Mantola | Cong. |
| 29 | Mittar Sain | Mehrauli, (R) | Cong |
| 30 | Mangev Ram | Narela | Cong |
| 31 | Nur-ud-din Ahmad | Chawri Bazar | Cong. |
| 32 | Prabhu Dayal | Narela, R S C | Cong |
| 33 | Smt Pushpa Devi | Purana Qila-Vinav Nagar | Cong |
| 34. | Prafula Ranjan Chakravarty | Reading Road | Cong |
| 35 | Raghvendra Singh | Delhi Cantonment | Cong |
| 36 | Ram Singh | Tibbia College | H M S |
| 37. | Sultan Year Khan | Balimaran | Cong |
| 38 | Shiam Charan | Deputy Ganj | J S |
| 39. | Smt Shanta Vasishit | Kotla Feroz Shah | Cons |
| 40. | Shiv Nandan Rishi | Lodhi Road | Cong |
| 41. | Sukh Dev | Mehrauli | Cong |
| 42. | Sheo Nath | Pahari Dhiraj-Basti Julahan, (R) | Cong |

| S No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | Shankar Lal | Ram Nagar | Cong. |
| 44. | Smt. Sushila Nayar | Rehgarpura-Dev Nagar | Cong |
| 45 | Shiv Charan Dass | Sitaram Bazar-Turkman Gate | Cong |
| 46 | Sudershan Singh | Sitaram Bazar-Turkman Gate, R S C. | Cong |
| 47. | Sri Chintamani | Shahdara | Cong |
| 48. | Yudhvir Singh | Chandni Chowk | Cong |

*Finance*

(*In crores of rupees*)

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1952-53 (Revised) | 3 62 | 3 62 | — |
| 1953-54 (Revised) | 4 35 | 4 24 | + 0 12 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) | 4 58 | 5 05 | — 0 47 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) | 4 98 | 5 97 | — 0 99 |

*Education*

The number of recognised schools increased from 725 in 1952-53 to 755 in 1953-54, thus providing educational facilities for 23,876 additional students. Compulsory primary education has been introduced in the rural areas. In order to provide free and compulsory primary education to village children, 12 junior basic and primary schools were raised to the senior basic standard A batch of 12 graduate-teachers was selected for training in the senior basic course at the Jamia Millia

Education up to the higher secondary standard is now free for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Cash grants worth Rs. 1,13,000 were made to Scheduled Caste students and financial assistance to the extent of Rs 4,68,000 was given to displaced students.

Specialised courses were started at the Janta College of Social Work These include plastic and canvas work, carpentry, agriculture, animal husbandry and soap-making Three camps were organised for the training of field workers.

*Food and Agriculture*

The work of consolidation of the holdings continued during 1954 and was completed in about 100 villages. The enforcement of the Land Reforms Act has, however, necessitated the postponement of consolidation operations for some time. The work is likely to be completed in about two years.

Under the soil conservation scheme, steps have been taken to encourage tree plantation throughout the State and in particular to bring under forest large tracts in the hilly area of Mehrauli During the last

three years, over 60,000 tons of manure and fertilisers were distributed to the cultivators. This has resulted in increased production.

Agricultural implements and iron and steel for the construction of godowns were supplied to the cultivators through multi-purpose co-operative societies. A sum of Rs. 2 5 lakh was provided for the prevention and control of pests and plant diseases The entire rural area of the State has been divided into four development blocks, namely, Alipore, Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara. The community project block with its headquarters at Alipore covers about 105 villages. The national extension block has its headquarters at Najafgarh and has 85 villages under its jurisdiction.

*Industry*

The State has laid a special stress on the development of cottage and small-scale industries. Preliminary steps have been taken to set up an Industrial Finance Corporation to give aid to cottage and small-scale industries. A sum of Rs 60,000 was advanced as grants to the *Khadi* and *Gram Udyog Samiti*, Narela, for the development of *khadi* industry

Seventy-five new manufacturing concerns came into existence during 1953-54. The Directorate of Industries helped these concerns to procure raw materials, offered free advice on technical and commercial matters and provided financial assistance and facilities for power and transport.

*Public Health*

In 1953-54, 120 beds were added to the S J. Tuberculosis Hospital. A Chest Surgery Unit equipped with a special operation theatre was set up, and a laboratory block with post-operation rooms and an X-ray apparatus was constructed A two-storeyed ward, capable of accommodating 46 beds, was added to the Infectious Diseases Hospital

The Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home which was formerly administered by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, was taken over by the Central Government To improve health services in the poorer areas of Delhi, six *Sevika* Centres were started at Kamla Nagar, Roshanara Road, Andha Mughal, Anand Parbat, Bhapa Nagar and Sat Nagar.

So far 10 lakh people have been tested for tuberculosis and 2 lakhs given B C G vaccination. The malarious parts of Delhi's urban areas and almost all its villages and colonies were sprayed with D.D T

Two maternity and child welfare centres were established during 1953-54, one each at Kotla Mubarakpur and Malkaganj The number of persons insured under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme increased from 31,000 in 1952 to about 70,000 early in 1954 Eight full-time and 11 part-time dispensaries were opened to cater for the needs of the insured workers.

## HIMACHAL PRADESH

| | |
|---|---|
| *Lieut. Governor*. | Bajrang Bahadur Singh |
| *Ministers* | |
| 1 Chief Minister, Minister for General Administration, Finance and Revenue | Yashwant Singh Parmar |
| 2 Education, Police and Jails, Development, Industries and Civil Supplies | Padam Dev |
| 3 P.W D , Health and Medical, Transport and Local Self-government | Gauri Prasad |

## HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker*. Jaiwant Ram

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Avtar Chand | Churah | Cong. |
| 2 | Bala Nand | Jubbal | Cong. |
| 3. | Besar Ram | Jogindarnagar | Cong. |
| 4. | Bhagat Ram | Rampur, Res. | Cong |
| 5 | Baldev Chand | Sundarnagar | Cong. |
| 6. | Chattar Singh | Chamba | Cong. |
| 7 | Daulat Ram | Pangi | Cong |
| 8 | Devi Ram | Theog | Cong. |
| 9. | Gurditta Mall | Bharmaur | Ind |
| 10 | Gopal Chand | Chini | Ind |
| 11. | Ghan Shvam | Rajgarh | Ind |
| 12 | Gauri Parshad | Rawalsar | Cong |
| 13 | Hiyendra Sen | Kasumpti | Ind |
| 14 | Hardayal Singh | Rampur | Cong |
| 15 | Hira Singh | Solan | Ind |
| 16. | Hari Singh | Sandhol, Res | P S P. |
| 17 | Jaiwant Ram | Bhattiyat | Cong |
| 18 | Jiwnu | Pachhad, Res | Cong |
| 19 | Jiwanoo | Theog, Res | P S P |
| 20 | Krishna Chandar | Chachiot | Cong |
| 21 | Karam Singh | Mahadev | Cong |
| 22 | Krishna Nand Swami | Mandi Sadar | Ind |
| 23 | Kashmir Singh | Sandhol | P S P |
| 24 | Piru | Chachiot, Res | Cong |
| 25 | Padam Dev | Rohru | Cong |
| 26. | Partap Singh | Renka, Res | Cong |
| 27 | Ram Dayal | Kumarsain | Ind |
| 28 | Ratan Singh | Karsog | Cong. |
| 29 | Ram Dass | Solan, Res | S C F |
| 30. | Sarju Singh | Bhamla | Cong |
| 31 | Shiva Nand | Paonta | Cong |
| 32 | Surat Singh | Renka | Ind |
| 33 | Sita Ram | Suni | Cong. |
| 34 | Tapindar Singh | Nahan | Cong |
| 35 | Vidva Dhar | Churah | Cong |
| 36 | Yashwant Singh Parmar | Pachhad | Cong |

Himachal Pradesh was formed by the merger of 30 small hill States of the Punjab on April 15, 1948. The small enclaves of Kotgarh and Kotkhai sub-tehsil of Simla district were transferred to the State on January 26, 1950 The former Part C State of Bilaspur was also merged with the State in 1954.

*Finance*

*(In crores of rupees)*

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit(—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1952-53 (Revised) | 2 39 | 2 36 | +0 02 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) | 2 82 | 2 82 | —0.001 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) | 2 96 | 2 96 | -- |
| 1955-56 (Budget) | 3 40 | 3 49 | —0 09 |

*Education*

The Himachal Pradesh Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed providing for free and compulsory primary education in the State. A number of middle schools were raised to high school standard, and lower middle schools to middle school standard. Several new primary basic schools were also opened, and a comprehensive scheme was drawn up for social education.

*Food and Agriculture*

The Department of Agriculture was separated from the Forest Department in August 1953.

A scheme for the establishment of a Technical Advisory Service has been finalised, and arrangements are being made to set up sections for botany, agronomy, plant pathology, entomology, soil science and chemistry.

The growers of potatoes and wheat have been supplied with better quality seeds and those cultivating paddy have been persuaded to adopt the Japanese method. Compost-making and the use of fertilisers and green manures have been recommended to the cultivators. Horticulturists have been supplied with 16,597 fruit plants from the departmental nurseries and measures are being taken to protect the plants from pests.

*Industry*

New training-cum-production centres have been established for weaving and spinning wool at Chamba, Mandi and Rieur, and Sundernagar (Mandi district), and at Chini (Mahasu district); tanning and the manufacture of leather goods at Chamba, and Paonta (Sirmur district); the manufacture of metalware at Solan (Mahasu district); pottery making at Paonta (Sirmur district), basketry at Nahan (Sirmur district); the manufacture of slates for children at Mandi; and the manufacture of matches and match-boxes at Jogindernagar (Mandi district).

New nurseries for the cultivation of mulberry trees have been established in the Mandi, Sirmur and Chamba districts. Silk-reeling and silk-weaving centres have been established in the Mandi district.

The Himachal Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Nahan has manufactured 77,200 mds of rosin and 1,54,000 gallons of turpentine valued at approximately Rs. 24,70,000.

To encourage the establishment of cottage and small-scale industries, loans worth Rs. 1,32,000 have been granted to deserving persons.

*Public Health*

A T.B. sanatorium with 35 beds has been opened at Mandhodhar near Dharampore. Four Ayurvedic and four Allopathic dispensaries have been organised in the districts of Mahasu, Mandi, Chamba and Sirmur. Twenty-five beds have been added to the Himachal Pradesh Hospital at Simla. A deep X-ray plant, costing about Rs. 60,000, has been installed in the hospital. Doctors pay regular visits to the villages, and besides giving medical aid they advise on matters concerning public health. Medical and public health schemes under the Five Year Development Plan, estimated to cost Rs. 18,09,000, are being implemented satisfactorily.

A number of medical and public health personnel have been deputed for training in orthopaedic surgery, anti-rabic treatment and the treatment

of leprosy. Besides, two stipends have been awarded for training in Ayurveda and two for the M.B.B.S. course.

All the malarious regions are being sprayed with D.D.T. Anti-malaria drugs are also being distributed in these areas. In all, 34,372 houses have been sprayed, and 8,195 patients treated in their homes.

Mass B.C.G. vaccination has been carried out in the districts of Mandi and Chamba and mass X-ray taken in the same towns.

Four maternity and child welfare centres have been opened at Sundernagar, Chamba, Tissa and Dadahu. Cod liver oil, multi-vitamin tablets, skimmed milk, etc., are distributed to expectant mothers.

## KUTCH

*Chief Commissioner* S A Ghatge

Kutch was integrated into the Indian Union as a Chief Commissioner's province on June 1, 1948. The State is without a Legislature but there is a Council of Advisers constituted under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, to assist the Chief Commissioner. The names of the Advisers and the portfolios allotted to them are given below:

1. Agriculture, Forest, Irrigation, Public Health, Food and Civil Supplies, Industries, Transport, Communications and Development — Premji Bhawanji Thacker
2. Revenue, Customs, Excise, P W.D, Education, Co-operation and Finance — Jamiatrai G Vaidya

KUTCH ELECTORAL COLLEGE

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Arjanji Jathaji Jedeja | Mothala | Cong. |
| 2. | Dungarsi Purshottam Lohana | Gandhidham | Cong |
| 3. | Govindji Mavji | Gadhsisa | Cong. |
| 4. | Hetubha Ravaji | Bachau | Cong |
| 5 | Hirjibhai Ranchodas Kotak | Kera | Cong |
| 6 | Hariram Nathubhai Kothari | Mandvi | Ind. |
| 7 | Jamiatrai Gulabshanker | Bhuj | Cong. |
| 8 | Jugatram Dalpatram Bhrahmin | Netra | Cong. |
| 9 | Jadavji Mansang Lohana | Rapar | Cong. |
| 10. | Khivji Jevat | Bhadreswar | Cong. |
| 11. | Karsandas Hirji | Kothara | Cong |
| 12 | Kharashanker Jatashanker Joshi | Lakhpat | Cong |
| 13 | Maneklal Neri | Adhoi | Cong. |
| 14 | Maganlal Velji | Bhujpar | Cong. |
| 15. | Mavji Ramji Joshi | Laija Mota | Cong. |
| 16. | Motilal Lakhman Jain | Lokadia | Cong. |
| 17. | Manharlal Navji Kayesth | Munkuwa | Cong |
| 18. | Mansukh Khimkaran Barot | Roha, Sumri | Cong. |
| 19. | Nanalal Ramchand | Adesar | Cong. |
| 20. | Nathu Nanji | Nakhatrana | Cong |
| 21. | Purshottam Samji | Anjar | Cong. |
| 22. | Premji Bhawanji Thacker | Madhapar | Cong. |
| 23. | Ranchhodbhai Nathabhai Jain | Mundra | Cong. |
| 24. | Shivji Narsi | Bidada | Cong. |
| 25. | Sarupchand Nyalchand | Fatehgad | Cong. |
| 26. | Shivlal Amarji Garanara | Maska | Cong. |
| 27. | Shivubha Morji Jadeja | Ratnal | Ind |
| 28. | Vakil Mulshanker Kunverji | Khawda | Cong. |
| 29. | Vanechand Dharamsi | Kidianagar | Cong. |
| 30. | Vishanji Kanji Lohane | Naliya | Cong. |

*Education*

There is a college with 150 students, 20 secondary schools, 648 primary schools and 9 pre-primary schools. Under the Five Year Plan, the following schemes have been sanctioned:

1. Opening of an Arts and Science College
2. Upgrading of existing four composite schools into high schools
3. Opening of 20 new primary schools
4. Opening of a new vocational and technical school
5. Opening of a separate audio-visual education branch in the Education Department

*Food and Agriculture*

The principal crops are *bajra*, wheat, barley and cotton. In order to promote crop cultivation, 10 tons of superphosphate, 43 tons of ammonium sulphate, 564 mds of improved wheat seeds and improved varieties of *bajra*, *jowar* and paddy seeds were distributed to the agriculturists. Also, 216 wells were sunk under the Grow More Food Scheme. The construction of 32 small irrigation tanks which are expected to irrigate more than 1,100 acres of land is almost complete. A scheme for the reclamation of 1,400 acres of land in the Community Project area has been sanctioned by the Community Projects Administration. During 1954, a small *taccavi* loan amounting to Rs 10 lakh was given to the cultivators for the purchase of seeds, implements and bullocks. During the Plan period, the construction of four major irrigation works and seven minor irrigation works at a total cost of Rs. 91 lakh is envisaged.

*Industry*

The State is rich in gypsum, clays and lime stone and has large deposits of lignite, alum and marble.. Kutch is well known for its beautiful embroidery and enamel work on silver

For the development of cottage industries, a Cottage Industries Board has been constituted.

*Public Health*

At present 7 hospitals, a T B sanatorium and 15 dispensaries are run by the State Government. In addition, there are 3 private hospitals and 32 private dispensaries.

Under the Five Year Plan a general hospital at Bhuj, an eye hospital at Mandvi, a mental hospital and a T.B clinic at Bhuj, and 5 mobile dispensaries are to be opened. Under the national malaria control scheme, several measures have been taken to control the debilitating disease. During 1954, a rural dispensary at Dudhai and a mobile dispensary in the Nakhtrana *taluqa* were started.

**MANIPUR**

*Chief Commissioner* P C Mathew

There is no Council of Ministers but there are five Advisers to the Chief Commissioner. They are.

1. D.B. Sarma
2. S K. Singh
3. L. Kampu
4. S. Tombi Singh
5. A. Daiho

MANIPUR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Athuibou | Aimol | MZ U. |
| 2. | Alimuddin | Lilong | P S.P. |
| 3. | Atnam Anal | Tengnoupal | A.M.N U. |
| 4. | Smt. Binodini Devi | Khurai | A, M N U. |
| 5. | Chaoyaima Singh L | Thoubal-Chandra-Khong | Cong. |
| 6. | Daso Thoiso | Mao East | M.M U |
| 7. | Elangbam Nadi Singh | Hiyangham-Soongnu | Cong. |
| 8. | Hapuni Kaikho | Mao West | M M U. |
| 9 | Hidangamayum Dwijamni Sarma | Uripok-Lalambung-Thangmeiband | Cong. |
| 10. | Khwairakpam Chaoba Singh | Sekmai-Lamsang | P S P. |
| 11. | Keiben | Tameglong | M Z U. |
| 12. | Khuma | Thanlon | M.U. |
| 13. | Laisram Girimohon Singh | Mambol-Keinou | Cong |
| 14. | Laisram Achow Singh | Wanghet-Kongba | P S P. |
| 15 | Maipaksana Singh | Singjame | G.S.S |
| 16 | Mairenbam Koireng Singh | Bishenpur-Moirang | Cong |
| 17. | Ningthoujam Thonglen Singh | Kumbi-Thanga | A P C |
| 18 | Ningthoujam Tomchow Singh | Wangoi-Mayang Imphal | Cong |
| 19 | Pukhrambam Tomchow Singh | Kakching-Wangjing | Cong |
| 20. | R.K. Angousana | Sagolmang | A P C |
| 21 | Sorokhaibam Chourjit Singh | Charanpet-Khomjom | P S P |
| 22 | Sumkhoben | Churachandpur | K N A |
| 23. | Sinam Bijoy Singh | Jiri | Cong |
| 24. | Salam Tombi Singh | Sagolband | Cong |
| 25. | Sorem Satradhiri Singh | Salam-Khumbong-Konthoujam | C P I |
| 26. | Suisa | Ukhrul | A M.N U. |
| 27. | Takhfellambam- Ibotombi Singh | Iringbung Yairipok Top Chingtha | C P I |
| 28. | Tomba Mia | Lamlai-Keirao | Ind |
| 29. | Yumnam Megho Singh | Keisamthong | Cong |
| 30 | Zarren | Phaisat | K N A |

*Education*

Manipur has two colleges, 25 high schools, 66 middle schools and 737 primary schools. The number of students in these institutions has been increasing steadily and in 1953-54 the number stood at 63,226. During 1953-54, 25 Government lower primary schools were opened. Adult education was also introduced for the first time in the State. So far, 5,000 adults have received training.

*Food and Agriculture*

In the hilly areas, *jhuming* or shifting cultivation is practised. The area under cultivation in the valley is estimated to be over 2 lakh acres.

The scheme to drain the waters of the Loushi Pat to the Kharung Pat by cutting a canal through a hillock is making steady progress.

*Industry*

There is no major industry in the State, but cottage and small-scale industries are being encouraged. Handloom weaving is the most important cottage industry and provides employment for 1 5 lakhs of people. The industry is, however, finding it difficult to obtain cheap cotton and fast colours.

Under the direction of the All-India Handloom Board, handloom weavers are gradually being organised in co-operative societies.

Carpentry and poultry-farming are the other cottage industries worth mentioning. To improve sericulture a demonstration farm has been started in the project area.

*Public Health*

The State has 17 hospitals, including a tuberculosis hospital, and 34 dispensaries. The number of medical personnel in the State is 179.

*Tribal Welfare*

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, the Central Government made a special grant of Rs. 9 lakh in 1953-54 and Rs. 10 lakh in 1954-55 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State. This grant was over and above the normal budgetary provision of expenditure on their welfare.

*Transport*

The most important work in hand is the construction of the Tadabi-Tungjoi road.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 was contributed by the Government to the people of Ukhrul area who constructed a 30-mile road by voluntary labour.

## PONDICHERRY

*Chief Commissioner* Kewal Singh

The former French Settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanan were merged with the Indian Union on November 1, 1954. These Settlements have been constituted into a Part C State of the Indian Union.

At the time of merger the Government of India decided that the economic condition of these areas should be improved and the Five Year Plan extended to them

## VINDHYA PRADESH

*Lieut.-Governor* K Santhanam

*Ministers*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Finance and Revenue | Shambhu Nath Shukla |
| 2. | Education and Social Services | Mahendra Kumar Manav |
| 3 | Home and Local Self-government | Lalaram Bajpai |
| 4 | Planning and Judicial | Gopal Saran Singh |
| 5 | Industries and Civil Supplies | Dan Bahadur Singh |

### VINDHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker* Shivanand

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aditya Nath Singh | Umaria | Cong. |
| 2. | Baba Din | Beohari. R.S C. | P.S P |
| 3. | Braj Raj Singh | Gurh | Cong |
| 4. | Bhuwaneshwar Prasad | Hanumana | R.R.P. |
| 5. | Bhai Lal | Kanpura | P.S P. |
| 6 | Basant Lal | Malehara | Cong. |
| 7 | Bhura | Pawai, R S T. | Cong. |
| 8. | Balwant Singh | Ramnagar | J.S. |
| 9. | Baikunth Prasad | Semaria | Cong. |

| S. No. | Name | Constituency | Party |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Chandra Pratap Sidhi | Sidhi Madwas | P.S.P. |
| 11. | Diwan Partap Singh | Bijawar | Cong. |
| 12. | Dan Bahadur Singh | Pushparajagarh | Cong. |
| 13. | Darhi | Sidhi Madwas, R.S.T. | P S.P. |
| 14 | Govinda | Chhatarpur, R.S.C. | Cong. |
| 15. | Gangadhar | Deosar | J.S. |
| 16. | Gopal Sharan Singh | Nagod | Cong |
| 17. | Gokal Prasad | Rajnagar | Cong |
| 18. | Govind Narain Singh | Rampur-Baghelan | Cong |
| 19. | Het Ram | Nagod, R S C. | Cong. |
| 20. | Jagat Bahadur Singh | Churhat | P.S.P. |
| 21. | Kamta Prasad | Chandla | Cong. |
| 22. | Kaushalendra Pratap Bahadur Singh | Kothi | R R P. |
| 23 | Kesho Prasad | Mukundpur | Cong. |
| 24. | Krishna Kant | Tikamgarh | P.S.P. |
| 25 | Lal Mohammad | Ajaigarh | Cong. |
| 26 | Lal Behari Singh | Amarpatan | Cong. |
| 27 | Lala Ram | Newari | Cong. |
| 28. | Laxmi Narayan, | Seondha | Cong. |
| 29 | Mahendra Kumar Jain | Laundi | Cong |
| 30 | Muni Prasad Shukla | Rewa | P S P. |
| 31 | Narain Das | Jatara | Cong |
| 32. | Narendra Singh | Pawai | Cong |
| 33. | Narmada Prasad Singh | Sirmaur | P S P. |
| 34 | Pyare Lal | Bijawar, R S C. | Cong. |
| 35. | Panna Lal | Chhatarpur | Cong. |
| 36. | Padam Chand Patni | Jaitpur-Kotma | Cong |
| 37. | Ramadhar | Amdara | Cong. |
| 38 | Ram Kishore | Bechari | P S P. |
| 39 | Raghuraj Singh | Lidhora | Cong |
| 40. | Ram Prasad Singh | Pushparajgarh | Cong |
| 41. | Ram Sajiwan | Sabhapur | Cong |
| 42. | Ram Das | Seondha, R.S.C | Cong |
| 43. | Rajendra Bahadur Singh | Sohogpur | Ind |
| 44. | Rajeshwar Prasad Mishra | Teonthar | Cong. |
| 45 | Rilli Chamar | Tikamgarh. R S C | Cong. |
| 46 | Sarawathi Prasad Patel | Burhar | Cong |
| 47. | Shyam Sunder Das | Datia | Cong. |
| 48 | Shamsher Singh | Garhi | Cong. |
| 49 | Sahib Singh | Jaitpur-Kotma, R S T. | Cong. |
| 50. | Sri Niwas Tiwari | Mangawan | P S P. |
| 51 | Someshwar Singh | Mauganj-Naigarhi | Ind |
| 52. | Saha Deya Chamar | Nauganj-Naigarhi, R S C. | P S P. |
| 53. | Sarjoo | Panna | Cong |
| 54 | Shyam Lal Sahu | Prithipur | Cong. |
| 55 | Shatrusudhan Singh | Raipur | Cong. |
| 56. | Shiva Nand Vakil | Satna | Cong |
| 57 | Shyam Kartik | Singrauli Niwas | P S P |
| 58 | Shambhoo Nath Shukla | Amarpur | Cong. |
| 59. | Smt Sumitri | Singrauli Niwas, R S T. | P.S P. |
| 60. | Thakur Das | Chandpura | Cong. |

*Finance*

(*In crores of rupees*)

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1952-53 (Revised) .. . .. | 3 18 | 3 07 | + 0.10 |
| 1953-54 (Revised) .. .. .. | 4.35 | 4.46 | — 0 11 |
| 1954-55 (Budget) .. .. .. | 4 77 | 4.76 | + 0 01 |
| 1955-56 (Budget) .. .. .. | 5.74 | 5 82 | — 0 82 |

*Education*

In 1953-54, the number of primary schools rose to 2,193 as compared with 1,858 in 1952-53. A number of new school buildings were under construction and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent on new buildings during 1954. In addition, there was a provision of Rs 75,000 for annual repairs.

One basic school at each of the eight district headquarters and one basic training college at Kundeshwar were started in 1953-54, Hindi middle schools numbering 137 were converted into English middle schools.

The scheme for social education, which forms a part of the Five Year Plan, is being implemented A social education van equipped with audio-visual apparatus did useful work during 1954.

*Food and Agriculture*

In 1954, the cultivable area under crops was 41.93 lakh acres as against 38 83 lakh acres in 1951-52 Nearly one-third of the total amount allotted to the State under the Five Year Plan is being spent on agriculture. Several modern agricultural farms were started to demonstrate various methods of cultivation For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 2 lakh was made during 1954 A separate Irrigation Department has been set up to look after the construction of tanks and wells. Under the Five Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs 66 87 lakh for minor irrigation works and the excavation of old wells The State Government has also launched a Village Development Pilot Project in an area of 300 square miles near Nowgaon and has also opened a training centre for training multipurpose village level workers

*Zamindari* was abolished in the State in July 1954 Compensation to the *zamindars* is being paid in 10 annual instalments and as the compensation scheme is self-balancing the State does not incur any expenditure.

*Industry*

The State ranks third in India in lac production. It also produces about a dozen important minerals which continue to be the mainstay of the State economy A bone meal factory was started in 1954, and negotiations were in progress for starting a factory for the manufacture of tanning extract from "myrabalam".

There are a number of cottage industries, such as leather tanning, shoe making, *biri* making, toy making, handloom and blanket making in the State. To encourage these industries, the State Government gives preference to their products while making purchases for its departments and has opened a Sales Emporium at Rewa.

## ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

*Chief Commissioner*. S N. Maitra

*Members of the Advisory Council*

1 B K. Gupta
2 Ramakrishna
3. Uma Pershad
4. Lachman Singh
5 Ghulam Mohammed

*Finance*

The total estimated revenue for 1954-55 is Rs. 1.30 crore and the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2.91 crore.

*Education*

The Territories have a high school, 2 middle schools, 19 primary schools and 5 basic primary schools. The number of students attending these schools is about 2,100.

Five of the existing primary schools were converted into basic schools in 1954. Two teachers were sent for basic training, and it was proposed to convert all the primary schools into basic schools.

*Food and Agriculture*

On March 31, 1954 the total area under the various crops was as follows:

| | (*In acres*) |
|---|---|
| Annual crops .. .. .. | 8,054 |
| Coco-nut .. .. .. | 3,951 |
| Rubber .. .. .. | 430 |
| Cashew-nut .. .. .. | 116 |
| Coffee .. .. .. | 37 |
| Mangosteen .. .. .. | 8 |

There is no *zamindari* system in these islands and the cultivators are direct tenants of the Government. The existing land tenure regulation gives occupancy rights to the tenants who cultivate the land continuously for five years.

*Industry*

The major product of the Andaman Islands is timber. The Forest Department runs a Saw Mill at Port Blair which is considered to be the biggest in Asia. The Western India Match Co., also located at Port Blair, manufactures splints and veneers.

There are no cottage or small-scale industries worth mentioning, except the Andaman Minor Forests Industries Society which produces coir rope, cane and bamboo goods, and coco-nut oil.

*Development*

Under the Five Year Colonisation Scheme, it has been decided to settle about 4,000 families in middle and north Andaman; 575 families have already been settled under the Scheme and 5 acres of paddy land allotted to each for cultivation.

*Co-operative Societies*

There are 32 registered co-operative societies in the Islands of which 22 are purchase and sale societies.

**SIKKIM**

Under the terms of a treaty signed between Sikkim and the Government of India, on December 5, 1950, the former continues to be the protectorate of the latter. India has, therefore, a special responsibility in respect of the State's finances, external relations and communications.

# CHAPTER XXXIII

## LAWS OF THE YEAR 1954

| S. No. | Act | When introduced | When passed by initiating Chamber | When passed by other Chamber | Date of assent by the President |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Act, 1954 | February 2, 1954 | February 19, 1954 | February 25, 1954 | February 27, 1954 |
| 2. | The Appropriation Act, 1954 | February 24, 1954 | February 24, 1954 | March 1, 1954 | March 18, 1954 |
| 3. | The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1954 | February 25, 1954 | February 25, 1954 | March 10, 1954 | March 18, 1954 |
| 4. | The Government of Part C States (Amendment) Act, 1954 | December 15, 1953 | February 23, 1954 | February 27, 1954 | March 18, 1954 |
| 5. | The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1954 | March 9, 1954 | March 9, 1954 | March 15, 1954 | March 18, 1954 |
| | The Control of Shipping (Amendment) Act 1954 | February 16, 1954 | February 22, 1954 | March 13, 1954 | March 18, 1954 |
| 7. | The Air Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1954 | February 23, 1954 | March 1, 1954 | March 13, 1954 | March 18, 1954 |
| 8. | The Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Act, 1954 | March 9 1954 | March 9, 1954 | March 15, 1954 | March 18, 1954 |
| 9. | The Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 | December 23, 1953 | February 23, 1954 | March 1, 1954 | March 18, 1954 |
| 10 | The Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment Act, 1954 | December 15, 1953 | March 13, 1954 | March 18, 1954 | March 25, 1954 |
| 11 | The Barsi Light Railway (Transferred Liabilities) Act, 1954 | February 17 1954 | February 27, 1954 | March 9, 1954 | March 26, 1954 |
| 12. | The Transfer of Evacuee Deposits Act 1954 | March 10, 1954 | March 13, 1954 | March 18, 1954 | March 26, 1954 |
| 13 | Appropriation (No 2) Act, 1954 | April 17, 1954 | April 17, 1954 | April 24 1954 | April 27, 1954 |
| 14 | The Finance Act, 1954 | February 27, 1954 | April 22, 1954 | April 26, 1954 | April 27, 1954 |
| 15. | The Lushai Hills District (Change of Name) Act, 1954 | February 15, 1954 | February 22, 1954 | April 24, 1954 | April 29, 1954 |

| S No. | Act | When introduced | When passed by initiating Chamber | When passed by other Chamber | Date of assent by the President |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. | The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Amendment Act, 1954 | April 26, 1954 | April 27, 1954 | April 28, 1954 | April 29, 1954 |
| 17 | The Absorbed Areas (Laws) Act, 1954 .. | December 7, 1953 | February 22, 1954 | April 26, 1954 | April 30, 1954 |
| 18. | The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 | December 2, 1953 | February 16, 1954 | April 26, 1954 | April 30, 1954 |
| 19. | The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 | December 10, 1953 | February 22, 1954 | April 26, 1954 | April 30, 1954 |
| 20. | The State Acquisition of Lands for Union Purposes (Validation) Act, 1954 | February 15, 1954 | March 9, 1954 | April 26, 1954 | April 30, 1954 |
| 21. | The Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Amendment Act, 1954 | February 14, 1953 | April 23, 1954 | April 29, 1954 | May 5, 1954 |
| 22. | The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1954 . | September 3, 1953 | March 9, 1954 | April 28, 1954 | May 7, 1954 |
| 23. | The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954 | March 5, 1953 | April 23 1954 and May 18, 1954 (a) | May 11, 1954 | May 20, 1954 |
| 24. | The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 | December 15, 1953 | April 24, 1954 and May 8, 1954 (b) | May 11, 1954 | May 20, 1954 |
| 25. | The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 | December 20, 1954 | April 24, 1954 and May 18, 1954 (c) | May 12, 1954 | May 20, 1954 |
| 26. | The Muslim Wakfs Act, 1954 . . | July 16, 1952 | March 12, 1954 | April 23, 1954 | May 21, 1954 |
| 27. | The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 | May 8, 1954 | May 14, 1954 | May 19, 1954 | May 22, 1954 |

(*a*) Amdt. made by Rajya Sabha on May 11, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on May 18, 1954.
(*b*) Amdt. made by Rajya Sabha on May 11, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on May 18, 1954.
(*c*) Amdt. made by Rajya Sabha on May 12, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on May 18, 1954.

| S. No. | Act | When introduced | When passed by initiating Chamber | When passed by other Chamber | Date of assent by the President |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28. | The Shillong (Rifle Range and Umlong) Cantonments Assimilation of Laws Act, 1954 | March 10, 1954 | April 19, 1954 and May 15, 1954 (d) | May 8, 1954 | May 28, 1954 |
| 29. | The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954 | March 15, 1954 | April 19, 1954 and May 15, 1954(e) | May 8, 1954 | May 28, 1954 |
| 30. | The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1954 | September 3, 1954 | September 18, 1954 | September 21, 1954 | September 25, 1954 |
| 31. | The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1954 | August 30, 1954 | September 20, 1954 | September 24, 1954 | September 28, 1954 |
| 32. | The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1954 | May 10, 1954 | September 21, 1954 | September 24, 1954 | September 28, 1954 |
| 33. | The Chandernagore (Merger) Act, 1954 | September 15, 1954 | September 20, 1954 | September 23, 1954 | September 29, 1954 |
| 34 | The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 | November 6, 1952 | August 26, 1954 | September 14, 1954 | September 29, 1954 |
| 35. | The Madhya Bharat Taxes on Income (Validation) Act, 1954 | September 1, 1954 | September 27, 1954 | September 29, 1954 | October 2, 1954 |
| 36. | The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 | September 11, 1954 | September 25, 1954 | September 29, 1954 | October 2, 1954 |
| 37. | The Appropriation (No 3) Act, 1954 | September 28, 1954 | September 28 1954 | September 30, 1954 | October 4, 1954 |
| 38. | The Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1954 | September 1, 1954 | September 27, 1954 | September 29, 1954 | October 8, 1954 |
| 39. | The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Act, 1954 | May 21, 1954 | September 25, 1954 | September 29, 1954 | October 8, 1954 |
| 40. | The Special Marriage Act, 1954 | July 28, 1952 | May 8 1954 and September 23, 1954(f) | September 17, 1954 | October 9, 1954 |
| 41 | The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 | May 14, 1954 | September 22 1954 | September 25, 1954 | October 9, 1954 |

(d) Amdt. made by the Lok Sabha on May 5, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on May 15, 1954
(e) Amdt made by the Lok Sabha on May 8, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on May 15, 1954.
(f) Amdt. made by the Lok Sabha on Septr 9, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on Septr 9, 1954

| S. No. | Act | When introduced | When passed by initiating Chamber | When passed by other Chamber | Date of assent by the President |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42. | The Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1954 | November 30, 1954 | December 2, 1954 | December 3, 1954 | December 6, 1954 |
| 43. | The Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1954 . | December 9, 1954 | December 14, 1954 | December 20, 1954 | December 23, 1954 |
| 44. | The Appropriation (No 4) Act, 1954 .. . | December 17, 1954 | December 17, 1954 | December 21, 1954 | Decembr 23, 1954 |
| 45. | The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1954 | May 6, 1954 | May 15, 1954 | December 14, 1954 | December 23, 1954 |
| 46 | The Tea (Amendment) Act, 1954 .. . | November 24, 1954 | December 14, 1954 | December 18, 1954 | December 23, 1954 |
| 47. | The Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act, 1954 | May 13, 1954 | November 23, 1954 | December 2, 1954 | December 24, 1954 |
| 48. | The Preventive Detention (Amendment) Act, 1954 | November 23, 1954 | December 13, 1954 | December 13, 1954 | December 24, 1954 |
| 49. | The Tea (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 .. | September 27, 1954 | November 30, 1954 and December 22, 1954(g) | December 18, 1954 | December 25, 1954 |
| 50. | The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Second Amendment, Act, 1954 .. . | December 15, 1954 | December 18, 1954 | December 22, 1954 | December 25, 1954 |
| 51 | The Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment Act, 1954 .. .. | December 19, 1954 | November 24, 1954 | December 3, 1954 | December 25, 1954 |
| 52 | The Delimitation Commission (Amendment) Act, 1954 . .. .. .. | December 16, 1954 | December 23, 1954 | December 24, 1954 | December 25, 1954 |
| 53. | The Andhra Appropriation Act, 1954 . | December 18, 1954 | December 18, 1954 | December 22, 1954 | December 29, 1954 |
| 54. | The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1954 . | September 6, 1954 | September 23, 1954 | September 28, 1954 | Awaiting President's assent |

(g) Amendments made by the Lok Sabha on Decr 12, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on Decr 12, 1954

*Note*: Acts at serial nos. 2 to 5, 8 to 14, 21, 23 to 27, 30 to 39, 41 to 44, 46 to 48 and 50 to 54, were introduced in the Lok Sabha.
Acts at serial nos. 1, 6, 7, 15 to 20, 22, 28, 29, 40, 45 and 49 were introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

## SUMMARY

Some of the more important Acts listed above are summarised below:

S. No. 10. Extends the life of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951, which was due to expire on January 31, 1954, by two years. Some minor amendments have been made at the same time.

18. Controls and prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements in newspapers or magazines including those relating to alleged magic cures for venereal diseases, sexual stimulants and other cures for diseases and conditions peculiar to women

" 20. Validates the acquisitions made and the proceedings held by State Governments for or in connection with the acquisition of lands for Union purposes at any time from the commencement of the Constitution to the date on which they came to be entrusted with the functions of the Central Government under Article 258 (1).

" 22. Sections 66, 70 and 71 of the Factories Act, 1948, as ammended by this Act, prohibit the employment of women and young persons in factories during the night. Removes any cause for difference of opinion between employers and workers on the issue of determining the 12 month's 'Continuous Service" for eligibility to leave with wages.

" 23. Amends the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and gives some more time to certain States for fixing minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments. Empowers the appropriate Government to direct that minimum rates of wages may not be fixed in respect of employees whose wages average seventy-five rupees or more per month, if the wages are computed on a monthly basis, or rupees three or more per day, if computed on a daily basis

" 24 Provides that the publisher of every book published in India shall deliver at his own expense a copy of the book to the National Library at Calcutta and one such copy to each of the other three public libraries specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette within 30 days from the date of its publication

" 25. Determines the rights in respect of leave of absence and pension and certain other subsidiary conditions of judges of High Courts in the Part A States In paragraphs 4 and 5 of Part I of the First Schedule to this Act provision is made for one common scale of pensions for Chief Justices and another common scale for other judges
Paragraph 9 of Part I of the First Schedule to this Act entitles a non-service judge of the High Court to a minimum pension of Rs 6,000 per annum even if he has put in less than seven years' service on attaining the age of 60 years

S No 26. Provides for the better management and supervision of Muslim Wakfs by amending and consolidating State Acts on the subject into a uniform Central legislation

" 27. Seeks to establish the basis on which salary and allowance should be drawn by members of Parliament

" 33. Provides for the merger of Chandernagore with West Bengal and consequential changes.

" 34. Seeks to prevent the adulteration of food-stuffs by providing uniform legislation for the whole country Among others, it provides for (1) a Central Food Laboratory to which food samples can be referred for final opinion in disputed cases, (2) a Central Committee for food standards consisting of representatives of Central and State Governments to advise on matters arising from the administration of the Act, and (3) the vesting in the Central Government of the rule-making power regarding standards of quality for articles of food and certain other matters

" 38. Extends to the State of Jammu and Kashmir the taxation laws in force in the rest of India relating to income-tax and duties of customs and excise with the necessary modifications
Clause 3 of the Act, however, empowers the State Government to continue to levy for a period of ten years the existing duty on motor spirit.

" 40. Revises and replaces the Special Marriage Act of 1872 so as to provide a special form of marriage which can be availed of by any person in India and by all Indian nationals in foreign countries irrespective of the faith which either party to the marriage may profess
Also permits those who are already married under other forms of marriage to register their marriages under this Act.

S.No. 40. Provides that the right, title and interest of evacuees in evacuee properties in India should be acquired by the Government and compensation and rehabilitation grants paid to the displaced persons from West Pakistan against their verified claims.

" 45. Amends the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and extends the lay-off compensation to workers in the plantation industry.

" 54. Amplifies entry 33 of List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and places some essential commodities like food-stuffs, cattle fodder, raw cotton and cotton seeds, etc., in the entry so that the Centre may legislate in respect of them.

# CHAPTER XXXIV

## SPORTS

In the sphere of sport, the most significant development in the past year has been the ormation of the All-India Council of Sports, with Naval H Tata as President The first meeting of the Council was held in New Delhi on November 27, 1954, at which office-bearers were elected. The Council will work as an advisory body for the progress of sports, both amateur and professional, while the various Sports Federations will be completely autonomous.

### HOCKEY

India's supremacy in hockey has remained unchallenged since her first Olympic victory at Amsterdam in 1928 In the last Olympic Games, held at Helsinki in 1952, India retained the world title, defeating Holland by six goals to one

*National Hockey Championship* (March-April 1954)

Punjab regained the Rangaswami Cup, defeating the Services, the holders, by three goals to two in the replayed final.

Previous Winners. Services (1953); Bengal (1952), Punjab (1951)

*Beighton Cup Tournament* (April-May 1954)

Tata Sports Club retained the Beighton Cup trophy with a narrow victory over the Western Railway by one goal to nil This was the fourth time that Tatas won the trophy

Previous Winners. Tata Sports Club (1953); Mohan Bagan (1952), Hindustan Aircraft (1951)

*Women's National Championship* (April 1954)

Madhya Pradesh defeated Maharashtra by three goals to nil

Previous Winners · Bombay and Bengal, joint holders, (1953), Bombay (1952)

### FOOTBALL

*Santosh Trophy* (August 1954)

The Trophy was presented in 1940 by the Indian Football Association in memory of its late President, Sri M N Roy Chaudhuri of Santosh

Bombay won the championship for the first time, defeating the Services by two goals to one. They were runners-up in 1947 and 1951.

Previous Winners · Bengal (1953), Mysore (1952); Bengal (1951)

*I F A. Shield* (September 1954)

Mohan Bagan won the Shield, defeating Hyderabad Sporting Club by one goal to nil.

Previous Winners India Culture League (1953), Mohan Bagan and Rajasthan (1952); East Bengal (1951).

*Rovers Cup* (Oct-Nov. 1954)

Hyderabad Police won the Cup for the fifth successive year, defeating Keamar Union, Karachi by two goals to one

By winning the Cup for the fourth time in 1953, Hyderabad Police had already created a record for the tournament

*Durand Tournament* (Oct.-Nov. 1954)

Hyderabad Police won the Trophy, beating Hindustan Aircraft in the replayed final by a solitary goal.

Previous Winners: Mohan Bagan (1953); East Bengal (1951-52)

*Asian Quadrangular Tournament* (December, 1954)

For the third successive year, India won the Asian Quadrangular Football Championship by defeating Pakistan in the final match by three goals to one.

## CRICKET

*Ranji Trophy* (March 1954)

Bombay won the trophy, defeating Holkar, the holders, by eight wickets. The score was:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay** | 1st Innings .. | 376 (R.S. Modi 141 ; M.K. Mantri 91 ; Sarwate 4 for 76). |
| | 2nd Innings .. | 111 for two wickets. |
| **Holkar** | 1st Innings .. | 292 (C.T. Sarwate 82 ; Mankad 3 for 65). |
| | 2nd Innings .. | 193 (Jagdale 53 ; Mankad 4 for 61). |

Previous winners and runners-up :

| *Year* | *Winners* | *Runners-up* |
|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | Bombay | Northern India |
| 1935-36 | Bombay | Madras |
| 1936-37 | Nawanagar | Bengal |
| 1937-38 | Hyderabad | Nawanagar |
| 1938-39 | Bengal | Southern Punjab |
| 1939-40 | Maharashtra | United Provinces |
| 1940-41 | Maharashtra | Madras |
| 1941-42 | Bombay | Mysore |
| 1942-43 | Baroda | Hyderabad |
| 1943-44 | Western India | Bengal |
| 1944-45 | Bombay | Holkar |
| 1945-46 | Holkar | Baroda |
| 1946-47 | Baroda | Holkar |
| 1947-48 | Holkar | Bombay |
| 1948-49 | Bombay | Baroda |
| 1949-50 | Baroda | Holkar |
| 1950-51 | Holkar | Gujarat |
| 1951-52 | Bombay | Holkar |
| 1952-53 | Holkar | West Bengal |

### TEST MATCHES

*India Vs. Australia* (1947-48)

| | |
|---|---|
| Won by Australia | 4 |
| Won by India | 0 |
| Drawn | 1 |
| Total | 5 |

*India Vs. West Indies*

| | |
|---|---|
| Won by India | 0 |
| Won by West Indies | 2 |
| Drawn | 8 |
| Total | 10 |

*India Vs. England*

| | *Played* | *Won* | *Lost* | *Drawn* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1933-34 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 1936 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 1946 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1951-52 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 1952 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 19 | 1 | 10 | 8 |

### RECORDS

| *Highest Aggregates* | *Teams* | *Year* |
|---|---|---|
| 2,376 for 38 wickets | Maharashtra *Vs* Bombay | 1948-49 |
| 2,078 for 40 wickets | Bombay *Vs.* Holkar | 1944-45 |

*Highest Partnership*

V S Hazare (288) and Gul Mohammed (319) hold the world's highest partnership record of 577 runs. This was established in a fourth-wicket stand for Baroda in a match played against Holkar in 1946-47.

B.B. Nimbalkar and K.V. Bhandarkar scored 455 runs in a second-wicket stand for Maharashtra against the Western India States at Poona in 1948-49.

* * *

K.S. Duleepsinhji scored 333 runs for Sussex against Northamptonshire at Hove in 1930.

K.S. Duleepsinhji scored four centuries in succession during the 1931 season in Britain.

* * *

The Indian record for the highest total is 912 runs for 8 wickets declared by Holkar against Mysore in a match at Indore in 1945-46

## INDIAN CRICKET TEAM IN PAKISTAN

The Indian Cricket Team concluded its first official tour of Pakistan on March 1, 1955. They played 14 matches during their nine-week stay. Though the Test series ended in a 5-5 draw, the Indian eleven won five provincial games by an innings Polly Umrigar, the Indian vice-captain, headed the batting averages with 65. Jasu Patel captured 35 wickets conceding 10.68 runs a piece. The details of the Test matches played are as follows:

*First Test*

**Pakistan:** 257 (Waqar 52, Imtiaz 54, Hanif 41. Ghulam Ahmad 5 for 109) and 158 (Alimuddin 51, Waqar Hassan 51. Gupte 5 for 18).

**India:** 148 (Mahmood Hussain 6 for 67, Khan Mohammad 4 for 42) and 147 for 2 (Manjrekar 74 not out, Roy 67 not out: Khan Mohammad 2 for 18).
The match was drawn.

*Second Test*

**India:** 235 (Tamhane 54 not out, Ramchand 53, Manjrekar 50: Khan Mohammad 5 for 74, Fazal Mahmood 4 for 86) and 209 for 5 wickets (Roy 78, Manjrekar 59)

**Pakistan:** 312 for 9 declared (Hanif Mohammad 142, Alimuddin 64, Waqar Hassan 48: Umrigar 6 for 74).
The match was drawn.

*Third Test*

**Pakistan:** 328 (Maqsood Ahmad 99, Imtiaz 55, Wazeer Mohammad 55, Kardar 44. Gupte 5 for 133) and 136 for 5 (Alimuddin 58, Shujauddin 40 Mankad 3 for 33)

**India:** 251 (Umrigar 78, Gopinath 41: Mahmood Hussain 5 for 70) and 74 for 2 (Kardar 2 for 20)
The match was drawn.

*Fourth Test*

**Pakistan:** 188 (Waqar Hassan 43: Gupte 5 for 63, Phadkar 2 for 19) and 182 (Imtiaz 69, Maqsood 44 Mankad 5 for 64).

**India:** 245 (Umrigar 108. Khan Mohammad 4 for 79) and 23 for 1 (Hanif 1 for 1)
The match was drawn

*Fifth Test*

**Pakistan:** 162 (Ramchand 6 for 49) and 241 for 5 declared (Alimuddin 103 not out, Kardar 93)

**India:** 145 (Fazal Mahmood 5 for 49, Khan Mohammad 5 for 73) and 69 for 2
The match was drawn.

## TENNIS

### NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP (December 1954-January 1955)

*Men's Singles*

Jack Arkinstall (Australia) won the title beating the holder R. Krishnan 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

*Women's Singles*

Miss Rita Davar beat Miss Urmila Thapar 6-4, 6-1.

*Men's Doubles*

Arkinstall and Howe (Australia) beat Krishnan and Naresh Kumar 2-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

*Mixed Doubles*

Sumant Mishra and Miss Urmila Thapar beat Howe and Woodbridge 6-4, 7-5.

*Women's Doubles*

Miss Rita Davar and Miss Urmila Thapar beat Laura Woodbridge and Vivian Alexy 6-4, 6-3.

## BADMINTON

NATIONAL BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP (December 1954—January 1955)

*Men's Singles*

Nandu Natekar, the holder, retained the singles title defeating T.N. Seth (U.P.) 6-15, 15-10, 15-2.

*Men's Doubles*

Manoj Guha and Gajanan Hemmady (Bengal) beat Nandu Natekar and R A. Dhongre (Bombay) 6-15, 15-12, 15-13.

*Women's Singles*

Mrs Sundar Patwardhan (Bombay) beat Miss Suman Deodhar 11-4, 11-5.

*Women's Doubles*

Miss S. Deodhar and Mrs. Sundar Patwardhan beat Mrs. P. Prashar and Miss Shashi Bhatt 17-16, 15-3.

## TABLE TENNIS

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS (November 1954)

*Men's Singles*

U M Chandarana (Bombay) beat S. Motiwalla 21-17, 21-11, 21-23, 21-13.
Previous Winners · K Jayant (1952) ; S. Thackersey (1953)

*Men's Doubles*

El Ibrashi and El Ashwami (Egypt) beat K Jayant and R. Bhandari 13-21, 21-16, 14-21, 21-14, 21-12
Previous Winners: U M Chandarana and D P. Sommaya (1953)

*Women's Singles*

Miss Meena Parande (Maharashtra) beat Miss Sayeed Sultana 21-18, 21-17, 21-19
Previous Winners. Miss Sultana (1952 and 1953)

*Women's Doubles*

Miss Sayeed Sultana and Miss B K Nalini beat Mrs Nasikwala and Miss Enid Bocarro 18-21, 21-7, 21-12, 21-10.

*Mixed Doubles*

Miss Sayeed Sultana and R Bhandari beat Mrs. Nasikwala and U M Chandarana 18-21, 21-13, 19-21, 21-12, 21-16.
Previous Winners. Miss Sultana and R. Bhandari (1953)

INTER-STATE CHAMPIONSHIP (November 1954)

*Barna-Bellak Cup* (for men)

Bombay retained the Cup, defeating Bengal by 5 matches to 2.

*Jayalakshmi Cup* (for women):

Maharashtra won the Cup, defeating Bombay

## BILLIARDS

W Jones became the National Champion for the fourth time in his career when he beat C. Hirjee by 3,333 points to 3,272. February 1954.

## NATIONAL ATHLETICS (1954)[1]

### Men's Events

**100 METRES**

1. Balwant Singh (Services)
2. M. Gabriel (Services)
3. Karnail Singh (Delhi)

*Time*: 10.8 s.
*National Record*: 10.6 s. (L. Pinto)
*Asian Record*: 10.8 s. (L. Pinto)
*Olympic Record*: 10.2 s. (J.C. Owens, U.S.A.)
*World Record*.
10.2 s (J.C. Owens, U.S.A., 1936, Harold Devis, U.S.A., 1941; L. La Beach, Panama, 1948; N.H. Ewell, U.S.A., 1948; E.M. Bailey, U.K., 1951).

**200 METRES**

1. Ram Swarup (Services)
2. Balwant Singh (Services)
3. Karnail Singh (Delhi)

*Time*. 22 s
*National Record*: 21 8 s. (L. Pinto)
*Asian Record* 22 s (L. Pinto)
*Olympic Record*.
20 7 s (J.C. Owens, U.S.A., 1936 and A. Stanfield, U.S.A., 1952)
*World Record*:
20 2 s. (M.E. Patton, U.S.A., 1949)

**400 METRES**

1. Joginder Singh (Services)
2. Ivan Jacob (Madras)
3. Harjit Singh (Punjab)

*Time* 50 8 s
*National Record*. 49 6 s (Ivan Jacob, Madras)
*Asian Record*. 50 7 s (Eitero Okano, Japan)
*Olympic Record* 45 9 s. (L.G. Rhoden, 1952)
*World Record*:
45 8 s (L.G. Rhoden, Jamaica, 1950)

**800 METRES**

1. Sohan Singh (Services)
2. Babu Singh (Punjab)
3. Bhagwan Singh (Services)

*Time*: 1 m 56 6 s.
*National Record*
1 m 54 2 s. (Sohan Singh, Services, 1953)
*Asian Record*:
1 m 59.3 s (Ranjit Singh, India)
*Olympic Record*:
1 m. 49 2 s (M. Whitfield, U.S.A., 1948 and 1952)
*World Record*:
1 m 46 6 s (R. Harbig, Germany, 1939)

**1,500 METRES**

1. Karnail Singh (Services)
2. Jabar Singh
3. Baby Singh (Punjab)

*Time*: 4 m. 4.6 s.
*National Record*:
4 m 4.2 s. (Chand Singh, Patiala)
*Asian Record*:
4 m. 41 1 s (Nikka Singh, India)
*Olympic Record*:
3 m. 45.2 s. (T. Barthel, Luxemburg, 1952)
*World Record*:
3 m 43 0 s (G. Haegg, Sweden; L. Strand, Sweden, 1947, and W. Lueg, Germany, 1952)

**3,000 METRES**

1. Muniswamy (Services)
2. Dalu Ram (Services)
3. Arjit Singh (Services)

*Time*: 9 m. 30 4 s.
*National Record*.
9 m 31 4 s. (Gulzara Singh, PEPSU)
*Asian Record*.
9 m. 30 4 s. (Susumu Takahashi, Japan)
*Olympic Record*
8 m 45 4 s. (H. Ashenfelter, U.S.A., 1952)
*World Record*:
8 m 45 4 s. (H. Ashenfelter, U.S.A., 1952)

**5,000 METRES**

1. Daluram (Services)
2. Gurmit Singh (Services)
3. Raunaq Singh (PEPSU)

*Time*. 15 m 22 7 s
*National Record*
15 m 9 4 s. (Raunaq Singh, 1936)
*Asian Record*
15 m. 54 2 s (Baghban Bashi, Iran)
*Olympic Record*
14 m 6 6 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)
*World Record*
13 m. 58 2 s. (G. Haegg, Sweden, 1952)

**10,000 METRES**

1. Buta Singh (Services)
2. Gurdial Singh (Services)
3. Gulzara Singh (Bengal)

*Time*: 32 m 38 2 s.
*National Record*
32 m 2 6 s. (Raunaq Singh, 1936)
*Asian Record*:
33 m 49 3 s. (Soichi Jamoi, Japan)
*Olympic Record*
29 m 17 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)
*World Record*:
29 m 1.6 s (E. Zatopek, 1953)

**110 METRES HURDLES**

1. Sarwan Singh (Services)
2. Jaduraj Singh (Punjab)
3. Sirichand Ram (Services)

*Time* 15 s.
*National Record*:
15 2 s (J. Vickers, Bombay 1946)
*Asian Record*
15.2 s (Ng. Liang Chiang, Singapore)
*Olympic Record*.
13 7 s. (H. Dillard, U.S.A., 1952)
*World Record*:
13 5 s. (R.H. Attlesey, U.S.A., 1952)

**400 Metres HURDLES**

1. Jagdev Singh (Punjab)

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1. Held at New Delhi
2. s = second
3. m = minute
4. h = hour

2. Jagraj Singh (Punjab)
3. Pritham Singh (Services)

*Time*: 54.3 s.

*National Record*:
55.6 s. (Joginder Singh, 1953 and Teja Singh, Services, 1951)

*Asian Record*: 54.2 s. (Eitharo Okano, Japan)

*Olympic Record*:
50 8 s. (C.H. Moore, U.S.A., 1952)

*World Record*.
50.4 s (J. Lituyev, Soviet Union, 1953)

50 Kilometres Walk

1. Kalat Nath (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Lakshman Singh (Services)
3. L R. Khanna (Delhi)

*Time*: 5 h. 7 m. 1.2 s.

*National Record*:
5 h. 15 m. 8 4 s. (Bakhatwar Singh, Patiala, 1944)

*Asian Record*:
5 h. 44 m. 7.4 s. (Bakhatwar Singh)

*Olympic Record*:
4 h. 28 m 7.8 s. (G Dordoni, Italy, 1952)

*World Record*:
4 h. 28 m. 7.8 s. (G. Dordoni 1952)

10,000 Metres

1. Harnaik Singh (Services)
2. N. Lingappa (Mysore)
3. Boga Singh (Services)

*Time*: 50 m 26 6 s.

*National Record*:
52 m 29 s. (Raunaq Singh, Patiala, 1949)

*Asian Record*:
52 m 31 4 s (Mahabir Prasad, India)

*Olympic Record*:
45 m 2.8 s. (J.F. Mikaelsson, Sweden, 1952)

*World Record*:
42 m. 39 6 s. (B. Hardmo, Sweden, 1945)

4×100 Metres Relay

1. Services
2. Delhi
3. Bombay

*Time*: 43.3 s.

*National Record*: 43 s. (Punjab, 1936 and Services, 1952)

*Asian Record*. 42 7 s (Japan)

*Olympic and World Record*.
39 8 s. Owens, Metcalfe, Draper and Wykoff, (U S.A. 1936)

4×400 Metres Relay

1. Punjab
2. Services
3. PEPSU

*Time*: 3 m. 22.1 s.

*National Record*: 3 m. 23.9 s. (Services, 1953)

*Asian Record*: 3 m 24 2 s. (India)

*World and Olympic Record*.
3 m 3 9 s. (Jamaica, 1952)

Marathon

1. Surat Singh Mathur (Delhi)
2. Gurcharan Singh (Services)
3. Chhota Singh (PEPSU)

*Time*: 2 h. 48 m. 6.6 s.

*National Record*:
2 h. 33 m. 21.4 s. (Chhota Singh, Patiala)

*Asian Record*:
2 h. 42 m. 58.6 s. (Chhota Singh, India)

*Olympic Record*:
2 h 23 m. 3 2 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)

*World Record*:
2 h. 23 m. 3 2 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)

*Best Performance*:
2 h. 18 m. 34.8 s. (J.H Peters, Great Britain, 1953)

High Jump

1. K. Chatterjee (Bengal)
2. Ajit Singh (Punjab)
3. Hardit Singh (Services)

*Height*. 6 ft 2 in.

*National Record*·
6 ft. 3½ in. (Mehnga Singh, Patiala 1951) and Ajit Singh, Punjab 1953)

*Asian Record*·
6 ft. 4¼ in. (A Franco, Philippines)

*Olympic Record*·
6 ft 8⅜ in. (W. Davis, U S.A., 1952)

*World Record*:
6 ft. 11½ in. (W. Davis, U.S.A., 1953)

Broad Jump

1. G.D. Nair (Delhi)
2. Mohinder Singh (Services)
3. T.M S. Deo (Madhya Bharat)

*Distance*: 22 ft 7¼ in.

*National Record*:
22 ft 10¼ in. (Niranjan Singh, Punjab, 1934)

*Asian Record*:
23 ft 5¼ in (Masaji Tajima, Japan)

*Olympic Record*·
26 ft 5⅜ in (J.C. Owens, U.S.A., 1936)

*World Record*
26 ft 8¼ in. (J.C Owens, U S A., 1935)

Hop, Step and Jump

1. Kher Singh (Services)
2. Sukhdarshan Singh (PEPSU)
3. Rebello (Services)

*Distance*· 48 ft 7½ in.

*National Record*·
50 ft 2 in (H Rebello, Mysore, 1949)

*Asian Record*:
49 ft. 9¼ in. (Yoshio Iimuro, Japan)

*Olympic and World Record*.
53 ft 2¼ in. (A F. da Silva, Brazil, 1952)

*Best Performance*:
53 ft. 3 in. (L Shcherbakov, U.S.S.R., 1953)

Pole Vault

1. Lakshmi Narayan (Services)
2. S. George (Services)
3. P Vasavan (Travancore-Cochin)

*Height*: 12 ft. 1 in.

*National Record*:
12 ft. 3 in. (S. George, Services, 1953)

*Asian Record*·
13 ft. 6 in. (Bhunkichi Swada, Japan)

*Olympic Record*:
14 ft. 11⅛ in. (R. Richards, U.S.A., 1952)

*World Record:*
15 ft. 7¾ in. (C. Warmerdan, U.S.A., 1942)

SHOT PUT

1. Parduman Singh (Services)
2. Ishar Singh (PEPSU)
3. Surat Singh (Services)

*Distance:* 47 ft. 1¼ in.
*National Record:* 45 ft. 2½ in.
*Asian Record:*
45 ft. 2½ in. (Madan Lal, India)
*Olympic Record:*
57 ft. 1-3/8 ins. (W.P. O Brien, U S A, 1952)
*World Record:*
59 ft. 2 in. (W.P O'Brien, U S A., 1953)

DISCUS THROW

1. Parduman Singh (Services)
2. Balkhar Singh (Services)
3. Ishar Singh (PEPSU)

*Distance:* 137 ft ½ in.
*National Record*
140 ft 8-1/8 in. (Makhan Singh, Services 1953)
*Asian Record.*
130 ft 10¾ in (Makhan Singh)
*Olympic Record*
180 ft. 6½ in (S Iness, U S A, 1952)
*World Record:*
194 ft. 6 in (F E Gordien, U S A, 1953)

JAVELIN THROW

1. Malaviya (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Govind (Delhi)
3. K Bosen (Madras)

*Distance* 179 ft 10¼ in
*National Record*
185 ft 4½ in (Parsa Singh, Patiala, 1951)
*Asian Record*
209 ft 10 in (Haruo Nagayasu, Japan)
*Olympic Record*
242 ft 3/4 in. (C Young, U S A, 1952)
*World Record*
258 ft 2-3/8 in. (Yrjo Nikkanen, Finland, 1933)

HAMMER THROW

1. Hardev Singh (Services)
2. Ratan Singh (Services)
3. Somnath (PEPSU)

*Distance:* 147 ft 1¼ ins
*National Record:*
153 ft 8 ins (Somnath, 1946)
*Asian Record:*
152 ft. 11¾ in (Fumio Kamamoto, Japan)
*Olympic Record*
197 ft. 11-5/8 in (J. Isarmak, Hungary, 1952)
*World Record:*
200 ft. 11 in (S Strandli, Norway, 1952)
*Best Performance:*
204 ft. 7 in. (S. Strandli, Norway, 1953)

**Women's Events**

100 METRES

1. M.D'Souza (Bombay)
2. C. Brown (Bombay)
3. Catchachoor (Bengal)

*Time:*
12.3 s.

*National Record:*
12.4 s. (D. Beck, Bengal, 1948)
*Asian Record:*
12 6 s. (Kiyoko Sugimura, Japan)
*Olympic Record:*
11.5 s. (M Jackson, Australia, 1952)
*World Record:*
11 4 s (M. Jackson, Australia, 1952)

200 METRES

1. S. D'Souza (Bombay)
2. M. D'Souza (Bombay)
3. A Clarke (Uttar Pradesh)

*Time* 27 8 s
*National Record.*
26 1 s (M. D'Souza, Bombay, 1952)
*Asian Record*
26 s. (Kikimo Okamoto, Japan)
*Olympic Record*
23 4 s. (M. Jackson, Australia, 1952)
*World Record:*
23 4 s (M Jackson, Australia, 1952)

80 METRES HURDLES

1. Violet Peters (Bombay)
2. Marie Fumoe (Bombay)
3. Nilima Ghose (Bengal)

*Time:* 12 5 s
*National Record*
12 7 s (M D'Souza, 1953)
*Asian Record.* 12 8 s (Kyoko Yoneda Japan)
*Olympic and World Record:*
10 9 s (S B de la Hunty, Australia, 1952)

4×100 METRES RELAY

1. Bombay
2. Bengal
3. Travancore-Cochin

*Time.* 50 2 s.
*National Record*
51 0 s (Bombay)
*Asian Record:*
51 4 s (Japan)
*Olympic Record*
46 4 s (Germany, 1936)
*World Record*
45 6 s (Soviet Union)

HIGH JUMP

1. C Brown (Bombay)
2. M. Suares (Mysore)
3. Manjit Kaur (PEPSU)

*Height*
4 ft 9¾ in.
*National Record*
4 ft 11¾ in (U. Lyons, Punjab, 1940)
*Asian Record*
4 ft 11 in. (Kyoko Yoneda, Japan)
*Olympic Record*
5 ft 6½ in. (A Coachman, U.S.A. and D Tyler, Great Britain, 1948)
*World Record.*
5 ft 7¼ in. (S. Lwevill, Britain, 1951)

BROAD JUMP

1. C Brown (Bombay)
2. A Clarke (Uttar Pradesh)
3. M. Leela Rao (Bombay)

*Distance:*
17 ft. 5 in
*National Record:*
16 ft. 4-7/8 in. (M. Suares, Mysore, 1948)

*Asian Record*:
19 ft. 5 in. (Kiyoko Sugimura, Japan)
*Olympic Record*:
20 ft. 5¾ in. (Y. Williams, New Zealand, 1952)
*World Record*:
20 ft. 6 in. (F. Blankers-Koen, Holland, 1943)

SHOT PUT

1. R. Thornber (Bombay)
2. E J. Devenport (Bihar)
3. D'Souza (Madhya Bharat)

*Distance*:
30 ft. 10 in.
*National Record*·
31 ft. 10½ in. (M.D. Yates, Uttar Pradesh, 1941)
*Asian Record*:
39 ft. 1/4 in. (Toyoko Yashino, Japan)
*Olympic Record*:
50 ft. 1½ in (I. Zybina, U.S.S R., 1952)
*World Record*:
50 ft. 1½ in (I. Zybina, U.S.S.R , 1952)

DISCUS THROW

1. D'Souza (Madhya Bharat)
2. P. Proudfoot (Bombay)
3. K. Kapila (Bombay)

*Distance*:
92 ft. 10 in.
*National Record*:
92 ft. 10¾ in. (M. Gilbert, Bombay, 1942)
*Asian Record*:
138 ft. 1⅞ in (Toyoko Yoshina, Japan)
*Olympic Record*.
168 ft. 8¾ in. (N. Romaschkoya, U S.S R., 1952)
*World Record*·
187 ft. 1½ in (N Dumbadze, Soviet Union, 1952)

JAVELIN THROW

1. E.J. Davenport (Bihar)
2. M. Benson (Orissa)
3. M. Symons (Bombay)

*Distance*:
106 ft. 7 in.
*National Record*:
99 ft. ¼ in. (S. Priestly, Mysore, 1936)
*Asian Record*:
118 ft. 9¾ in. (Toyoko Yashino, Japan)
*Olympic Record*:
165 ft. 7 in. (D. Zatopekova, Czechoslovakia, 1952)
*World Record*:
175 ft. 2¾ in. (N. Smirnitskaja, Soviet Union, 1949)

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

1 Services (357.42 points)
2 Punjab (332.25)
3. Delhi (280 28)

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

1. K B. Prabhakan Services—72.92 points)
2. Vir Singh (Punjab—71 9)
3. Massa Singh (Services—71 23)

BASKET BALL

Mysore beat PEPSU 49-31

VOLLEY BALL

Punjab beat Delhi 12-15, 15-3, 15-19, 11-15, 16-14.

WOMEN'S VOLLEY BALL

Uttar Pradesh beat Delhi 15-4, 15-5

KABADDI

Bengal beat Bombay 66-15

## CHAPTER XXXV

## CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

### 1954

### JANUARY

1. The Government of India announce their decision to decontrol coarse grains.

— Prime Minister Nehru lays the foundation-stone of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

2. The International Legal Conference in New Delhi urges a revision of the U.N. Charter.

— The Prime Minister inaugurates the forty-first session of the Indian Science Congress at Hyderabad

3. Sri B. Ram Krishna Rao is re-elected leader of the Congress Party in Hyderabad.

— The third Congress of the Communist Party of India concludes its seven-day session.

4. Sri Mehar Chand Mahajan takes over as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

5. The Government of India announce the institution of various awards by the President.

— India and the U.S. sign a pact for the purchase of 2 lakh tons of steel for India's industrial and economic development.

— The Prime Minister declares in Nagpur that "the proposed U.S.-Pakistan defence pacts are not only against the freedom of India but against the freedom of entire Asia "

— The hundredth broad-gauge locomotive produced at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is put on the rails by the Union Minister of Railways.

7. The Government of India decide, in co-operation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh, to set up an All-India Academy of Music in Lucknow.

8. The advance party of the Soviet Cultural Delegation arrives in New Delhi.

9. Air Vice-Marshal S. Mookerjee is appointed C-in-C of the Indian Air Force from April 1.

12. The Andhra Cabinet decides to take immediate steps to popularise the use of Telugu as the official language of the State.

— The Mysore Legislative Assembly passes a Bill for tenancy reform.

15. The Bihar Government announces a new scheme for the conversion of 8,000 primary schools into basic schools.

— Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, arrives in New Delhi for talks with Prime Minister Nehru.

17. It is decided to take in hand additional projects costing between Rs. 150 and Rs. 175 crore during the rest of the Five Year Plan period.

18. An Indo-Ceylon Pact concerning the future of people of Indian origin in Ceylon is signed at New Delhi.
— Sri P.S. Kumaraswami Raja is appointed Governor of Orissa.
20. The President opens the Low Cost Housing Exhibition in New Delhi.
20. India's role as the Custodian of the prisoners of war in Korea ends.
23. Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad declares that the State of Kashmir is a part of India.
24. The Congress welcomes the setting up of the States Reorganisation Commission and expresses grave concern over U.S. Military aid to Pakistan.
25. Sri M.N. Roy dies at Dehra Dun at the age of 61.
26. Mr. C. Attlee, the former British Labour Prime Minister, calls upon India to act as interpreter between the East and the West.
29. The President issues an Ordinance to extend the life of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act by two years, *i.e.*, till January 31, 1956.
— Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur is appointed India's Ambassador in Egypt.
30. India's balance of payments position during the quarter July-September 1953 shows a small surplus of Rs. 2 lakh on current account.
31. A symposium on the Gandhian Way to Peace is held in Delhi.

FEBRUARY

2. The Afghan Cultural Delegation to India arrives in New Delhi.
3. Five hundred pilgrims are feared dead in a stampede in the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad.
— India makes a plea for multilateral pacts at the ECAFE session.
— The Basic Principles Committee presents its report on the Kashmir Constitution.
7. The I.M.F. Mission suggests increased foreign aid for financing the Five Year Plan.
9. The Central Advisory Board of Education recommends the reorganisation of university education.
— The first batch of the Indian Custodian Force in Korea sails for India from Inchon.
10. The Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act of 1949 is declared void by the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court.
13. India and Ceylon ratify the Delhi Pact.
14. The West Bengal Government appoints a Commission to investigate the present state of affairs in secondary schools.
15. The President addresses a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament.
— The Bombay High Court quashes the Bombay Government's Order regarding admissions to schools which impart instruction in English.

16. The Government of India announce their decision to locate the new steel plant at Rourkela in Orissa.
— Sri T.K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar, a well-known scholar, dies in Madras.
19. The Union Minister of Railways presents a surplus railway budget in Parliament.
— President Eisenhower commends the work of the Indian Custodian Force in Korea.
— India decides to buy six lakh tons of rice from Burma during 1954 at £ 50 per ton.
21. The twelve-day old strike of 23,000 secondary school teachers ends in Calcutta.
23. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, addresses Members of Parliament in New Delhi.
— The Lok Sobha passes the Amending Bill of Part C States Act.
— India's sterling balances declared to amount to Rs 734·32 crore at the end of January 1954.
24. Polling ends in Travancore-Cochin State.
27. The Union Minister of Finance presents a deficit budget for 1954-55 in the Lok Sabha.

MARCH

1. The Union Minister of Railways explains the Government's policy regarding the construction of new railway lines.
— The Prime Minister rejects President Eisenhower's offer of military aid to India.
2. The Congress gets an absolute majority in PEPSU elections
3. The Travancore-Cochin Ministry resigns
— The Government of India decide to award twenty prizes in order to promote the development of literature in the Indian languages
4. The Planning Commission sets up a Technical Committee to examine the projects suggested for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan.
5. The Assam Government announce their decision to increase the salaries of all Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 by three to five rupees per month.
— Deficit budget for Andhra State is presented in the Legislative Assembly.
6. Col. Raghbir Singh is elected leader of the Congress Party in the PEPSU Assembly.
7. The Prime Minister lays the foundation-stone of the Gandhi Sagar Dam in Madhya Bharat
8. The Congress Cabinet is sworn in at PEPSU.
9. The Governments of India and Burma sign an agreement for the purchase of 9 lakh tons of rice by the former.
11. The Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting announces in the Lok Sabha that All India Radio does not intend to ban the broadcast of Indian film music but only to restrict it.
12. The Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, calls upon the National Academy of Letters to lay down standards for those who seek recognition as distinguished men of letters.

— The Government of India set up a Development Council for the sugar industry under the Industries' (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951.

13. Parliament passes a motion for the continuance of the Press Act.

15. The Bombay Government decontrol rice in all but eleven cities.

— Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai is sworn in as Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin State.

17. The Union Home Minister announces in the Rajya Sabha the constitution of a new High Court for Andhra from July 5.

— The Commonwealth Relations Conference opens at Lahore.

18. The Indian Cotton and Textile Industry celebrates its centenary in Bombay.

19. French Indian Settlements demand a merger with the Indian Union without referendum.

22. The Prime Minister demands the peaceful merger of French enclaves with the Indian Union.

23. The Chandernagore Enquiry Commission recommends the integration of Chandernagore with West Bengal.

26. Sri C. Rajagopalachari announces his decision to resign the offices of leader of the Congress Party and Chief Minister of Madras.

28. Indian Air Force display at Tilpat near New Delhi.

— The Central Social Welfare Board decides to sponsor welfare extension projects.

29. The Prime Minister inaugurates the Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi.

— Sri R. S. Ruikar, labour leader of Madhya Pradesh, dies at Bombay.

30. Sri K. Kamraj Nadar elected leader of the Madras Legislature Congress Party.

31. The President presents awards and fellowships to four artists.

APRIL

1. Twenty-first Anniversary of the Indian Air Force is celebrated all over the country.

— Air Marshal Mookerjee takes over as the first Indian Chief of the Air Staff.

2. The Prime Minister urges the suspension of H-Bomb tests.

— The Lok Sabha rejects a non-official motion to abolish the Rajya Sabha.

3. Sri T.T. Krishnamachari inaugurates the new Tea Board set up under the Tea Act, 1953.

4. The Congress Working Committee sets up a sub-committee to consider changes in the Constitution.

5. The Congress Committee reaffirms the Congress stand on prohibition.

— The President makes an appeal for the amelioration of Harijans at the inauguration of the Mahatma Gandhi Community Centre in New Delhi.

6. The Punjab team defeats the Services in the final of the National Hockey Championship.

7. French India police arrest 350 persons in Pondicherry.
8. *India agrees to scale down* Burma's pre-separation debt to India.
10. The Prime Minister opens the Central Salt Research Institute at Bhavanagar.
12. The Union Minister of Health announces that the expectation of life in India has increased from 27 to 32 years since independence.
— The Government of India announce the issue of a new National Plan Loan.
13. A new Cabinet with K. Kamraj Nadar as Chief Minister is sworn in at Madras.
15. Referring to the Portuguese Prime Minister's contention that the NATO covers Goa, Prime Minister Nehru declares in Parliament that India is not bound by any international or regional arrangement to which she is not a party.
16. The Prime Minister inaugurates the All-India Writers' Conference.
17. Sri P.V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of Madras, inaugurates the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Co-operative Movement at Madras.
— The Union Minister of Finance outlines safeguards for the foreign investor in India.
— The Government of India appoint a Commission to enquire into the conditions of the plantation industry.
18. Dr. Satyapal, Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, dies of heart failure at Simla.
19. The Union Minister of Finance announces more concessions to the art silk industry.
— The Rajya Sabha passes the *Home* Minister's *Bill* to *merge* Bilaspur with Himachal Pradesh.
22. The Prime Minister announces that no foreign troops will be given passage through Indian territory.
24. The Prime Minister puts forward a six-point solution to the Indo-China problem.
— In a memorandum to the States Reorganisation Commission the Communist Party urges the early formation of linguistic States.
26. The Government of Kenya apologise to the Government of India for the raid on the Indian Envoy's office in Nairobi.
28. Asian Premiers confer at Colombo.
29. India and China sign a "trade and intercourse" agreement on Tibet.

MAY

2. The Colombo conference of Asian Prime Ministers concludes.
— The Companies Bill is referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament.
3. Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai announces in Calcutta that an improvement in the food position has enabled the country to offer rice for sale abroad.
— The 'Union Minister of Home Affairs introduces in the Lok Sabha a comprehensive Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898.

4. France agrees to negotiate about the future of French Indian Settlements at Paris.
— The recommendations of the Jute Enquiry Commission are published.
8. The Government of India decide to integrate Chandernagore with West Bengal.
— The Development (Production and Marketing) Act of 1947 is referred to a Select Committee.
10. The Prime Minister voices India's opposition to any plan for external control of nuclear raw materials.
11. The Government of India reduce export duty on pepper, cotton, oil, and cigars.
13. The Madras Congress Legislature Party drops Sri C. Rajagopalachari's scheme of elementary education.
14. The Lok Sabha fixes the monthly salary of M.P.'s at Rs. 400 and the daily allowance at Rs. 21
15. The Andhra Legislative Assembly refers the Sri Venkateswara University Bill to a Select Committee
— Sri Asoka Mehta (P.S.P.) is elected to the Lok Sabha
— The Prime Minister reaffirms India's desire to honour all her external commitments regarding Kashmir.
18. Sri Mahavir Tyagi, Minister of Defence Organisation, introduces a Bill in the Lok Sabha to provide for the constitution of an Auxiliary Territorial Force.
19. The Government of India constitute a National Film Board and decide to establish a Film Production Bureau and a Film Institute.
20. The Prime Minister reaffirms India's strict adherence to the principles of full religious tolerance.
21. The report of the Estimates Committee on financial control is placed before Parliament.
22. The Congress Working Committee meeting at Delhi approves the proposals for amending the Constitution.
23. The Congress Working Committee appoints a six-man committee to study the question of the extension of the *panchayat* system to the entire country.

JUNE

1. The Andhra Assembly passes the Sri Venkateswara University Bill.
3. The Government of India earmark Rs. 5.31 crore for the development of village industries, small-scale industries and handicrafts during 1954-55.
— The Union Minister of Finance announces that the Second Five Year Plan will deal with the problem of unemployment.
4. Mr. John Foster Dulles asks the U.S. Congress to approve the proposed economic aid for India.
6. The Union Minister of Commerce and Industry envisages an increase of 10 per cent in India's national income by the end of the Plan period.
7. The Union Minister of Health emphasises the importance of malaria control measures.
8. The Rajasthan Assembly passes a Bill for the abolition of Jagirs.

- 10. The Prime Minister discusses South-East Asian affairs with Mr R.G. Casey, the Australian Foreign Minister.
- 11. The term of office of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, is extended by six months.
- 12. The President gives his assent to the Bihar Land Reform (Amendment) Act, 1953.
- 14. The Speakers' Conference meets at Srinagar
- 17. India and Hungary sign a trade agreement.
- 25. Mr. Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, arrives in New Delhi for talks with Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 26. Pakistan rejects the World Bank proposals for the settlement of the Indus water dispute.
- 27. The Local Self-government Ministers' Conference concludes at Simla
- 28. A communique is issued by the Prime Ministers of India and China, outlining Five Principles for the regulation of relations between nations.
- 30. The Prime Minister emphasises the increasing importance of India in world affairs.

JULY

- 1. The office of the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa is closed.
- 4. The Prime Minister agrees in principle to the creation of a Reserve of Gurkhas in the Army.
- 5. The Home Minister inaugurates the Andhra High Court.
- 6. The Ceylon House of Representatives passes a Bill to provide separate electorates for people of Indian origin.
- — Mrs. Pandit is received by Queen Elizabeth.
- — India refutes Pakistan's charge of the withdrawal of water from the river Sutlej for the Bhakra Canals.
- 8. Inaugurating the Bhakra Canals, the world's biggest canal network, the Prime Minister states that he looks upon these works as "temples and places of worship."
- 9. The Travancore Tamil Nad Congress starts *satyagraha* for the merger of Tamil-speaking areas of Travancore-Cochin with Madras.
- 13. The Prime Minister urges the inclusion of China in the United Nations.
- — Agricultural Ministers meet at Srinagar.
- 14. The Press Commission signs its Report in Delhi.
- 15. The Government of India abolish all restrictions on the movement of rice.
- 16. The decision of the French Government to transfer *de facto* power to the people of Mahe is implemented.
- 18. The Report of the Village *Panchayats* Committee, appointed by the Congress Working Committee, is finalised.
- 19. India, Canada and Poland are nominated to serve on the Armistice Commission for Indo-China.
- 21. The Prime Minister describes the Geneva Agreement on Indo-China as "one of the outstanding achievements of the post-war era."

22. Goan volunteers liberate the Dadra village in the Portuguese enclave of Selvasa in Daman.
— In a resolution, the Congress High Command favours a socialist economy for the country.
25. The Press Commission urges the creation of an All-India Press Council.
— India accepts the Chairmanship of the three Supervisory Commissions for Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia.
27. The Prime Minister urges the abolition of social distinctions.
28. The Government of India reject the Portuguese request for the transit of troops through Indian territory.
29. Flooded rivers in Bihar submerge hundreds of villages.
30. The Prime Minister urges the withdrawal of *satyagraha* by Travancore Tamil Nad Congress.
31. The Indo-China Truce Commission meets in New Delhi.
— India asks Portugal to desist from the use of force against peaceful *satyagrahis* in Portuguese possessions.

AUGUST

1. Under the Unemployment Relief Scheme of the Government of India, which is announced, more than 17,000 teachers are to be recruited for rural schools.
2. The Government of India decide to create a separate Department of Atomic Energy under the direct charge of the Prime Minister.
4. The Governor of Portuguese possessions in India threatens to adopt a 'scorched earth' policy if the Portuguese were compelled to leave Diu.
5. India and France resume negotiations for the merger of . French territories in India.
6. Sri T.T. Krishnamachari outlines the aims of the Industrial Development Corporation in Bomaby.
10. India agrees to the appointment of a neutral study team for Goa.
13. The Prime Minister inaugurates the annual session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' conference in New Delhi.
14. Sri. A.K. Chanda is sworn in as Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
15. Goan volunteers enter the Portuguese possessions of Goa to offer *satyagraha.*
16. The Union Minister of Finance appeals to the people for a liberal subscription to the National Plan Loan.
17. The Union Minister of Production announces the Government of India's proposal to set up two more fertiliser plants.
20. The Government of India accept the Bank Dispute Award with modifications.
21. The Government of India protest to the Portuguese Government against "the malicious anti-Indian propaganda in the Portuguese Press."
23. The autumn session of Parliament commences.
24. Sri R.K. Patil explains the reasons for his resignation from the Madhya Pradesh Cabinet.

25. The Government of India reconstitute the Central Social Welfare Board with Smt. Durgabai as Chairman.
— The Press Commission Report is placed on the table of both the Houses of Parliament.
— The Indian Cultural Delegation to Moscow leaves by air.
— Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and two thousand other *satyagrahis* are released in Uttar Pradesh.

27. The World Bank makes fresh proposals for the settlement of the canal water dispute between India and Pakistan.

29. A 50 kw. medium-wave transmitter is installed at Jullundur.

30. Sri V.V. Giri, Union Minister for Labour, resigns from the Central Cabinet.

31. The Untouchability (Offences) Bill is referred to a Joint Select Committee.
— The Government of India decide not to set up a Film Council for the time being.

SEPTEMBER

2. The Chief Minister of Andhra inaugurates Sri Venkateswara University, the thirty-first university in India.

3 The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power announces the Government of India's decision to constitute a Central Flood Control Board.

5. The P.S P Executive accepts Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's resignation from the office of the Secretary of the Party.

7. The Prime Minister announces the Government's decision to set up two major River Valley Commissions to undertake flood control measures in the Ganga and the Brahamputra valleys

9. The Prime Minister believes that SEATO will "increase insecurity in people's minds."
— The annual report of the Reserve Bank lays emphasis on over-all improvement in the Indian economy in 1953-54.

10. Sri Khandubhai K. Desai is sworn in as Minister of Labour in the Union Cabinet
— Revised All-India Services (Conduct) Rules are published.

15. The Government sets up a Central Committee for the selection of films for children.

16. The Lok Sabha adopts a Clause in the Special Marriage Bill providing for divorce by consent.
— The Ceylon Cabinet authorises Prime Minister Kotelawala to negotiate a settlement of all outstanding issues with India's Prime Minister.

17. The Government of India set up a five-man committee to recommend a sound policy for higher education in rural areas in collaboration with the Ford Foundation.
— The Government of India appoint Justice Rajadhyaksha to enquire into the situation arising from the Government's modification of the Appellate Tribunal's award in the banks dispute.

— A seven-member Parliamentary delegation from Japan meets the Members of the Planning Commission.

18. An Indian Film Delegation leaves Bombay for Soviet Russia.

20. The Lok Sabha passes a Bill for the merger of Chardernagore with West Bengal.

22. Dr. Sastroamidjojo, Prime Minister of Indonesia, arrives in Delhi.

24. The Government of India announce their decision to reconstitute the Railway Board from October 1.

— The recommendations of the 'Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee are published.

25. The Prime Ministers of India and Indonesia decide to convene a conference of Asian and African countries.

— Fourteen Members of the Lok Sabha form a new Party, the "Union of Socialists and Progressives" with Acharya Kripalani as leader.

27. The Government of India decide to set up a locomotive workshop capable of turning out more locomotives than the one at Chittaranjan.

29. The Taxation Enquiry Committee submits its report to the Government of India

OCTOBER

1. The Prime Minister inaugurates the Stamps Centenary Exhibition at New Delhi.

— The Supreme Court holds the compulsory exhibition of the Films Division's news reels and documentaries void.

2. The Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting inaugurates the Radio Month

— The Central Ministry of Education selects translations and original works in Hindi for awards

4. The Prime Minister reiterates his desire for a peaceful settlement of Indo-Pakistan differences.

— According to the Progress Report of the first Five Year Plan India has exceeded the target of foodgrains production.

6. The Prime Minister declares for a National Health Scheme for the entire country.

— Sir John Kotelawala arrives in India for talks with the Indian Prime Minister on the future of the people of Indian origin in Ceylon.

7. The Prime Minister lays the foundation-stone of the Central Labour Institute at Kurla, 10 miles from Bombay.

10. India and Ceylon sign an agreement on the problem of people of Indian origin in Ceylon.

12. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru decides not to contest the Presidentship of the Congress.

13. According to the Russian experts the Panna Diamond Mines, Vindhya Pradesh, are capable of yielding Rs. 12 crore worth of diamonds annually.

— Mr. Robert L. Garner, Vice-President of the World Bank, makes a statement that there has been no unilateral withdrawal of water by India from Pakistan canals.

14. A two-year trade agreement between India and China is signed.

— The All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference urges the publication of the evidence tendered before the Press Commission.

15. The Prime Minister commends the scheme of basic education.

16. India and East Germany sign a trade agreement for one year.

17. The Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee submits its report.

18. The Municipal Councillors and Members of the Representative Assembly of the French Indian settlements vote for a merger with the Indian Union.

19. The Prime Minister meets Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Chinese Republic in Peking

— Under a trade agreement signed in Delhi, India will export 19 lakh pounds of Virginia tobacco to China and import 90 tons of raw silk from the latter annually.

20. Premier Chou En-Lai pledges his support to India's efforts for preserving peace in Asia.

21. The Governments of India and France sign an agreement for the *de facto* transfer of the French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam to the Indian Union

23. The National Industrial Development Corporation holds its first meeting in New Delhi

— The Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting inaugurates the Radio Sangeet Sammelan at the Sapru House in New Delhi.

24. Death occurs in New Delhi of Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Minister of Food.

27. The rail link between Amritsar and Lahore is restored

28. The U N. asks India, Pakistan and South Africa to have direct talks on the issue of people of Indian origin in South Africa.

29. The President lays the foundation stone of the Supreme Court building in New Delhi.

30 The Prime Minister leaves Canton after his 12-day tour of China.

31. The Union Minister of Education addresses the ninth annual meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education.

NOVEMBER

1 A *de facto* merger of the former French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam with the Indian Union takes place.

— The Prime Minister advises Indian soldiers and civilians and military officers of the International Supervisory Commission at Pnom Penh to bear in mind India's mission of peace in discharging their duties.

— The Third Annual Session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists concludes.

3. The Union Minister of Commerce and Industry welcomes Soviet technical aid for India under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme.

4. The Prime Minister agrees to attend the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London opening on January 31, 1955.

— The Prime Minister lays the foundation-stone of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling.

5. The Prime Minister returns to New Delhi after his visit to China.
— Sri Ghulam Hasan, Judge of the Supreme Court, dies in New Delhi.
6. Prakasam Ministry in Andhra submits its resignation to the Governor.
8. The Congress Working Committee decides to recommend Sri U.N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, for the presidentship of the Congress.
9. In an address to the National Development Council, the Prime Minister urges the need for planning in a dynamic way.
— Sri Jai Narain Vyas, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, submits the resignation of his Cabinet to the Rajpramukh.
10. Chief Ministers of nine States are to be associated with the Planning Commission to ensure constant consultations between the Centre and the States.
11. The Prime Minister urges revision of the Industrial Policy Statement of 1948.
— The Union Minister of Finance estimates the cost of the second Five Year Plan at Rs. 5,500 crore out of which Rs. 3,000 crore would be allocated to the public sector.
12. Sri V.T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, emphasises the importance of tapping all possible sources of revenue to raise funds for the current as well as the second Five Year Plan.
— The Governments of India and China agree on a scheme for the exchange of students.
13. Addressing a press conference in New Delhi, the Prime Minister welcomes direct talks with Pakistan on all outstanding issues.
15. President's Rule is imposed on Andhra
16. The House of the People begins the consideration of the Home Minister's Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code as reported by the Joint Select Committee.
19. The Union Minister of Production opens the Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery at Trombay.
— The President compliments the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, for its efforts to revive popular interest in Sanskrit.
— The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, announces a loan of $ 16,200,000 for a Thermal Electric Plant in Bombay.
21. The Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting stresses the importance of children's films.
— Sri T. Prakasam joins the Congress.
25. Addressing the Directors of India's National Laboratories, the Prime Minister emphasises that their work should be related to the "vital current of Indian life".
26. Dr. M.R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, inaugurates the 150th anniversary celebrations of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society.
27. Acharya J.B. Kripalani resigns the office of Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party.

28. The Chief Minister of Bihar opens Sindri's new 60-oven Coke Plant built at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crore.

— Acharya Narendra Deva is elected Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party.

30. Mr. George V. Allen, the U.S. Ambassador in India, sums up his impression of the country at a farewell press conference.

DECEMBER

1. The Government of India warn Portugal against the use of force in Goa.

— Working journalists urge the Union Government to implement the Press Commission's recommendations early.

2. Addressing the Congress Parliamentary Party, the Prime Minister states that while the industrial policy outlined in the resolution of 1948 continues, the development of new industries will increasingly be the responsibility of the State.

— Members of the Tamil Nad Toilers Party and the Commonweal Party in the Madras Assembly decide to join the Congress.

3. The Government of India decide to set up a Law Commission to simplify and modernise the existing laws

— Sri B.P. Sinha joins the Supreme Court as judge.

5 Sri Girja Shankar Bajpai dies at Bombay.

— Sri R. Krishnamurthi, an eminent Tamil Nad novelist, dies in Madras

6. The Union Minister of Home Affairs, reiterates the Government's intention to hold elections in Andhra some time in February 1955.

7. Thirty Members of Parliament belonging to all parties appeal to bank employees not to go on strike

— The House of the People completes the consideration of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill

8 Bank employees decide not to go on strike on December 10.

10. Sri U.N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, is elected President of the Indian National Congress for the next two years.

11. The President inaugurates the fourth World Forestry Congress at Delhra Dun.

— Sri Patanjali Sastri, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, cautions the Government against frequent changes in the Constitution.

— Dr. Sampurnanand is unanimously elected leader of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Legislature Party.

12. The Congress Legislature Party in Travancore-Cochin decides to withdraw its general support from the P.S.P. Ministry in the State.

13. The Union Minister of Finance assures full scope for the development of the private sector of industry.

— The appointment of Sri Niranjan Singh Gill as India's Ambassador to Ethiopia is announced.

— The Lok Sabha passes the Detention Bill.

14. The President opens the Silver Jubilee Exhibition of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

— The appointment of Sri Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri as Lt.-Governor of Himachal Pradesh is announced.

15. Sri J P. Srivastava dies in Lucknow.

17. Marshal Tito, the President of Yugoslavia, arrives in Delhi.

18. The Lok Sabha rejects a motion of no-confidence against the Speaker.

— Sri U.N. Dhebar, President-elect of the Congress, emphasises the need for strengthening the fabric of democracy.

— Sri Govind Ballabh Pant tenders the resignation of the office of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh

20. A Bill to amend the Constitution is introduced in the Lok Sabha

21. The Lok Sabha approves of the policy of the progressive socialisation of the country's economic structure.

22. The Lok Sabha debates the latest report on the progress of the Five Year Plan.

23. Sri B.K Mukherjea takes over as Chief Justice of India.

— The President of Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of India reaffirm that the survival of civilisation in this atomic age depends upon the peaceful co-existence of nations.

— According to a report released by the Central Statistical Organisation, India's national income in 1951-52 increased by Rs. 460 crore as compared with that of the previous year

24. The Congress, the K.L P. and the Praja Socialist parties in Andhra issue a joint election manifesto.

26. Pakistan puts off the reference of the Kashmir issue to the United Nations.

— Dr B.C Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, opens the Hindustan Cable Ltd. at Rupnarainpur.

28. The Sampurnanand Cabinet assumes office in Uttar Pradesh

30. The Prime Minister refers to the dangerous consequences of exploding atomic and hydrogen bombs.

# CHAPTER XXXVI

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(May 1954)

1. President of India
2. Prime Minister of India
3. Governors, Maharajpramukh of Rajasthan, Rajpramukhs and Sadar-i-Riyasa, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges

3A. Vice-President of India

4. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors General of India

4A Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges

5 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States

6 Ambassadors accredited to India
High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India

7. *Chief Justice of India*
Speaker of the Lok Sabha

8. Governors Maharajpramukh of Rajasthan, Rajpramukhs and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges

9 Cabinet Ministers of the Union of India

9A *Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges*

10 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns or over outside their States

11. Chief Ministers of Part A and Part B States within their respective States

11A Ministers of the Union of India (other than the Cabinet Ministers)
Members of the Planning Commission

12 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns

13 Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extra-ordinary

14 Chief Commissioners of Part C States having Council of Ministers within their respective charges

14A. Chief Ministers of Part C States within their respective States

14B. Judges of the Supreme Court of India

15. Ambassadors of India and visiting Ambassadors of India
Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
Visiting High Commissioners for India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth Countries visiting India

16. Charges d' Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*

17. Chiefs of Staff provided they hold the rank of full General or equivalent rank

18. Chief Ministers of Part A and Part B States outside their States
Deputy Ministers of the Union of India
Attorney General of India
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
Deputy Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

19 Chief Justices of High Courts
Chairmen of Legislative Councils in Part A and Part B States
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Part A and Part B States

20. Chiefs of Staff provided they hold the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank

21. Rulers of Indian States with a Salute of 11 guns or 9 guns

22. Ministers of Part A and Part B States

23. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
Chief Election Commissioner

24. Puisne Judges of High Courts

25. Deputy Ministers in Part A States
26. Members of Parliament
27. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank
    Secretary to the President
    Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
    Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
    Rehabilitation Adviser
    Officiating Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
    Chief Commissioners of Part C States having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges
    Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
    Chairman of the Railway Board
    Financial Commissioner for Railways
    Solicitor-General of India
    Political Officer in Sikkim
27A. Chief Ministers of Part C States outside their respective States
27B. Speakers of Part C States within and outside their States
27C. Ministers of Part C States within and outside their States
28. Members of the Railway Board
    Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary
    Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
29. Chief Commissioners of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kutch, Tripura and Manipur, within their respective charges
    Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
    Chairman, Tariff Commission
    Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission
    Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
    Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
    Chairman, Central Board of Revenue
    *P.S.Os of Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
30. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State
    Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Part A States
    Financial Commissioners
    Members of the Union Public Service Commission
    Rear Admiral Commanding, Indian Naval Squadron
    Members of a Board of Revenue
31. Director-General, Health Services
    Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs
    Director, Intelligence Bureau
    General Managers of Railways
    Establishment Officer to the Government of India
    Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
    Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
    Surveyor General of India
    Members of the Tariff Commission
    Inspectors General of Police in Part A States
    Commissioners of Divisions
    Director-General of Civil Aviation in India
    Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
    Director-General of Ordnance Factories
    Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
    Commanders of I.A.F.
    Commanders of the rank of Air Commodore
    *P.S.Os. of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore
    Chief Commissioners of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kutch, Tripura and Manipur, outside their respective charges
    Director-General, All India Radio
    Military Secretary to the President (so long as he also holds the post of Director-General, Government Hospitality Organisation)
    Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth missions in India

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* Should a P.S.O. hold the rank of Lieutenant-General, his seniority in the Warrant of Precedence will continue to remain the same as laid down for Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank in Article 28 of the Warrant.

*Note* 1.—The order in this Table of Precedence is meant for State and Ceremonial occasions and may not be strictly followed on more informal occasions.

*Note* 2.—This Table will not affect the precedence enjoyed by Rulers etc, within Indian States and Part B States by virtue of local usage and customs; nor will it affect the local precedence *inter se* of Rulers as in force immediately before August 15, 1947.

*Note* 3.—Officers in the Table of Precedence will take rank in order of the number of entries, those included in one number shall take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

*Note* 4.—When Members of Parliament are invited *en bloc* to major State functions, the enclosure reserved for them should be next to the Ambassadors, Chief Justice of India, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Governors, etc.

*Note* 5.—The Director of the Intelligence Bureau will take precedence over Inspectors-General of Police irrespective of the date of his entry into Article 31

*Note* 6.—Major-Generals, irrespective of their date of entry into Article 31, will rank above Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge and Indian Air Force Commodores.

*Note* 7—Chief Secretaries to Governments of Part A States will take precedence over Members of a Board of Revenue irrespective of the date of their entry into Article 30.

*Note* 8.—For the purposes of the Table of Precedence, New Delhi and Red Fort should be deemed to be outside the State of Delhi

*Note* 9—The Chairmen of State Legislative Councils shall rank above the Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in cases where they were elected on the same date.

*Note* 10.—Rulers with a higher gun salute shall take precedence over Rulers with a lower gun salute Rulers with the same salute shall take precedence *inter se* according to date of succession

## AWARDS AND DISTINCTIONS

### BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order

The decoration takes the form of a *peepal* leaf, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in width and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick It is of toned bronze On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum

*Recipients of the Award*

**1954:**
1. C. Rajagopalachari, formerly Chief Minister of Madras
2. S Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India
3. C V. Raman, eminent scientist

**1955:**
1. Bhagwan Das, eminent philosopher of Banaras
2. M. Visvesvaraya, engineer-statesman of Mysore

### PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants

The decoration is circular in design with a geometrical pattern superimposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi It is of toned bronze. The rim, the edges and all embossing on either side are of white gold except the name of the decoration which is of gilt silver

*Recipients of the Award*

**1954:**
1. B.G Kher, former Indian High Commissioner in London
2. V.K. Krishna Menon, India's representative at the United Nations
3. M Nandalal Bose, famous Indian painter
4. Satyendra Nath Bose, eminent scientist
5. Zakir Husain, leading educationist

**1955:**
1. Dhondo Keshav Karve, social worker and pioneer of women's education, Poona
2. Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhai Tata, eminent industrialist of Bombay

## PADMA BHUSHAN

The Award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as "Padma Vibhushan" with the difference that on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. Further, the rim, the edges and all embossing on either side are of standard gold except the name of the decoration, which is of gilt gold.

*Recipients of the Award*

**1954:**

1. P S Rau, former Adviser to the Rajpramukh of PEPSU
2. Sukumar Sen, former Chairman, National Electoral Commission of Sudan
3. K.S. Thimayya, (Lieut -General) formerly representative of India and Chairman, Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, in Korea
4. Homi Jehangir Bhabha, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
5. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, formerly Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research
6. G. Mahadeva Ganapati Aiyar, Development Commissioner, Kandla Port Project
7. Jnan Chandra Ghosh, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University
8. Maithili Sharan Gupta, M.P., Hindi poet, Jhansi
9. Radha Krishna Gupta, Chief Engineer Projects, Bhakra-Nangal
10. Raghunath Rai Handa, Chief Engineer, Bhakra Canals
11. Amarnath Jha, Chairman, Bihar Public Service Commission
12. Ajudhianath Khosla, former Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission
13. Kariamanikkam Srinivasa Krishnan, Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
14. Hussain Ahmed Madni, Principal of *Madrasatul Ulema*, Deoband, U P
15. Josh Malihabadi, Urdu poet, Delhi
16. Vaikunthlall Lallubhai Mehta, Chairman, All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board
17. Vallathol Narayana Menon, Malayalam poet
18. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University
19. Vyakarana Narhari Rao, retired Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
20. Jamini Roy, famous artist, Calcutta
21. Satyanarayan Sastri, Ayurvedic physician
22. Srimati M S Subbalakshmi, eminent musician, Madras

**1955:**

1. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Chairman West Bengal Council
2. Pran Krushna Parija, Pro-Chancellor, Utkal University
3. Fateh Chand Badhwar, formerly Chairman, Railway Board
4. Sunder Das Khungar, General Manager, Bhakra Dam Project
5. Attur Rangaswami Venkata Acharya, Consultant to D V C
6. Lalit Mohan Banerji, President, Medical Education Society of Bengal
7. Vasant Ramji Khadkar, Director, Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay
8. Maneklal Sankalchand Thacaker, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
9. Srimati Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, eminent social and public worker
10. Surendra Kumar Dey, Administrator, Community Projects
11. Madapati Hanumantha Rao, social worker of Hyderabad
12. Srimati Rameshwari Nehru, social and public worker

## PADMA SHRI

The Award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse The rim, the edges and the embossing on either side are of stainless steel, except the name of the decoration, which is of gilt silver, other details of its design being the same as those of the "Padma Vibhushan".

*Recipients of the Award*

**1954:**

1. S.P P. Thorat, (Major-General) former General Officer Commanding, Custodian Force of India in Korea
2. Srimati Asha Devi Aryanayakam, Wardha
3. Birbhan Bhatia, Professor of Medicine, Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Lucknow
4. Srimati Perin Captain, Orient Club Building, Bombay

5. Kshitish Ranjan Chakravarty, Chief Technologist, Sindri
6. Kumari Amalaprava Das, Gauhati, Assam
7. Surendra Kumar Dey, Administrator, Community Projects
8. Govind Lal, Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Canal, Punjab
9. Vasant Ramji Khanolkar, Director, Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay
10. Srimati Achamma Mathai, Bombay
11. Mathra Das, eye-surgeon, Punjab
12. Srimati Bhag Mehta, Recovery Organisation, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi
13. Akhil Chandra Mitra, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department
14. Appa Saheb Bala Saheb Pant, former Commissioner for India in East Africa
15. Shankar Pillai, Editor of *Shankar's Weekly*, New Delhi
16. Srimati Mrinmayi Ray, founder of the Jitendra Narayan Ray Infant and Nursery School, Calcutta
17. Khushi Ram Sharma, Superintending Engineer, Punjab
18. Machani Somappa, member, All-India Handloom Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
19. Tarlok Singh, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission

1955:

1. Krishna Kant Handiqui, former Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University
2. Digambar Vasudev Joglekar, Director, Hydraulic Research Station, Poona
3. Habib-ur-Rahman, Architect, C P W D, New Delhi
4. Perakath Verghese Benjamin, T B Adviser to the Director-General of Medical Services Government of India
5. Siddha Nath Kaul, eye specialist, Delhi
6. Mahesh Prasad Mehray, founder of Sitapur Eye Hospital, U P.
7. Srimati Mary Clubwalla Jadhav, M L C, Madras
8. Srimati Zarina Currimbhoy, Bombay
9. Srimati Ratna Shastri, Banasthali Vidyapith, Jaipur
10. Lakshmi Narain Sahu, author, Orissa
11. Omkar Nath Thakur, eminent musician
12. Kewal Singh Chaudhry, Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry
13. Maneck Jehangir Bhichaji Maneckji, Commandant, Home Guards, Bombay State
14. Humayun Mirza, former Dewan of Banganapalli

## PRESIDENT'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL

*Recipients*

1954:

Waryam Singh, I P, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

1955:

1. Sharda Prasad Varma, I P, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bihar
2. Jamshid Dorab Nagarwala, I P, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C I D, Bombay
3. Trimbak Raghunath Subhedar, I P, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi
4. Tryambak Amrit Bambawale, I P Inspector-General of Police, Special Police Establishment, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

## POLICE MEDAL

*Recipients*

1954:

1. Sridhara Balasubramanyam, Inspector of Police, Crime Branch, C I D., Andhra
2. Cyril Smedley, Commandant, Bihar Military Police, Bihar
3. Dharnidhar Narain, D S P (officiating), C I D, Bihar
4. Anant Ram Krishna Javvant, I P., D.I G of Police, Northern Range, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
5. Shive Narain, Head Constable, Amravati District, Madhya Pradesh
6. Usman Syed Ahamadullah, Inspector of Police, Madras
7. Seithikurippu Pandiperumal Nallamayagam, Inspector of Police (officiating), Special Branch, C I D, Madras
8. Donald Chandu Lal, I P, I G of Police (officiating), Punjab
9. Sharad Chandra Misra, I P, D I.G. Police, Northern Range, U.P.
10. Mardan Singh, S P (officiating), Kanpur, U.P.
11. Tribeni Sahai, D S.P. (officiating), C I.D., U.P.
12. Muhammad Abdul Hai Maswood, D.I.G. Police (officiating), Armed Forces, West Bengal

13 Amulya Ratan Samajdar, I.P., S.P., Cooch Behar, W. Bengal
14. Dinkar Pandorang Rao Patel Thorat, I.P.S., D.S.P., Bidar, Hyderabad
15 Anthony Fabian Dias, D.S.P., Hyderabad
16. Harendra Kumar Choudhury, Inspector of Police, Manipur
17. Tikaram, A.I.G Police, Delhi Special Police Establishment, New Delhi
18. Bhojraj Dayaram, D S.P. (officiating), Delhi Special Police Establishment, Bombay Branch

1955:

1. Tirumuru Krishna Reddy, Inspector of Police, Chittoor, Andhra
2 Kedar Singh, Inspector of Police, Assam
3. Golap Chandra Handique, Sub-Inspector of Police, Intelligence, Assam
4. Ahmed Khan Mohamed Ali Khan, Inspector of Police, Greater Bombay
5. Vellore Balakrishna Venugopal, D.S.P , Madras
6 Arumugaperumal Chockalingam, Aditya Nadar, D.S.P., Madras
7. Buntwal Panchkal Shiva, Inspector of Police, Madras
8 Swarnakaraveetu Vaiyapuri Arumugam, Inspector of Police, Madras
9 Mrutyunjoy Tripathy, D S P., Ganjam, Orissa
10. Ram Chandra Dash, D S.P , Special Branch, Orissa
11. Birendra Mohan Mukherjee, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta Police
12. Sambhu Nath Chatterji, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Branch, W. Bengal
13. Gobardhan Hazara, Sub-Inspector of Police, District Intelligence Branch, Midnapore, W. Bengal
14. Ram Bahadur Limboo, Subedar-Major, Eastern Frontier Rifles, Midnapore, W. Bengal
15. Sadashiv Sivnarayan Prasad Tiwari, District Superintendent of Police, Gulbarga, Hyderabad
16 Ashwini Kumar, I P., I G Police, Himachal Pradesh
17. Anant Ganesh Rajadhyaksha, I.P., Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
18. Rameshwar Nath Kao, I P , Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
19. Atku Tsering, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Gangtok, Sikkim
20 Randhir Chandra Das, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Imphal, Manipur

## KRISHI PANDITS

The title of "Krishi Pandit" is awarded annually by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to farmers who have made an outstanding contribution to the cause of Indian agriculture. The farmers who have so far received this title are·

| Year | Name | Crop | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1949 | Ganga Saran Kisan (Hapur, U P.) | Potato | 548 md. per acre |
| 1950 | Ratan Prakash (Hapur, U.P ) | Potato | 679 md. per acre |
| 1951 | Madho Kripal (Hapur, U.P.) | Potato | 726 md. 3 seers 3 chhatak per acre |
| 1951 | K. Velliah Gounder (Thattampatti Madras) .. | Paddy | 150 md per acre |
| 1951 | Padam Singh (Shiampur, U P ) .. | Wheat | 59 md. 25 seers 11 chhatak per acre |
| 1952 | Jai Pal Chandra (Bullandshahr, U P ) | Potato | 735 md. 24 seers per acre |
| 1952 | Jangama C Sangayya (Alur, Coorg) | Paddy | 136 md. 5 seers 14 chhatak per acre |
| 1952 | Gurdev Singh (Kalalmajra, Punjab) | Wheat | 71 md. 23 seers 10 chhatak per acre |
| 1952 | Walaiti Ram Lambardar (Agwar Khaju Baju, Punjab) | Gram | 46 md. 2 seers 6 chhatak per acre |
| 1952 | Bhimgonda Dada Patel (Tamadalge, Bombay) | *Jowar* | 84 md. 23 seers 5 chhatak per acre |
| 1952 | Vaman Ram Chandra Marathe (Arthe Bk., Bombay) | *Bajra* | 29 md. 11 seers 10 chhatak per acre |
| 1954 | Ramkrishan Singh (Barkatpur, U P ) | Wheat | 64 md. 11 seers 7 chhatak 4¼ tola per acre |
| 1954 | K. Byatarangappa (Neelamangala, Bangalore Distt.) | Potato | 649 md. 17 seers 12 chhatak per acre |

*Note*: The results of the competitions in rice, gram, *jowar* and *bajra* have not yet been announced.
No crop competitions were held on an all-India basis in 1952-53.

## NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rabindranath Tagore | Literature | (1913) |
| Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman | Physics | (1930) |

## INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

1. Carsetji
2. S. Ramanujam
3. J.C Bose
4. Meghnad Saha
5. C.V. Raman
6. Birbal Sahani
7. K.S. Krishnan
8. S S. Bhatnagar
9. H.J. Bhabha
10. S. Chandrasekhar
11. P.C. Mahalanobis

## FIRST IN INDIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Largest lake | Wular lake, Kashmir |
| Highest peak | Nanda Devi (25, 645 ft ) |
| Largest city | Calcutta (including Howrah), pop 29,82,307 |
| Highest waterfall | Gersoppa waterfall, (960 ft high), Mysore |
| Largest State | Madhya Pradesh (1,30,272 sq miles) |
| Highest rainfall | Cherrapunji (426 inches per annum) |
| State with largest area under forests | Assam |
| Largest delta | Sundarbans Delta (8,000 sq miles) |
| Longest cantilever span bridge | Howrah bridge |
| Biggest cave-temple | Ellora in Hyderabad |
| Biggest mosque | Jama Masjid at Delhi |
| Longest corridor | Corridor in the Rameshwaram temple (4,000 ft. long) |
| Longest bridge | Sone Bridge |
| Highest gateway | Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri (176 ft. high) |
| Tallest statue | Statue of Gomateshwar (56 ft high) in Mysore State |
| Longest platform | Sonepur platform |
| Longest road | Grand Trunk Road (1,500 miles) |
| Highest tower | Kutb Minar at Delhi |
| Largest dome | Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur |
| Biggest animal fair | Sonepur fair |
| Longest canal | In Nepal and Oudh and Rohilkhand |
| Largest zoo | Zoological Garden at Alipur in Ca |
| Largest museum | India Museum at Calcutta |
| Most populated State | Uttar Pradesh |

## HILL STATIONS

| Name | State in which situated | Height above sea level (in ft) |
|---|---|---|
| Almora | Uttar Pradesh | 5,500 |
| Bangalore | Mysore | 3,000 |
| Cherrapunji | Assam | 4,455 |
| Coonoor | Madras | 6,740 |
| Dalhousie | Punjab | 7,867 |
| Darjeeling | West Bengal | 7,168 |
| Gulmarg | Jammu and Kashmir | 8,700 |
| Kalimpong | West Bengal | 3,933 |
| Kasauli | Punjab | 6,200 |
| Kodaikanal | Madras | 7,000 |
| Kulu and Kangra Valley | Punjab | 4,700 |
| Lansdowne | Uttar Pradesh | 6,060 |
| Mahabaleshwar | Bombay | 4,500 |
| Matheran | Bombay | 2,650 |
| Mount Abu | Bombay | 4,500 |
| Mussoorie | Uttar Pradesh | 6,600 |
| Naini Tal | Uttar Pradesh | 6,350 |
| Ootacamund | Madras | 7,500 |
| Panchmarhi | Madhya Pradesh | 4,500 |
| Ranchi | Bihar | 2,100 |
| Shillong | Assam | 4,980 |
| Simla | Punjab | 7,000 |

## HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

| | (*In feet*) |
|---|---|
| Everest (Nepal, Tibet) | 29,028 |
| K-2, Godwin Austen (Kashmir) | 28,250 |
| Kanchanjungha (Nepal, Sikkim) | 28,146 |
| Nanga Parbat (Kashmir) | 26,653 |
| Gasherbrum (Kashmir) | 26,470 |
| Distaghit Sar (Kashmir) | 25,868 |
| Masherbrum (Kashmir) | 25,660 |
| Nanda Devi (Uttar Pradesh) | 25,645 |
| Rakaposhi (Kashmir) | 25,550 |
| Kamet (Uttar Pradesh) | 25,447 |
| Chomo Hari (Bhutan, Tibet) | 23,996 |
| Badrinath (Uttar Pradesh, Tibet) | 23,190 |
| Gangotri (Uttar Pradesh) | 21,700 |
| Bandarpunch (Punjab) | 20,720 |

## LONGEST BRIDGES

| | (*In feet*) |
|---|---|
| Sone Bridge | 10,052 |
| Godavari Bridge | 9,096 |
| Mahanadi Bridge | 6,912 |
| Hardinge Bridge | 5,380 |
| Willingdon Bridge | 2,610 |
| Howrah Bridge | 2 150 |
| Gorai Bridge | 1,744 |
| Jubilee Bridge | 1,213 |
| Meghna Bridge | 1,213 |

The old iron bridge across the river Gomti at Lucknow is the oldest in India

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

*Distance*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 mile | = 8 furlongs or 1760 yd |
| 1 league | = 3 miles |
| 1 kilometre | = 5/8ths of a mile (3 280 89 feet) |
| 1 metre | = 1 0936 yd |

*Land*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 acre | = 4 840 sq yd |
| 1 sq mile | = 640 acres |

*Liquid*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 oz | = 8 drams |
| 1 pint | = 20 oz |
| 4 tea-spoonsful | = 2 dessert-spoonsful |
| | = 1 table-spoonful |
| | = ½ oz |
| 1 kilogram | = 2 2046 lb |
| 1 metric ton | = 2,204 6 lb |

*Weights*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 ton | = 26 89 md |
| 1 bushel | = 60 lb |
| 1 quintal per hectare | = 58 md per *bigha* |
| 1 chhatak | = 5 tolas |

*Size of Paper*

| | |
|---|---|
| Double crown | = 20″ × 30″ |
| Double demy | = 22″ × 36″ |
| Double foolscap | = 17″ × 27″ |
| Foolscap | = 13½″ × 17″ |
| Crown | = 15″ × 20″ |
| Demy | = 18″ × 22″ |
| Royal | = 20″ × 26″ |
| Crown octavo | = 7½″ × 5″ |
| Crown quarto | = 10″ × 7½″ |
| Crown folio | = 15″ × 10″ |

*Time Division*

| | |
|---|---|
| 60 *pals* | = 1 *danda* |
| 7½ *dandas* | = 1 *prahar* |
| 8 prahars | = 1 day |

## DIPLOMATIC AND TRADE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

| Country | Name | Designation | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | EMBASSIES | |
| Afghanistan | Bhagwat Dayal | Ambassador | Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Arab, Kabul |
| Argentina | G.J. Malik | Charge d' Affaires (ad interim) | Embassy of India, Lavalle 462 (5th Floor), Buenos Aires |
| Belgium | K.K. Chettur | Ambassador | Embassy of India, 62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels |
| Brazil | Joginder Sen Bahadur of Mandi | Ambassador | Embassy of India, Rua Barao de Flamengo 22, Apt 801-802, Rio de Janeiro |
| Burma | R R. Saksena | Ambassador | Embassy of India, Randeria Buildings, Phayre Street, P Box No 751, Rangoon |
| China | N. Raghavan | Ambassador | Embassy of India, 32, Legation Street (East), Peking (China) *via* Hongkong |
| Czechoslovakia | Dharma Vira | Ambassador | Embassy of India, 22, Thunovska, Prague III |
| Egypt | Ali Yavar Jung | Ambassador | Embassy of India, No. 29, Sharia Hassa Pasha (Flat 7), Zamalak, P Box No. 718, Cairo |
| Ethiopia | Niranjan Singh Gill | Ambassador | Embassy of India Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa |
| France | H S. Malik | Ambassador | Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodencq, Paris |
| Germany | A.C. Nambiar | Charge d' Affaires | Embassy of India 262 Koblenzorstrasse, Bonn |
| Indonesia | B F.H.B Tyabji | Ambassador | Embassy of India, P B. No 178, 44 Kebon Sirih, Djakarta |
| Iran | Tara Chand | Ambassador | Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Tehran |
| Iraq | Khub Chand | Ambassador | Embassy of India, 8/8 Safi-ul-Deen el-Hilly Street, Waziriah, Baghdad |
| Ireland | Srimati Vijaya Lakshmi | Ambassador concurrently High Commissioner for India in the U.K. | India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2 |
| Italy | John A. Thivy | Ambassador | Embassy of India, *via* Francesco Denze, 36, Rome |

| Country | Name | Designation | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Japan** | **B.R. Sen** | **Ambassador** | Embassy of India, (Naigai Building), 5th Floor, No 13-20 Chome, Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo |
| **Nepal** | **Bhagwan Sahai** | Ambassador | Embassy of India, Kathmandu |
| **Netherlands** | Vacant | Ambassador | Embassy of India, Buitenrustwag 2, The Hague |
| Switzerland | M.S. Mehta | Ambassador | Embassy of India, 59 Thurtrasse, Berne |
| Thailand | P.A. Menon | Ambassador | Embassy of India, 37 Phythai Road, Bangkok |
| Turkey | S.N. Haksar | Ambassador | Embassy of India, No 14 Kazilirmak **Sokak**, Korctepe, Ankara |
| United States of America | G L. Mehta | Ambassador | Embassy of India, 2107 Massachusetts Avenue, N W Washington, 8 D C |
| U S.S.R. | K.P S. Menon | Ambassador | Embassy of India, No. 6 and 8, Ulitsa Lukha, Moscow |
| Yugoslavia | R Dayal | Ambassador | — |
| | | HIGH COMMISSIONS | |
| Australia | K M Cariappa | High Commissioner | Civic Centre, Canberra |
| Canada | M A Rauf | High Commissioner | 200 McLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario |
| Ceylon | B N. Chakravarty | High Commissioner | Gaffoor Building, Fort, P O Box No 47, Colombo |
| Pakistan (Karachi) | C.C Desai | High Commissioner | Valika Mahal, Jahengir Sethna Road, New Town, Karachi 5 |
| Lahore | R.T. Chari | Dy High Commissioner | 144, Upper Mall, Lahore |
| Dacca | Nirmal Kanti Ray | Dy High Commissioner | Baitul Aman, Mymensingh Road, P O Ramna, Dacca |
| United Kingdom | Srimati Vijava Lakshmi | High Commissioner | India House, Aldwych, London W C 2 |
| | | LEGATIONS | |
| Austria | M.S. Mehta | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | Legation of India, 17, Gevergasse (Entrance 2, Spitzeergasse), Vienna |
| Norway | I.S. Chopra | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (designate) | Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dohodenoq, Paris |

| Country | Name | Designation | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | R A Baig | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | Legation of India, 914 Nebraska, Manila |
| Sweden | I S Chopra | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (with personal rank of Ambassador) | Legation of India, Strandvagen 47 IV, Stockholm |
| Syria | Sarda Shankar Bajpai | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | Legation of India, Sharia-i-Aakim, Damascus, Syria |
| Jedda (Saudi Arabia) | M K. Kidwai | Charge d' Affaires | Legation of India, Jedda |
| | | SPECIAL MISSIONS | |
| Malaya | R K Tandon | Commissioner of the Government of India | India House, 31 Grant Road, P B No 836, Singapore |
| Bhutan, Sikkim | A.B. Pant | Political Officer in Sikkim | Office of the Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok via Siliguri (West Bengal) |
| Cambodia | B K Acharya | Political Representative | — |
| United Nations | A.S Lal | Permanent Representative of the Government of India at the United Nations Hdqs (with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary) | India Delegation to the United Nations New India House, 3-East 64th Street, New York |
| | | COMMISSIONS | |
| Aden | A S. Dhawan | Commissioner for the Government of India | Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, Aden |
| British East Africa | Gopala Menon | Commissioner for the Government of India | India House, Duke Street, P.B. No 2274, Nairobi, (Kenya) |
| British West Indies (including British Guiana) | B N Nanda | Commissioner for the Government of India | P.B No. 530 (67 Queen Street) Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W I |
| Fiji | Devi Dayal Bhatia | Commissioner for the Government of India | Vishal Bharteeya Buildings, Waimanu Road, Suva |
| Gold Coast | Rameshwar Rao | Commissioner for the Government of India | Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, "Chellaram House" (2nd Floor) Station Road, Accra |
| Hong Kong | B.F. Adarkar | Commissioner for the Government of India | Dina House, Duddel Street, Hong Kong |

| Country | Name | Designation | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mauritius | Maj.-General B. Chatterji | Commissioner for the Government of India | Camp-de-Mars, Port Louis, Mauritius |
| | CONSULATES-GENERAL AND CONSULATES | | |
| Alexandria | Raghunath Sinha | Consul-General | |
| Copenhagen | Victor B. Strand | Honorary Consul-General of India | Consulate-General of India, c/o Legation of India, Strandvagen 47 IV, Stockholm |
| Geneva | S. Sen | Consul-General | Consulate-General of India, 1-3, Rue Chantepoulat, Geneva |
| Basra | Puran Singh | Consul (Honorary) | Indian Consulate, Basra |
| Goa | P N. Haksar | Consul-General for India | Consulate-General of India, Rua Afonso de Albuquerque, Cidade de Goa |
| Madagascar | Maj -General B. Chatterjee | Consul-General | Consulate-General of India, Tananarive, Madagascar |
| Meshed | Abdul Majid Khan | Consul-General for India | Consulate-General of India, Khiyaban Jahanbani, Meshed (Iran) |
| New York | L R S. Singh | Consul-General for India (with personal rank of Minister) | Consulate-General of India, 3, East, 64th Street, New York |
| Saigon | J N Dhamija | Consul-General for India | Consulate-General of India, 214 Rue Catinat, Saigon |
| San Francisco | S.K. Banerjee | Consul-General for India | Consulate-General of India, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco |
| Shanghai | D. Murugesan | Consul-General for India | Consulate-General of India, 219/12 The Bund, Shanghai (China), *via* Hong Kong |
| Lhasa (Tibet) | P.M. Menon | Consul-General for India | Consulate-General of India, Lhasa, P.O Gyantse, Tibet |
| Medan | M L. Mehta | Vice-Consul for India | Consulate of India, 46, Dajalan Djokia, Medan (Indonesia) |
| Hanoi | Vacant | Consular Agent | 29, Rue De La Chaux, Hanoi |

| Country | Name | Designation | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | VICE-CONSULATES | |
| Jalalabad (Afghanistan) | D Sareen | Vice-Consul for India | Vice-Consulate of India, Jalalabad |
| Kandahar (Afghanistan) | K.L.S. Pandit | Vice-Consul for India | Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar |
| Zahidan | Vacant | Vice-Consul for India | Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan, (East Iran) *via* Tehran |
| | | AGENCIES | |
| Malaya | Vacant | Acting Agent of the Government of India | Post Box No. 59, Oriental Building, 2nd Floor, Kuala Lumpur |
| Gyantse | Vacant | Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim | Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse (Tibet) *via* Siliguri (West Bengal) |
| Gartok | Lakshman Singh | Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim | Indian Trade Agency, Gartok (West Tibet) |
| Yatung | S.L. Chibber | Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim | Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet) |

**FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN INDIA**

EMBASSIES

| Country | Name | Designation | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | H.E. Sardar-i-Ala Abdol Hosayn Aziz | Ambassador | Afghan Embassy, 24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi |
| Argentina | H.E. Mr. Rene Lawson | Ambassador | Argentine Embassy, Room No. 127, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi |
| Belgium | H.E. Count Geoff-roy d' Aspremont-Lynden | Ambassador | Belgian Embassy, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi |
| Brazil | H.E. Mr Il de-fondo Falcao | Ambassador | Brazilian Embassy, 8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi |
| Burma | H E. Maha Thray Situ U. Kyin | Ambassador | Burmese Embassy, Block 'A', Curzon Road, New Delhi |
| China | H.E. General Yuan Chung-hsien | Ambassador | Chinese Embassy, Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi |
| Czechoslovakia | Mr. Pavel Kanka | Charge d' Affaires | Czechoslovak Embassy, 25, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi |

| Country | Name | Designation | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| Egypt | H.E. Mr. Ismail Kamel | Ambassador | Egyptian Embassy, Room No 34, Swiss Hotel, Delhi-8 |
| Ethiopia | H.E Ras Haile Selassie Imru | Ambassador | Ethiopian Embassy, 29 Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi |
| France | H.E Count Stanis-las Ostrorog | Ambassador | French Embassy, 2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi |
| Germany | H.E. Dr Ernst Wilhelm Meyer | Ambassador | German Embassy, 86, Sundar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi |
| Indonesia | H.E Mr L N. Palar | Ambassador | Indonesian Embassy, 21, Curzon Road, New Delhi |
| Iran | H E Mr Ali Asghar Hekmat | Ambassador | Iranian Embassy, 1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi |
| Iraq | Mr Mohammad Edip Suleyman | Charge d' Affaires | Iraqi Embassy, 21 Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi |
| Italy | H E. Dr. Alberto Berio | Ambassador | Italian Embassy, 17, York Road, New Delhi |
| Japan | Mr. Kijiro Miyake | Charge d' Affaires | Japanese Embassy, 4 Circular Road, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi. |
| Mexico | Mr Luis Fer-nandez Mac-Gregor | Charge d' Affaires | Mexican Embassy, Rooms No 34-36, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi |
| Nepal | H.E Mr. Mahen-dra Bickram Shah | Ambassador | Nepalese Embassy, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi |
| Netherlands | H E. Baron F C A Val Pallandt | Ambassador | Netherlands Embassy, 4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi |
| Poland | H E Mr Jerzy Grudzinski | Ambassador | Polish Embassy, 22, Golf Links Area, New Delhi |
| Thailand | H.E. Phra Bahid-dha Nukara | Ambassador | Thai Embassy, Southend Lane, New Delhi |
| Turkey | H.E Mr Numan Tahir Seymen | Ambassador | Turkish Embassy, 203, Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi |
| United States of America | H E. Mr John Sherman Cooper | Ambassador | American Embassy, Bahawalpur House, Sikandra Road, New Delhi |

| Country | Name | Designation | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.S.R. | H.E. Mr. Mikhail Alexeevich Menshikov | Ambassador | Soviet Embassy, Travancore House, Curzon Road, New Delhi |
| Yugoslavia | H.E. Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja | Ambassador | Yugoslavian Embassy, 13, Sundar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi |
| | | **HIGH COMMISSIONS** | |
| Australia | P.R. Heydon | High Commissioner | Australian High Commission, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi. |
| Canada | H E. Mr Escott M. Reid | High Commissioner | Canadian High Commission, 4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. |
| Ceylon | H. E. Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera Wijeyeratna | High Commissioner | Ceylonese High Commission, 2 Scindia House, Queensway, New Delhi |
| Pakistan | H E. Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan | High Commissioner | Pakistan High Commission, Sher Shah Road Mess, New Delhi |
| United Kingdom | H.E. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C M G., M.C. | High Commissioner | United Kingdom High Commission, 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi |
| | | **LEGATIONS** | |
| Austria | Mr. Albin Lennkh | Charge d'Affaires | Austrian Legation, Rooms No 2-5, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi |
| Chile | Mr Miguel Serrano Fernandez | Charge d' Affaires | Legation of Chile, 6, Golf Link Area, New Delhi |
| Denmark | H.E. Mr. Harry Emil Poul Toyberg-Frandzen | Minister | Legation of Denmark, 1, Humayun Road, New Delhi |
| Finland | H.E. Mr. Hugo Valvanne | Minister | Finnish Legation, 1, Humayun Road, New, Delhi |
| Holy See | H.E. the Most Revd. Martin H. Lucas, S V.D. | Apostolic Internuncio | Apostolic Internunciature, 8 AlipurRoad, Delhi-8 |
| Hungary | H.E. Dr. Peter Kos | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | Hungarian Legation, 10 Pusa Road, Block No.11 N.E.A , New Delhi |
| Norway | H.E. Mr. Khut Lykke | Minister | Norwegian Legation, 21, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi |

| Country | Name | Designation | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | H.E. Mr. Narciso Ramos | Minister | Philippines Legation, 32-37, Indra Palace Building, Central Ring, Connaught Place, New Delhi |
| Portugal | H E. Dr. Vasco Vieira Garin | Minister | Legation of Portugal, 22, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi |
| Sweden | H E Mr Per Gustaf Adolf Wijkman | Minister | Swedish Legation, 67-70, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi |
| Switzerland | H E. Dr. Clemente Rezzonico | Minister | Swiss Legation, Theatre Communication Builcing, Connaught Place, New Delhi |
| Syria | H E Mr Omar Abou Richeh | Minister | Syrian Legation, Room No 117, Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi |
| Saudi Arabia | H E Sheikh Yusuf Al-fozon | Minister | Saudi Arabian Legation, 32, Swiss Hotel, Delhi-8 |

# APPENDICES

## CHRONOLOGY [1]

| Date | | Event |
|---|---|---|
| **B.C.** | | |
| c. | 3000-1500 | Indus Valley Civilisation. |
| c. | 2700 | Date of Indus Valley Seals found at Kish. |
| c. | 1400 | Aryan Kings and Aryan deities in Western Asia. |
| | | Rigveda and Samhitas. |
| | 817 | Birth of Parsvanatha (tradition). |
| | 544 | Buddha's Nirvana (Sinhalese tradition). |
| | 527 | Mahavira's Nirvana (tradition). |
| c. | 518 | Iranian conquest of Sindhu, Gandhara, etc. |
| | 327-326 | Alexander's invasion of India. |
| c. | 324 | Rise of the Maurya Empire. |
| c. | 273-232 | Reign of Asoka |
| c. | 150 | Heliodoros, ambassador of the Greek King of Taxila, worshipper of Vishnu, sets up a Garuda column at Besnagar |
| c. | 115-90 | Greek King Menander, patron of Buddhism |
| | 58 | Beginning of Vikrama Era. |
| c. | 26-20 | Indian Embassies to Augustus. |
| **A.D.** | | |
| | 64 | Despatch of Buddhist Missionaries to China in accordance with Han Emperor Ming's request. |
| | 78 | Beginning of Saka Era, Accession of Kanishka |
| c. | 100 | Indian Embassy to Roman Emperor Trajan. |
| c. | 120 | Gautamiputra Satakarni overthrows Nahapana. |
| | 150 | Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman |
| | 320 | Gupta Era. |
| c. | 360 | Ceylonese Embassy to Samudragupta. |
| c. | 380-415 | Reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya, patron of Kalidasa). |
| | 405-411 | Travels of Fa-Hien in the Gupta Empire. |
| | 450-475 | Hun invasions |
| | 533 | Yasodharman defeats the Hun King Mihirakula. |
| | 606-647 | Harshavardhana, King of northern India and friend of Hiuen-Tsang |
| | 609-642 | Pulakesin II (Chalukya) |
| | 639 | Foundation of Lhasa by Srong-tsan Gampo, first Buddhist King of Tibet |
| | 629-645 | Hiuen-Tsang's travels in India. |
| | 675-685 | I-Tsing at Nalanda. |
| | 711 | Invasion of Sind by Mohammed-bin-Qasim. |
| | 713 | Capture of Multan by Muslims. |
| | 735 | First Parsee settlement in India |
| c. | 750 | Gopala elected King of Vanga-Gauda (Bengal). |
| c. | 750-800 | Progress of Buddhism in Tibet · Santarakshita and Padmasambhava invited Rise of Lamaism. |
| | 753 | Rise of the Rashtrakuta Empire. |
| | 815-877 | Amoghavarsha, Balhara of the Arabs |
| | 836-1000 | Pratihara Empire. Bhoja Mahendrapala I, Mahipala I, etc, Poet Rajashekhara |
| | 907 | Accession of Parantaka I (Chola). |
| | 1000-1026 | Invasions of Sultan Mahmud (Ghazni). |
| | 1050 | Atisa Srijnana Dipankara visits Tibet. Revival and reformation of Buddhism in Tibet. |
| | 1070-1122 | Rajendra III and Kulottunga I (Chola Kings). |
| | 1158 | Ballala Sena (Bengal) succeeds Vijaya Sena. |
| | 1170-1194 | Jaichandra of Kanauj |
| | 1175-1192 | Invasions of Mohammed-bin-Sam of Ghor. |
| | 1192 | Fall of Prithviraj Chauhan, King of Delhi and Ajmer. |
| | 1190-1290 | Establishment of Muslim rule in northern India: Reign of Slave Kings. |
| | 1221 | First Mongol invasion (Changiz Khan). |

1. Appendix to Chapter II.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1231-1232 | The Qutab Minar. |
| 1288 | Marco Polo at Kayal. |
| 1290-1316 | Expansion of Muslim power into South India. Khilji expeditions to Devagiri, Warangal, Dorasamudra, Madura and Rameswaram. Clash with Rana of Mewar. Amir Khusru, poet and musician, and Nizamuddin Aulia, saint |
| 1320-1414 | Tughlak Sultans of Delhi. |
| 1334-1342 | Ibn Batutah in India. |
| 1351-1388 | Feroz Tughlak noted for irrigation and public works. |
| 1398 | Invasion of Timur. |
| 1420 | Nicolo Conti visits Vijayanagar. |
| 1420-1470 | Zain-ul-Abdin, King of Kashmir |
| 1451-1526 | Lodi Sultans of Delhi |
| 1469 | Birth of Guru Nanak. |
| c. 1486-1533 | Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. |
| 1497-1498 | First voyage of Vasco da Gama. |
| c. 1509-1527 | Reign of Rana Sanga in Mewar. |
| 1526 | Babar's invasion and defeat of Lodis at Panipat Foundation of Mughal rule in northern India |
| 1538-1545 | Reign of Sher Shah Humayun in exile |
| 1555-1556 | Humayun's return and death |
| 1556 | Accession of Akbar and final defeat of the Pathans at Panipat. |
| 1556-1605 | Reign of Akbar Expansion of Mughal power |
| 1564 | Abolition of *jaziya* |
| 1571 | Foundation of Fathepur Sikri |
| 1580 | First Jesuit Mission at Agra |
| 1582 | Promulgation of a new faith (Din-i-Ilahi) by Akbar. |
| 1597 | Death of Rana Pratap |
| 1600 | Establishment of a Chartered Company in London for trading with India and the East. |
| 1605-1627 | Reign of Jahangir |
| 1609 | Dutch Factory at Pulicat |
| 1612 | First English Factory at Surat. |
| 1615-1619 | Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe |
| 1627-1657 | Reign of Shah Jahan |
| 1627 | Birth of Shivaji |
| 1634 | Firman permitting the English to trade in Bengal. |
| 1639 | Foundation of Fort Saint George at Madras |
| 1657 | Illness of Shah Jahan and fratricidal war |
| 1658 | Coronation of Aurangzeb |
| 1661 | Portuguese cession of Bombay to the English. |
| 1664 | Assumption of royal title by Shivaji. |
| 1666 | Shivaji's visit to the Mughal Court at Agra, imprisonment and escape |
| 1668 | First French Factory at Surat |
| 1675 | Execution of Teg Bahadur, ninth Guru of the Sikhs. |
| 1679 | Re-imposition of *jaziya*. |
| 1680 | Death of Shivaji. |
| 1680 | Aurangzeb's Firman granting trading facilities to English Company. |
| 1686-1687 | Fall of the Kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda |
| 1698 | The English obtain *Zamindari* of the three villages of Sutanati, Kalighat and Govindpur nucleus of future Calcutta |
| 1707 | Death of Aurangzeb. |
| 1714 | Appointment of Balaji Viswanath as Peshwa. |
| 1724 | Nizam virtually independent in the Deccan |
| 1742 | Dupleix, Governor of Pondicherry |
| 1744-1748 | First Anglo-French War |
| 1750-1754 | War of Carnatic succession between the English and the French. |
| 1756-1763 | Seven Years' War Anglo-French War in India |
| 1757 | Battle of Plassey |
| 1761 | Battle of Panipat (Third). |
| 1761 | Rise of Hyder Ali |
| 1765 | Grant of the *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British. |
| 1770 | Famine in Bengal. |
| 1774-1785 | Warren Hastings—Governor-General of India |
| 1775 | Execution of Nanda Kumar. |
| 1781 | Deposition of Chait Singh. |
| 1782 | Affairs of Begams of Oudh. |
| 1784 | Pitt's India Bill passed by British Parliament. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1793 | Permanent Settlement of land by the British in Bengal. |
| 1794 | Death of Mahadaji Sindhia. |
| 1798 | British Treaty with Nizam · First Subsidiary Alliance. |
| 1799 | Death of Tipu Sultan. Partition of Mysore. |
| 1801 | British annex the Carnatic. |
| 1809 | Treaty of Amritsar between the Sikhs and the British. |
| 1817-1819 | The Last Anglo-Maratha War. |
| 1824-1826 | First Burmese War. |
| 1829 | Prohibition of *Sati*. |
| 1833 | Death of Raja Rammohan Roy. |
| 1833 | Renewal of the Company's Charter for 20 years and abolition of trading rights. |
| 1835 | Introduction of English as medium of instruction. |
| 1839 | Death of Ranjit Singh |
| 1839-1842 | Anglo-Afghan War. |
| 1843 | Conquest of Sind by the British. |
| 1845-1849 | The Anglo-Sikh Wars. |
| 1852 | Second Anglo-Burmese War. |
| 1853 | Opening of railway lines and telegraphic communication. |
| 1854 | Establishment of cotton and jute mills. |
| 1854 | Wood's Despatch on Education. |
| 1856 | Annexation of Oudh. |
| 1856 | Hindu Widows Re-marriage Act |
| 1857 | The Mutiny. |
| 1858 | Termination of Company's rule. The Crown takes over the Government of the country |
| 1872 | Special Marriage Act. |
| 1878-1880 | Second Afghan War |
| 1883 | The Ilbert Bill · Attempt to effect equality between Europeans and Indians |
| 1883-1885 | Local Self-government Acts. |
| 1885 | First Session of the Indian National Congress. |
| 1886 | Annexation of Upper Burma by the British. |
| 1899-1905 | Lord Curzon—Viceroy and Governor-General of India. |
| 1905 | Partition of Bengal. |
| 1906 | Foundation of the Muslim League. |
| 1909 | The Morley-Minto Reforms: introduction of separate electorates. |
| 1911 | Partition of Bengal revoked. |
| 1914-1918 | The First World War. |
| 1915 | Defence of India Act |
| 1917 | Montagu's declaration about the political future of India |
| 1919 | The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms |
| 1920 | Indian National Congress comes under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi · Non-cooperation Movement started |
| 1920-1922 | Moplah rebellion. |
| 1923 | Swarajists in legislatures. |
| 1925 | Death of Chittaranjan Das. |
| 1927-1929 | Appointment of a Statutory Commission under Lord Simon and its boycott by Indians. |
| 1928 | The (Motilal) Nehru Report. |
| 1930-1934 | Civil Disobedience Movement. |
| 1935 | Government of India Act, 1935, passed. |
| 1937 | Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy. Congress Ministries in majority of provinces |
| 1939-45 | Second World War: Congress Ministries resign office in the provinces British promise further reforms Cripps Mission. Civil Disobedience Movement. India as supply base for War. Bengal famine. |
| 1946 | Interim Government with Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister |
| 1947 (August 15) | Creation of two dominions, India and Pakistan. |
| 1950 (January 26) | Inauguration of new Constitution: India becomes Sovereign Democratic Republic. |

## JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS[1]

### ALLAHABAD

| *Chief Justice* | *Date of Appointment* |
|---|---|
| O.H. Mootham | January 11, 1955 |
| *Puisne Judges* | |
| 1. H H. Kidwai | July 13, 1946 |
| 2. R. Dayal | July 22, 1946 |
| 3. C.B Agarwala | May 14, 1948 |
| 4. M.C. Desai | December 13, 1948 |
| 5. V. Bhargava | August 1, 1949 |
| 6. B M. Lall | February, 1950 |
| 7. R.N. Gurtu | June 1, 1951 |
| 8 N Beg | June 1, 1951 |
| 9. B. Mukherji | August 8, 1952 |
| 10 M.L. Chaturvedi | August 8, 1952 |
| 11. H.S Chaturvedi | November 14, 1952 |
| 12. Randhir Singh | April 6, 1953 |
| 13 H P Asthana | April 6, 1953 |
| 14. D N. Roy | December 14, 1953 |
| 15 Gopalji Mehrotra | May 6, 1954 |
| 16 B R. James | August 23, 1954 |
| 17 A N Mulla | August 23, 1954 |
| 18. R K Chaudhry | November 11, 1954 |
| 19. S N Sahai | November 11, 1954 |
| 20. V D. Bhargava | — |
| 21 Balram Upadhya | — |
| 22. V.G Oak | — |

### ANDHRA

| *Chief Justice* | |
|---|---|
| K, Subha Rao[2] | July 5, 1954 |
| *Puisne Judges* | |
| 1. P Chandra Reddi[2] | July 5, 1951 |
| 2. K Umamaheswaram[2] | July 5, 1954 |
| 3 K. Bhimasankaran | November 1, 1954 |
| 4 P Satyanarayanaraju | November 1,1954 |

### ASSAM

| *Chief Justice* | |
|---|---|
| Sarjoo Prasad | January 25, 1950 |
| *Puisne Judges* | |
| 1. R Labhaya | January 3, 1949 |
| 2. H.R. Deka | June 5, 1951 |

### BOMBAY

| *Chief Justice* | |
|---|---|
| M C. Chagla | January 4, 1948 |
| *Puisne Judges* | |
| 1. N.H.C. Coyajee | March 1, 1943 |
| 2. R S. Bavdekar | March 6, 1945 |
| 3. P.B. Gajendragadkar | March 6, 1945 |
| 4. Y.V. Dixit | February 16, 1946 |
| 5. S.R Tandolkar | July 2, 1946 |
| 6. H.K Chainani | August 27, 1948 |
| 7. J.C. Shah | March 1, 1949 |
| 8 D V. Vyas | March 6, 1950 |
| 9. S T. Desai | October 8, 1952 |
| 10. B.N. Gokhale | |

1. Appendix to Chapter VI.
2. He was previously on the bench of the Madras High Court

## CALCUTTA

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| P.B. Chakravarti | May 14, 1952 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | K C. Das Gupta | May 13, 1948 |
| 2. | R P. Mookerjee | May 13, 1948 |
| 3. | S R. Das Gupta | January 3, 1949 |
| 4. | S.C. Lahiri | January 3, 1949 |
| 5. | P.B. Mukherjee | January 3, 1949 |
| 6. | A K. Sarkar | January 25, 1949 |
| 7. | J.P. Mitter | February 11, 1949 |
| 8 | B.K. Guha | November 3, 1949 |
| 9. | H.K. Bose | December 8, 1949 |
| 10. | R S. Bachawat | January 23, 1950 |
| 11. | D.N. Sinha | July 3, 1950 |
| 12. | P.N Mookerjee | November 20, 1950 |
| 13. | S.N. Guha Roy | May 23, 1951 |
| 14. | R Mukerjee | May 12, 1952 |
| 15. | S K. Sen | May 12, 1952 |
| 16. | D Mookerji | November 24, 1952 |
| 17. | G K Mitter | November 24, 1952 |
| 18 | P C Mallick | July 9, 1954 |

## HYDERABAD

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| S.R. Palnitker | February 23, 1955 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Q Hasan | February 24, 1943 |
| 2. | M Prasad | November 20, 1946 |
| 3 | M A Ansari | November 20, 1946 |
| 4. | S A Khan | January 1, 1947 |
| 5. | A. Srinivasachari | March 26, 1947 |
| 6. | V R Deshpande | September 10, 1949 |
| 7. | P J. Reddy | February 16, 1952 |
| 8. | T Bilgrami | |

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| J.N. Wazir | March 1948 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | J.L Kilam | April 1948 |
| 2 | M A. Shahmiri | August 1948 |

## MADHYA BHARAT

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| G K Shinde | January 26, 1952 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P V Dikshit | July 29, 1948 |
| 2 | A H. Khan | March 21, 1951 |
| 3 | *B K Chaturvedi* | *March 21, 1951* |
| 4. | V.R. Newaskar | July 14, 1952 |
| 5. | S.M. Samvatsar | July 29, 1953 |

## MADRAS

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| P V. Rajamannar | January 17, 1948 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | P G. Menon | July 28, 1947 |
| 2. | E.E Mack | April 3, 1948 |
| 3. | P. Rajagopalan | April 5, 1948 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. A.S.P. Ayyar | September 7, 1948 |
| 5. N. Somasundaram | September 27, 1948 |
| 6. P.V.B. Ayyar | January 19, 1949 |
| 7. B. Ahmed | July 16, 1949 |
| 8. W.S.K. Naidu | July 16, 1949 |
| 9. P.N. Ramaswami | July 7, 1951 |
| 10. K R. Gounder | July 7, 1951 |
| 11. N.R. Ayyangar | November 23, 1953 |

MYSORE

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| P. Medappa | November 20, 1948 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. B.V. Murthy | August 10, 1950 |
| 2. K N Padmanabhiah | December 15, 1954 |

NAGPUR

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Hidayatullah | December, 1954 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. K T Mangalmurti | June 21, 1948 |
| 2. J R. Mudholkar | November 11, 1948 |
| 3 V.R. Sen | January 26, 1949 |
| 4. K Rao | March 2, 1949 |
| 5 P P Deo | October 29, 1949 |
| 6. B K. Chaudhari | November 9, 1951 |
| 7 G.P Bhutt | February 14, 1953 |
| 8 Y S Tambe | February 8, 1954 |

ORISSA

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| L Panigrahi | March 4, 1953 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 R L Narasimhan | July 26, 1948 |
| 2. S P. Mahapatra | May 2, 1952 |
| 3 P Misra | August 18, 1954 |
| 4. B. Rao | August 26, 1954 |

PATNA

*Chief Justice*

S K Das

*Puisne Judges*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. V. Ramaswami | November 1, 1947 |
| 2. B.P. Jamuar | July 18, 1949 |
| 3. B N. Rai | January 25, 1950 |
| 4. C P. Sinha | June 16, 1950 |
| 5. K Ahmad | April 23, 1951 |
| 6. S C. Misra | December 11, 1952 |
| 7. K K. Banerjee | December 12, 1952 |
| 8. R.K. Chaudhury | April 4, 1953 |
| 9. K. Sahai | July 13, 1953 |
| 10. S. Naquiman | August 29, 1954 |

PEPSU

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| K R. Passey | November 19, 1953 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. G.L. Chopra | October 28, 1948 |
| 2. G. Singh | July 21, 1950 |
| 3. Mehar Singh | December 24, 1953 |

## PUNJAB

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| A.N. Bhandari | December 8, 1952 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. G.D. Khosla | November 1, 1944 |
| 2. D. Falshaw | December 2, 1946 |
| 3. H. Singh | November 8, 1948 |
| 4. J L. Kapur | June 6, 1949 |
| 5. S.S. Dulat | March 13, 1953 |
| 6. B. Narain | May 24, 1954 |

## RAJASTHAN

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| K.N. Wanchoo | January 2, 1951 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. K L Bapna | August 29, 1949 |
| 2. J.S Ranawat | August 29, 1949 |
| 3. K.K. Sharma | June 15, 1951 |
| 4 D S Dave | July 12, 1952 |
| 5. I N Modi | January 29, 1953 |

## SAURASHTRA

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| M.C Shah | April 1, 1951 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. S J Chatpar | April 5, 1950 |
| 2. J A Baxi | September 22, 1951 |

## TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

*Chief Justice*

| | |
|---|---|
| K.T. Koshi | January 26, 1952 |

*Puisne Judges*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. K. Sankaran | July 7, 1949 |
| 2. K.S Govinda Pillai | July 7, 1949 |
| 3. V I Joseph | May 25, 1951 |
| 4. M S Menon | January 29, 1953 |
| 5. T.K Joseph | July 31, 1953 |
| 6. N.V. Iyengar | |
| 7. P.D Menon | |

## EX-CHIEF JUSTICES OF INDIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Harilal J. Kania | (January 26, 1950 to November 16, 1951) |
| 2. M Patanjali Sastri | (November 7, 1951 to January 3, 1954) |
| 3. Mehr Chand Mahajan | (January 4 to December 23, 1954) |

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS[1]

### THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (NEW DELHI)

*Chairman* : R.N. Banerjee

*Members* : N. Govindarajan , C.B. Nagarkar ; N.K. Sidhanta ; A.A.A. Fyzee ; and S.V. Kanungo.

### STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

ANDHRA (KURNOOL)

*Chairman* · C Vivekanandamoorthy

*Members* : M.A. Venkataramana and G. Rami Reddi

ASSAM (SHILLONG)

*Chairman* : J.P. Chaliha

*Member* : S J. Duncan

1. Appendix to Chapter VII.

BIHAR (PATNA)
*Chairman* : Amarnath Jha
*Members* : Bhagwat Prasad Singh and Muhammad Yanya
BOMBAY (BOMBAY)
*Chairman* : K B. Bharucha
*Members* : M.S. Patil; R.N. Welingkar and R.B. Ghorpade
HYDERABAD (HYDERABAD)
*Chairman* : N.B. Bonarji
*Members* : Bakar Ali Mirza and Raja Dhonderaj Bahadur
JAMMU AND KASHMIR (SRINAGAR)
*Chairman* : Prithvi Nandan Singh
MADHYA BHARAT (GWALIOR)
*Chairman* : D.V. Rege
*Members* : N. Padmanabhan Shastri
MADHYA PRADESH (NAGPUR)
*Chairman* : V.S. Jha
*Members* : H C Seth ; S.S. Pande and E M Joshi
MADRAS (MADRAS)
*Chairman* : P.K. Gnanasundaram Mudaliar
*Members* : A F. Mascarenhas and Muhammad Abdul Huq
MYSORE (BANGALORE)
*Chairman* H B. Gundappa Gowda
*Members* : George Matthan and H M Mallikarjunappa
ORISSA (CUTTACK)
*Chairman* . Somnath Mahapatra
*Members* : P S. Sundaram and H.P. Deb
PEPSU (PATIALA)
*Chairman* . Mohan Singh
*Member* : B N. Khosla
PUNJAB (SIMLA)
*Chairman* : Vishan Bhagwan
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RAJASTHAN (JAIPUR)
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SAURASHTRA (RAJKOT)
*Chairman* · M S. Dulip Singh Ji
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TRAVANCORE-COCHIN (TRIVANDRUM)
*Chairman* : Rama Varma Thampuran
*Members* R.V. Thomas and V Kunjukrishnan
UTTAR PRADESH (ALLAHABAD)
*Chairman* Krishna Murari Lal
*Members* : Nafisul Hasan and Pitambar Datt Pande
WEST BENGAL (CALCUTTA)
*Chairman* S. Basu
*Members* : S K. Majumdar and A T Sen

## INCOME-TAX AND ESTATE DUTY[1]

### RATES OF INCOME-TAX

A. (i) In the case of every individual who is married and every Hindu undivided family:

| | *Rate* | *Surcharge* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. On the first Rs. 2,000 of total income | Nil | Nil |
| 2. On the next Rs. 3,000 of total income | Nine pies in the rupee | One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column |
| 3. On the next Rs 2,500 of total income | One anna and nine pies in the rupee | ,, |
| 4. On the next Rs 2,500 of total income | Two annas and three pies in the rupee | ,, |
| 5. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income | Three annas and three pies in the rupee | ,, |

1 Appendix to Chapter XII.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. On the balance of total income | Four annas in the rupee | " |

(*ii*) In the case of every individual who is not married and every unregistered firm or other association of persons, not being a case to which paragraph B or paragraph C of this Part applies:

| | *Rate* | *Surcharge* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. On the first Rs. 1,000 of total income | Nil | Nil |
| 2. On the next Rs. 4,000 of total income | Nine pies in the rupee. | One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column. |
| 3. On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income | One anna and nine pies in the rupee | " |
| 4 On the next Rs 2,500 of total income | Two annas and three pies in the rupee | " |
| 5. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income | Three annas and three pies in the rupee. | " |
| 6. On the balance of total income | Four annas in the rupee | " |

Provided that:

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income, does not exceed the limit specified below;

(*ii*) the income tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds the said limit;

(*iii*) the income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either—

(*a*) a sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds the said limit the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income, or

(*b*) the income-tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates herein specified is less

The limit referred to in the above proviso shall be:

(*i*) in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year had:

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) at least two members entitled to claim partition | Rs. 8,400 |
| (*b*) at least four members entitled to claim partition | Rs. 12,600 |

Provided that in the case referred to in sub-clause (a) none of the members and in the case referred to in sub-clause (b) none of the minimum number of four members:

(*a*) is less than eighteen years of age; or

(*b*) is lineally descended from another member or along with another member is lineally descended from any other living member of the family not entitled to claim partition, and

(*ii*) in every other case . .. .. Rs 4,200:

Provided further that:

(*i*) no surcharge shall be payable on a total income which before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income does not exceed the limit specified below;

(*ii*) the surcharge payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds the said limit.

The limit referred to in the above proviso shall be:

(*i*) in the case of every Hindu undivided family which satisfies the conditions laid down in the preceding proviso and had as at the end of the previous year.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (*a*) at least two members entitled to claim partition | 14,400 |
| (*b*) at least four members entitled to claim partition and | 21,600 |
| (*ii*) in every other case | 7,200. |

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this paragraph, in the case of every Hindu undivided family governed by the Mitakshara law, a son shall be deemed to be entitled to claim partition of the co-parcenary property against his father or grandfather, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary.

**B. In the case of every company:**

| | Rate | Surcharge |
|---|---|---|
| On the whole of total income | Four annas in the rupee | One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column |

Provided that in the case of a company which, in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-tax Act for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within the territory of India of the dividends payable out of such profits, and has deducted super-tax from the dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) of section 18 of that Act—

(*i*) where the total income, as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax, exceeds the amount of any dividends (including dividends payable at a fixed rate) declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, and the company is a company to which the provisions of section 23A of the Income-tax Act cannot be made applicable, a rebate shall be allowed at the rate of one anna per rupee on the amount of such excess;

(*ii*) where the amount of dividends referred to in clause (*i*) above exceeds the total income as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax, there shall be charged on the total income an additional income-tax equal to the sum, if any, by which the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by such excess (hereinafter referred to as "the excess dividend") falls short of the amount calculated at the rate of five annas per rupee on the excess dividend.

For the purposes of the above proviso, the expression "dividend" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (6A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, but any distribution included in that expression, made during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, shall be deemed to be a dividend declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year.

For the purposes of clause (*ii*) of the above proviso, the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by the excess dividend shall be determined as follows:

(*i*) the excess dividend shall be deemed to be out of the whole or such portion of the undistributed profits of one or more years immediately preceding the previous year as would be just sufficient to cover the amount of the excess dividend and as have not likewise been taken into account to cover an excess dividend of a preceding year;

(*ii*) such portion of the excess dividend as is deemed to be out of the undistributed profits of each of the said years shall be deemed to have borne tax:

(*a*) if an order had been made under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Income-tax Act, in respect of the undistributed profits of that year, at the rate of five annas in the rupee, and

(*b*) in respect of any other year, at the rate applicable to the total income of the company, for that year reduced by the rate at which rebate, if any, was allowed on the undistributed profits.

C. In the case of every local authority and in every case in which under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate.

| | Rate | Surcharge |
|---|---|---|
| On the whole of total income | Four annas in the rupee | One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column. |

## RATES OF SUPER-TAX

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which any other paragraph of this Part applies:

| | Rate | Surcharge |
|---|---|---|
| 1. On the first Rs. 20,000 of total income | Nil | Nil |
| 2. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income | One anna in the rupee | One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column. |
| 3. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income | Three annas in the rupee | ,, |
| 4. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income | Five annas in the rupee | ,, |

| | Rate | Surcharge |
|---|---|---|
| 5. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income | Six annas in the rupee | " |
| 6. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income | Seven annas in the rupee | " |
| 7. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income | Eight annas in the rupee | " |
| 8. On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income | Nine annas in the rupee | " |
| 9 On the balance of total income | Nine and a half annas in the rupee | " |

B. In the case of every local authority:

| | Rate | Surcharge |
|---|---|---|
| On the whole of total income | Two and a half annas in the rupee | Three pies in the rupee |

C. In the case of an association of persons being a co-operative society as defined in clause (5B) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act (other than the Sankatta Salt owners' Society in the State of Bombay):

| | Rate | Surcharge |
|---|---|---|
| 1. On the first Rs 25,000 of total income | Nil | Nil |
| 2. On the balance of total income | Two and a half annas in the rupee | Three pies in the rupee. |

D. In the case of every company:

| | Rate |
|---|---|
| On the whole of total income | Four annas and nine pies in the rupee. |

Provided that·

(i) a rebate at the rate of three annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which—

(a) in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-tax Act for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment in India of the dividend payable out of such profits and for the deduction of super-tax from dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) of section 18 of that Act, and

(b) is a public company with total income not exceeding Rs 25,000,

(ii) a rebate at the rate of two annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which satisfies condition (a) but not condition (b), of the preceding clause; and

(iii) a rebate at the rate of one anna and six pies per rupee on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from a subsidiary Indian company, and a rebate at the rate of six pies per rupee on any other income included in the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which, not being entitled to a rebate under either of the preceding clauses, is—

(a) a public company, or

(b) a company all of whose shares were held at the end of the previous year by one or more public companies:

Provided further that the super-tax payable by a company, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 25,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the super-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs 25,000, and

(b) half the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

*Explanation*: For the purposes of this paragraph of this Part, a company shall be deemed to be a public company only if it is a company in which the public are substantially interested within the meaning of the *Explanation* to section 23A of the Income-tax Act.

## RATES OF ESTATE DUTY

### PART I

In the case of property which consists of an interest in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara, Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana laws:

| | Rate of Duty |
|---|---|
| (1) on the first Rs 50,000 of the principal value of the estate | Nil |
| (2) on the next Rs. 50,000 | 5 per cent |
| (3) on the next Rs. 50,000 | 7½ " " |
| (4) on the next Rs. 50,000 | 10 " " |
| (5) on the next Rs. 1,00,000 | 12½ " " |
| (6) on the next Rs. 2,00,000 | 15 " " |

| | | Rate of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| (7) on the next Rs. 5,00,000 | | 20 " " |
| (8) on the next Rs. 10,00,000 | " | 25 " " |
| (9) on the next Rs. 10,00,000 | " | 30 " " |
| (10) on the next Rs. 20,00,000 | " | 35 " " |
| (11) on the balance | " | 40 " " |

PART II

In the case of property of any other kind

| | | Rate of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| (1) on the first Rs. 1,00,000 | of the principal value of the estate | Nil |
| (2) on the next Rs. 50,000 | " | 7½ per cent |
| (3) on the next Rs 50,000 | " | 10 " " |
| (4) on the next Rs. 1,00,000 | " | 12½ " " |
| (5) on the next Rs. 2,00,000 | " | 15 " " |
| (6) on the next Rs 5,00,000 | " | 20 " " |
| (7) on the next Rs. 10,00,000 | " | 25 " " |
| (8) on the next Rs. 10,00,000 | " | 30 " " |
| (9) on the next Rs. 20,00,000 | " | 35 " " |
| (10) on the balance of the principal value of the estate | | 40 " " |

PART III

In the case of shares held by a deceased member in any company incorporated outside India which has been treated for the purpose of Indian income-tax as resident for two out of the three completed assessments immediately preceding

| | Rate of Duty |
|---|---|
| (1) If the principal value of the shares does not exceed Rs. 5,000 | Nil |
| (2) If the principal value of the shares exceeds Rs 5,000 | 7½ per cent |

## CURRENT POSTAL RATES[1]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nland Letters* | | |
| Not exceeding one tola | | 2 annas |
| For every additional tola or fraction thereof | | 1 anna |
| *Post Cards* | | |
| (i) Local | (a) Single | 6 pies |
| | (b) Reply | 1 anna |
| (ii) General | (a) Single | 9 pies |
| | (b) Reply .. | 1½ annas |
| (iii) Letter Card | | 1½ annas (each) |
| *Book, Pattern and Sample Packets* | | |
| Up to 5 tolas | | 1 anna |
| For every additional unit of 2½ tolas or fraction thereof | | 6 pies |
| Maximum weight permissible | | 200 tolas |
| *Newspapers : Inland Rates* | | |
| Newspapers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight | | 3 pies |
| Newspapers exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight | | 6 pies |
| For every unit of 2 oz or fraction thereof | | 3 pies |
| For every 10 tolas or part of that weight | | 6 pies |
| *Parcels* | | |
| Not exceeding 40 tolas | | 8 annas |
| For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight | | 8 annas |
| Maximum weight | | 1,000 tolas or 12½ seers |
| Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight must be registered | | |
| *Registration* | | |
| Registration fee .. | | 6 annas per article |
| *Insurance* | | |
| For articles insured value not exceeding Rs 100 | | 6 annas |
| For every additional insured value of Rs. 100 | | 3 annas |
| Maximum value of insurance permissible .. | | Rs 5,000 |

1. Appendix to Chapter XXI.

***Air Mails***

No extra charge for letters, post cards and letter cards.
For packets, a surcharge of 6 pies per tola is payable in addition to ordinary postage.
For inland air parcels there is an inclusive charge of annas 10 for every 20 tolas or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN POST

(*i*) *Letters*:

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 1 oz. | 4 annas |
| Additional oz. or fraction thereof | 2½ annas |

(*ii*) *Post Cards*

| | |
|---|---|
| Single | 2½ annas |
| Reply | 5 annas |
| Printed Papers every 2 oz or fraction of that weight | 1 anna |

(*iii*) *Business Papers*

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 8 oz. | 4 annas |
| Additional 2 oz or fraction thereof | 1 anna |

(*iv*) *Sample Packets*

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 4 oz | 2 annas |
| Additional 2 oz or fraction thereof | 1 anna |

AIR FEES · FOREIGN

| Country | Letter (per ½ oz or fraction thereof) | | | Post card | | | Air letter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs | A | P. | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P |
| Afghanistan | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Burma | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| China | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Indo-China | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Iran, Iraq and Israel | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Japan, Korea, and Malaya | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Egypt and Turkey | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Austria | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Denmark | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| France | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Gibraltar | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Great Britain | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Greece | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Poland | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| U S S R | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Ethiopia | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Kenya | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Libya | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Sudan | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Australia | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| New Zealand | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Gold Coast | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mauritius | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| South West Africa | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Union of South Africa | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Bermuda | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Canada | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Cuba | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Mexico | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| U S A | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| British Guiana | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Colombia | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Peru | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Venezuela | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |

For second class air mail to Ceylon, Pakistan and Portuguese India an air surcharge of 1½ annas per tola is payable in addition to the ordinary inland postage rate for books, patterns and sample packages.

***Air Parcels*:**

| Country | Postage, inclusive of air fee, for the first lb | Postage, inclusive of air fee, on each subsequent 4 oz or fraction thereof |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A P | Rs A P |
| Afghanistan | 5 8 0 | 0 11 0 |
| Australia | 10 8 0 | 2 5 0 |
| Ceylon | 2 0 0 (for every lb and part thereof) | |
| Egypt | 7 12 0 | 1 2 0 |
| France | 11 0 0 | 1 14 0 |
| U K | 9 12 0 | 1 14 0 |
| Switzerland | 9 8 0 | 1 12 0 |
| U S A | 15 8 0 | 3 8 0 |

MISCELLANEOUS

*Money Orders*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sums up to Rs 5 | 2 annas |
| Over Rs 5 and up to Rs 10 | 3 annas |
| Over Rs. 10 and up to Rs 15 | 4 annas |
| Over Rs 15 and up to Rs 25 | 6 annas |
| Each complete sum of Rs 25 | 6 annas |

*Telegraphic Money Orders*

The fee for a telegraphic money order includes the commission charged for that amount for an ordinary money order in addition to the cost of the telegram, together with a surcharge of annas 2

*Postal Orders*

| | |
|---|---|
| Postal Order | 1 anna for each order |
| Express delivery | 2 annas |
| Business reply post cards and envelopes (yearly permit) | Rs 10 |

*Post Box Bags*

| | |
|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs 12 |
| Quarterly | Rs 4 |
| Combined post box and bag (yearly) | Rs 15 |

*Savings Bank*

It has been decided

(i) to raise the maximum limit of deposit for an individual depositor to Rs 15,000 and for joint accounts to Rs. 30,000,

(ii) to allow 2 per cent interest on balances up to Rs 10 000 and 1½ per cent on balances held in excess of Rs 10,000,

(iii) to allow withdrawals twice a week, and

(iv) to allow withdrawals by cheque at the Bombay G P O and at certain head post offices in the Bombay Circle

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

***12-Year Certificates***

**Denominations: Rs 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000**
**Maturity value: Rs. 7/8, 15, 75, 150, 750, 1,500, and 7,500**

*7-Year Certificates:*

Denominations: Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000
Maturity value: Rs 6/4, 12/8, 62/8, 125, 1,250, and 6,250

*5-Year Certificates*

Denominations: Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000

Maturity value: Rs 5/12, 11/8, 57/8, 115, 1,150, and 5,750

A single individual can hold certificates up to the value of Rs. 25,000 but, jointly with another, he can hold certificates worth Rs 50,000. The five and seven-year certificates are encashable at any time. The twelve-year certificates, can, however, be cashed only on the expiry of a specified period.

*Postal Life Insurance*

From January 1, 1949, the Defence Services personnel were also enabled to avail themselves of the benefits of the Postal Insurance Fund. It is proposed to extend the scheme to employees in industrial undertakings which are either run by the Government or in which the Government has a major share.

*Inland Telegrams*

Telegrams sent to or received from places in India, Burma, Ceylon or Pakistan are classed as inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:

| *Delivery in India* | *Express* Rs A. P. | *Ordinary* Rs. A P. |
|---|---|---|
| Minimum charge (8 words) .. .. | 1 8 0 | 0 12 0 |
| For each additional word over 8 .. .. | 0 2 0 | 0 1 0 |
| *Delivery in Burma and Pakistan* | | |
| Minimum charge (8 words) .. .. | 2 12 0 | 1 6 0 |
| For each additional word over 8 .. .. | 0 4 0 | 0 2 0 |
| *Press Telegrams · Delivery in India* | | |
| Minimum charge (50 words) .. . | 1 8 0 | 0 12 0 |
| For every additional 5 words over 50 .. | 0 2 0 | 0 1 0 |

*Greetings Telegrams*

Greetings telegrams at specially reduced rates may be sent on festive occasions from or to any telegraph office in India

*Number of words:*

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Name and address of the addressee .. | 4 words |
| (*b*) Greetings indicated by a number .. | 1 word |
| (*c*) Name of sender .. .. | 1 word |
| | 6 words |

| | *Express* | *Ordinary* |
|---|---|---|
| For these six words .. .. .. | 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 |
| For each additional word over 6 .. | 0 2 0 | 0 1 0 |

*Local Telegrams*

Local telegrams are accepted for delivery in the local delivery area at all telegraph offices in India and postal receiving offices at the minimum rate of 6 annas for 8 words or less and 6 pies for each additional word after the first 8 words.

*Flash Telegrams*

A new class of telegrams known as the 'flash' message was introduced from April 15, 1947 for the press Though these messages are charged for at the same rate as private express telegrams, they receive a higher priority. Flash telegrams may be communicated over the telephone, if so desired.

*Human Life Telegrams*

These telegrams are permissible in case of accidents, serious illness or death of a person and are accepted at inland express rates. Such telegrams receive priority in transmission over all express telegrams.

## CULTURAL AND LEARNED SOCIETIES[1]

1. All India Oriental Conference, Poona
2. The Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry.
3. The Association of Indian Culture, Calcutta.
4. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
5. The Bengal Library Association, Calcutta.
6. The Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandala, Poona.
7. Bihar Research Society, Patna
8. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay
9. Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.
10. C.P. and Berar Jain Research Institute, Yeotmal.
11. C P. and Berar Library Association, Nagpur.
12. The C P. Research Society, Nagpur.
13. Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.
14. Ethnographic and Folkculture Society, Lucknow
15. Ganganatha Jha Research Institute, Allahabad
16. Greater India Society, Calcutta
17. Gujarat Research Society, Bombay
18. The Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad.
19. Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.
20. Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi
21. Indian History Congress Association, Allahabad.
22. Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay
23. Indian Institute of Culture, Bangalore
24. The Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner.
25. Indian Library Association, Calcutta
26. Indian Library Association, Delhi
27. Indian Philosophical Congress, Delhi
28. The Indian Political Science Association, Aligarh
29. Indian Psychological Association, Calcutta.
30. Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay
31. International Academy of Indian Culture, Nagpur.
32. Iran Society, Calcutta.
33. Islamic Research Association, Bombay.
34. Jain Sanskriti Samrakshak Sangha, Sholapur.
35. The K R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay.
36. Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, Madras.
37. Maha Bodhi Society of India, Calcutta.
38. Madras Library Society of India, Calcutta.
39. Oriental Institute, Baroda.
40. The Mythic Society, Bangalore.
41. The Numismatic Society of India, Bombay.
42. Prachyavani (Institute of Oriental Learning), Calcutta.
43. Rajasthan Sodh Parishad, Udaipur
44. Rama Varma Research Institute, Trichur
45. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta
46. Shardashram, Yeotmal
47. Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay
48. The U P. Historical Society, Lucknow.
49. Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi
50. Venkatesvara Research Institute, Tirupati
51. Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

### LITERARY ORGANISATIONS

*General*

1. All-India Progressive Writers' Association, Bombay
2. P E N All-India Centre, Bombay.

*Assamese*

1. Assam Sahitya Sabha, Gauhati
2. Asom Satra Samgha, Jorhat
3. Kamrup Anusandhan Samiti, Gauhati.
4. Kamrup Sahitya Samaj, Gauhati
5. Jayashree Sangh, Dibrugarh.
6. Mukul Samgha, Shillong
7. Senjy Samaj, Sibsagar
8. Tarun Lekhak Samgha, Gauhati.

*Bengali*

1. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta
2. Prabasi Banga Sahitya Parishad, Allahabad
3. Nikhil Banga Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi
4. Rabindra Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta.
5. Sahitya Basar, Agartala.

*Gujarati*

1. Bhavnagar Sahitya Sabha, Bhavnagar, Saurashtra
2. Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, Bombay
3. Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, Ahmedabad
4. Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
5. Gujarat Lekhak Milan, Ahmedabad
6. Junagarh Sahitya Sabha, Junagarh, Saurashtra
7. Lekhak Milan, Bombay.
8. Narmad Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad
9. Premanand Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad
10. Prachya Vidya Mandir, Baroda
11. Rajkot Sahitya Sabha, Rajkot, Saurashtra
12. University School of Gujarati Languages and Literature, Ahmedabad

*Hindi*

1. Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad
2. Assam Prantiya Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Gauhati
3. Bangiya Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta
4. Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, Allahabad
5. Bihar Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Patna
6. Bihar Rashtra Bhasha Parishad, Patna
7. Bombay Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Bombay.

[1] Appendix to Chapter XXV.

8 Bombay Hindi Sabha, Bombay
9 Braj Sahitya Mandal, Mathura
10. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras,
11 Deo Sahitya Parishad, Tikamgarh, Vindhya Pradesh
12 Gujarat Prantiya Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Ahmedabad
13. Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Bharatpur, Rajasthan
14 Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Meerut
15 Hindi Vidyapitha, Deoghar, Bihar
16 Hindustani Academy, Allahabad
17. Hyderabad Rajya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad
18 Karnatak Prantiya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Dharwar
19 Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras
20 Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tripunithura, Cochin
21 Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore
22 Maharashtra Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Poona
23 Madhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Jabalpur
24 Mysore Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Mysore
25 Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Agra
26. PEPSU Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Kapurthala
27 Prasad Parishad, Banaras
28. Punjab Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Ambala Cantt
29 Rajasthan Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Jaipur
30. Raghuraj Sahitya Parishad, Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh
31. Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha
32 Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad
33 Sahitya Sadan, Abohar, Ferozepur, Punjab
34 Sansadiya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi
35. Shasan Sahitya Parishad, Nagpur
36. Tamilnadu Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tiruchirapalli
37. Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad
38 Utkal Prantiya Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Cuttack
39. Vidarbh Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Nagpur

*Kannada*

1 Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore
2. Karnatak Seva Sangh, Madras
3 Karnatak Vidyavardhak Sangh, Dharwar

*Kashmiri*

1. Bazmi Kung Posh, c/o Kashmiri Cultural Congress, Srinagar
2. Kashmir Bazmi Adab, Lal Chowk, Srinagar

*Malayalam*

1. Kerala Kala Samsat, Trivandrum
2. Purogamana Sahitya Sankhadan Kottayam
3. Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad, Ernaculam

*Marathi*

1. Delhi Marathi Sahitya Mandal, New Delhi
2 Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Bombay
3. Marathi Sahitya Parishad, Poona
4 Marathi Sahitya Sabha, Indore
5. Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Aurangabad
6 Vidarbha Sahitya Parishad, Nagpur

*Oriya*

Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack

*Punjabi*

1 Khalsa Tract Society, Amritsar
2 Punjabi Sahitya Parishad, Amritsar
3 Punjabi Sahit Akadami, Ludhiana
4. Punjabi Sahit Sabha, New Delhi
5 Punjabi Sabha, Camp College, New Delhi

*Sanskrit*

1. Asiatic Society, Calcutta
2 Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta
3 Sanskrit Vishwa Parishad, Bombay
4 Sanskrit Sahitya Sangh, Lucknow
5 Government Sanskrit College, Banaras

*Tamil*

1. Madras Presidency Tamil Sangham, Tinnevelı
2 Tamil Academy, Madras
3 Tamil Vallarchi Kalagam, Madras
4 Tamil Writers' Association, Madras

*Telugu*

1 Andhra Sahitya Parishad, Kakinada
2 Andhra Saraswat Parishad, Hyderabad
3 Rayalaseema Kavi Panditta Parishad
4 Telengana Writers' Association, Hyderabad
5 Telugu Bhasha Samiti (Telugu Academy), Madras

*Urdu*

1. Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aligarh
2. Anjuman-e-Tamir Pasand Musnafin, Bhopal
3. Dar-ul-Musannafean (Shibli Academy), Azamgarh
4 Idara-e-Abbiyal-e-Urdu, Hyderabad
5 Jamia-e-Urdu, Agra
6 Urdu Sabha, Delhi.

## INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

*Dance, Drama and Music*

1 Silchar Sangeet Vidyalaya, P O Silchar, Cachar (Assam)
2. Gauripur Music School, Gauripur (Assam)
3. Binapani Natya Samity, Hoiborgaon, Nowgong (Assam)
4. Dibrugarh Jnanadayinee Sangitayan, P O Rahbari, Dibrugarh (Assam)
5 Ajmer Music College, Ajmer
6. Poona Bharat Gayan Smaj, 861, Sada siva Peth, Poona (Bombay)
7. Vishnu Sangeet Vidyalaya, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik (Bombay)
8. Shri Krishna Sangeet Vidyalaya, Bijapur (Bombay)
9. Gandharva Mahavidyalya, Dalmia Building, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad (Bombay)

10. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Poona (Bombay)
11. Gyan Smaj and Deval Club, Khasbagh, Kolhapur (Bombay)
12. Vyas Academy of Music, Dadar, Bombay
13. Bharatiya Sangit Shikshapith, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
14. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, (School of Indian Music), Near Royal Opera House, Bombay
15. Union High School Music Circle, Malji Road, Broach (B S)
16 Anand Prakash Karnatac Natya Sangh, P. O Hulval Taluka Jamkhandi, Bijapur (Bombay)
17. Indian National Theatre, Krishnabai Hall, Babulnath Temple, Babulnath Road, Bombay
18 Saraswati Gayan Smaj, Pandharpur, Poona (Bombay)
19. Bihar Secretariat Club, Patna (Bihar)
20. Shri Maruthandan Shahabad Sangeet Sang, Arrah (Bihar)
21 Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir. Jhaji Kodhi, Kadamkuan, Patna-3 (Bihar)
22. Vindhya Kala Mandir Kanpur, Patna (Bihar)
23 Andhra Nataka Kala Parishat, Madras
24 Gitabitan, 155 Russa Road, Calcutta (West Bengal)
25. Perambur Sangeet Sabha, Perambur, Madras
26 Thyaga Brahma Gana Sabha, Vani Mahal, Gopinath Narayanswami Chetty Road, Thyagarajanagar, Madras
27 Shri Parthasarathy Swami Sabha, 68 T P Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras
28 Music Academy, Madras
29. Kalai Kazhakam, Devakottai, Distt Ramnand (Madras)
30 Nataka Kazhagam, 14 Mount Road, Madras
31. Indian Fine Arts Society, Y.M I A, Building, 9 Armenian Street, Madras
32. Madras Secretariat Andhra Association, Fort St George, Madras
33 Madras Secretariat Party, Fort St George, Madras
34. Kala Kshetra, Adyar, Madras
35 Egmore Dramatic Society, 43 Gengu Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras
36. Shri Varalakshmi Academies of Fine Arts, Mysore
37. Delhi Natya Sangh, 27 Akbar Road, New Delhi
38. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, 165-D Kamla Nagar, Delhi,
39. Sangeet Niketan, Baradari, Ballimaran, Delhi
40. Indian National Theatre, 14 Narendra Place, New Delhi
41. Sangeet Bharati, G Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi
42. Bharatiya Kala Kendra, 18 Curzon Road, New Delhi
43. Kala Mandal, 854 Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad
44. Hyderabad Music and Dance Academy, Hyderabad
45. Vijay Fine Arts Assn Troop Bazar, Hyderabad
46. Sangeet Samaj College, Tilak Road, Meerut (U P)
47. Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya, Lashkar, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat)
48. Kala Vikash Kendra, Gangamandir, Cuttack (Orissa)
49 Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri (Orissa)
50 National Music Association, Baxi Bazar, Cuttack (Orissa)
51. Hrishikesh Sangeet Vidyalaya, Nabadwip, (West Bengal)
52. Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
53 Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthi, (Travancore-Cochin)
54 Andhra Ganakala Parishad, Rajamundri (S I)
55. Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Kaisarbagh, Lucknow (U P)
56 Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapith, Kaisarbagh, Lucknow (U.P.)

## ART INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES

1 Government School of Art, Patna (Bihar)
2 Sarda Ukil School of Art, 66, Queensway, New Delhi
3 Ukil School of Art, Bhelupura, Banaras (U P)
4. School of Arts, Trivandrum (Travancore-Cochin)
5. Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
6 Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow (U P)
7 Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, P T
8 Sir J J School of Art, Bombay
9. Kala-Bhawan, Viswa-Bharati, Santiniketan (W Bengal)
10 Indian Art School, 139, Dharmtola Street, Calcutta
11. Government College of Arts and Crafts 28 Chowringhee, Calcutta
12 Shree Lakshmi Kala-Bhawan, Dhar (Madhya Bharat)
13. A V S School of Art, Bhimavaram, W Godavari (Andhra)
14 Model Art Institute, Noor Building, Dadar, Bombay-14
15 Allahabad School of Art, 9, Lothian Road Allahabad (U P)
16 Kala-Niketan, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
17. Sri Vikrama School of Art, Jeypore (Orissa)
18. Art Department, Delhi Polytechnic, Kashmere Gate, Delhi
19 Art Department, Scindia School, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat)
20 Kala Vibhag, Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali (Rajasthan)
21 Art Department, Doon School, Dehra Dun (U P)
22 Art Department, Jamia Milla Islamia, Jamianagar, Delhi
23. Art Department, Daly College, Indore (M B)
24. Art Department, Mayo College, Ajmer

25. Government Art School, Trichur (Travancore-Cochin)
26. Art Department, Shiam Sunder Memorial Institution, Chandausi (U P )
27. Calcutta Art Society, 7, Lindsay Street, Calcutta
28. Indian Society of Oriental Art, Senate Hall, Calcutta University, Calcutta
29. Academy of Fine Arts, Indian Museum House, Calcutta
30. "Rupa-Vani", 12-A, Joy Mitter Street, Calcutta-5
31. The Indian Institute of Art in Industry, Artistry House, Park Street, Calcutta
32. Calcutta Group, 190 B, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-29
33. The Gujarati Kala Mandal, 100-102, Vithal Bhai Patel Road, Bombay
34 Youths' Art and Culture Circle, Sakseria Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Bombay
35 Art Society of India, Sandhurst Road, Bombay
36. Bombay Art Society Jehangir Art Gallery, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay
37 Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Cooper Road, Amritsar (Punjab)
38. Silpa-Kala Parishad, Government School of Art, Patna (Bihar)
39. Nagpur School of Fine Art Society, Nagpur (M P )
40. U P Artists' Association, 37, Hazratganj, Lucknow
41. Gujarat Kala Sangh Chitrasala, 43, Brahmin Mitra Mandal Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad
42. National Heritage Preservation Society, Bundi (Rajasthan)
43. Progressive Painters' Association, 2, Casa Major Road, Egmore, Madras
44. Progressive Artists' Association, P.B. No. 32, Srinagar (Kashmir)
45. Rajputana Fine Arts Association, Government College, Ajmer
46. Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Bazar Mulla Zarif, Rampur (U P )
47. Kala Darshan, Bhadra, Mission Road, Ahmedabad (Bombay)
48. Ajmer-Marwara Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Jones Ganj, Ajmer
49. Kalakar Parishad, 550, Colonelganj, Allahabad (U P )
50. Culture Centre, Indian Union Club, Ootacamund (Madras)
51. Hyderabad Art Society, c/o Government School of Art, Hyderabad
52 Vidya-Bhawan Society, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
53 The Friday Group of Artists, 93, Nandlalpura, Indore (M B )
54. Government School of Arts, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
55 All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Old Mill Road, New Delhi
56 Triveni Kala Sangam, M. Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi
57. Delhi Silpi Chakra, Queensway, New Delhi
58 Indian Sculptors' Association, Bombay
59 Bombay Artists' Group, Bombay
60 Institute of Architects, Bombay
61. South Indian Painters' Association, Madras
62. Kalakshetra, Madras
63. Kala Bhavan, Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras (U.P.)

## AKADAMI AWARDS FOR MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA

### 1953

MUSIC

1. *Hindustani Vocal* . Rajab Khan
2. *Hindustani Instrumental* .. Ahmed Jan Thirakwa
3. *Karnataka Vocal* .. Vasudevachar
4. *Karnataka Instrumental* .. Palladam Sanjeevarao

No awards for dance and drama were made for the year 1953 The *Sangeet Natak Akadami*, however, conferred its fellowship on the following distinguished artistes

1. Ariakkudi Ramanujam Iyengar
2. Alauddin Khan
3. Hafiz Ali Khan
4. Prithvi Raj Kapoor

### 1954

MUSIC

1. *Hindustani Vocal* .. Anant Manohar Joshi
2. *Hindustani Instrumental* . Govind Rao Burhanpurkar
3. *Karnataka Vocal* . Maharajapuram Vishwanatha Aiyar
4. *Karnataka Instrumental* Rajaratnam Pillai

DANCE

1. *Bharatnatyam* Srimati Balasaraswati
2. *Kathak* . .. Shambhoo Maharaj

DRAMA

1. Bal Gandharva
2. Gubbi Veeranna

## OUTSTANDING BOOKS SELECTED FOR A CASH AWARD OF Rs. 5,000 EACH

1. Assamese · *Bana Phul* (Poems) by Jatindranath Dowerah
2. Bengali: .. *Shreestha Kavita* (Poems) by late Jeevananda Das
3. Gujarati . . *Mahadev Bhaini*, the late Mahadev Desai's Diary
4. Hindi: *Him Tarangini* (Poems) by Makhanlal Chaturvedi
5. Kannada: .. *Shri Ramayana Darshan* (Epic) by "Kuvempu"
6. Malayalam: .. *Bhasa Sahitya Charitram* (History of Malayalam literature in seven volumes) by R. Narayana Panikkar
7. Marathi: . *Vaidik Sanskriticha Vikas* (Cultural history of Vedic India) by Laxman Shastri Joshi
8. Oriya: .. *Amrutara Santon* (Novel dealing with tribal life) by Gopinath Mohanti
9. Punjabi: . *Merey Saian Jeo* (Poems) by Bhai Vir Singh
10. Tamil: .. *Tamil Inbam* (Essays) by R P Sethu Pillai
11. Telugu: .. *Andhrula Sanghika Charitra* (Social history of the Andhras as revealed through literature) by the late Saravaram Pratap Reddy
12. Urdu: .. *Maal Aur Nashiyat* (Philosophic treatise) by Zafar Hussain Khan

A book in Kashmiri is still to be selected for the award. No original compositions in Sanskrit and English, published since independence, were sufficiently outstanding to merit the award.

# INDEX

# PARAMITE

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